SURESH CHANDRA & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

106-112B, Devika Tower, 6, Nehru Place, New Delhi – 110019 Phone: 011-47069670, 47023959 E-Mail: sca_ca_co@yahoo.com, www.scaca.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Members of

Annu Projects Limited (Formerly Known as " Annu Projects Private Limited")

Report on the Standalone financial statements (SFS)

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Financial Statements (SFS) of Annu Projects Limited (Formerly Known as " Annu Projects Private Limited") ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and 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 ended, and notes to the Standalone Financial Statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid SFS gives the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its profit, Total Comprehensive Income, the Changes in Equity and Cash Flows for the year ended as on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our Auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the SFS, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the SFS, or our knowledge obtained during our 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.

Key Audit Matters

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management is responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these SFS that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the SFS that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the SFS, 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 management is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the SFS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the SFS 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these SFS.

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 financial control relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are
 appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 SFS 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 SFS, including the disclosures, and whether the SFS represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the SFS that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the SFS 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 SFS.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the SFS of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our Auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according to information and explanation given to us, we give in the "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 SFS i.e., Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other Comprehensive Income, statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the Books of Account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid SFS comply with the Indian 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 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) We are enclosing herewith a report in "Annexure-B" for our opinion on adequacy of internal financial controls system in place in the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its SFS Refer Note no.39 to the SFS.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There was no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Hence, there is no delay in transferring amounts 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 its knowledge and belief, no funds (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 or entity, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. The Reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1st April 2023.

Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Suresh Chandra & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN-001359N UDIN -25500369BMIEXC7812

CA Ved Prakash Bansal (Partner) M. No. 500369

Place: New Delhi Date: 03.09.2025

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Annu Projects Ltd. on the SFS for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, we report that-

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a system of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets on annual basis which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) Based on the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that, the title in respect of self-constructed buildings and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the SFS included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet date.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, the management of the company has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification during the year.
 - (b) The company has been sanctioned with working capital limits from banks in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate on the basis of security of Current assets. No working capital limits taken from any financial institutions. The Company is regularly filing the monthly / quarterly returns or stocks and receivable statements with such banks which are generally in agreement with books of accounts of the company except some differences, which in our opinion are not material.
- iii. According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or other parties, during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) of the order is not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or made any investments, or provided any guarantee and security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts from the public within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules made there under to the extent notified. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities conducted by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

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 material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except the following-

Name of the Statue	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which it relates (Financial Year)
Goods & Service Tax, Sikkim	71.99	2018-19 to 2022-23
Goods & Service Tax, West Bengal	16.97	2021-22
Goods & Service Tax, West Bengal	5.90	2022-23
Goods & Service Tax, West Bengal	23.23	2020-21
Goods & Service Tax, Uttar Pradesh	0.57	2020-21
Total	118.66	

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no statutory dues payable as referred in foregoing paragraph vii) (a), Which have not been deposited on account of dispute except as under –

Name of the Statue	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period to which it relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
GST- West Bengal	668.63	2017-18	The Hon'ble High Court, vide its order dated 07.08.2025, has remanded back to appellate authority
GST- West Bengal	309.68	2018-19	The Hon'ble High Court, vide its order dated 04.08.2025, has remanded back to the Adjudication authority of the Joint Commissioner of Reveune, Ballygunge Charge, Room no. 308, 3rd Floor, 14 Beliaghata Road, Kolkata-700015
GST- West Bengal	352.20	2018-19	Additional / Joint Commissioner, Kolkata South Commissionerate, GST Bhawan, Kolkata
GST- West Bengal	270.14	2019-20	Do
GST- West Bengal	113.40	2020-21	Do
GST- West Bengal	25.56	2021-22	Do
GST- Delhi	45.87	2019-20	First Appellate Authority, Delhi
GST- Bihar	166.70	2017-18	Additional Commissioner of State Tax, Patna (Bihar).
GST- Bihar	26.31	2019-20	Appeal yet to be filed
GST- Bihar	1.42	2018-19	Appeal yet to be filed
GST- Bihar	0.26	2017-18	Appeal yet to be filed
GST- Bihar	21.64	2020-21	Appeal yet to be filed
GST- Bihar	1.63	2018-19	Appeal yet to be filed
GST- Bihar	0.28	2017-18	Appeal yet to be filed
GST- Bihar	24.79	2019-20	Appeal yet to be filed
GST - ODHISA	62.49	2019-20	Joint Commissioner, Appeal Bhubaneswar
GST - ODHISA	31.48	2019-20	Commissioner, Appeal Bhubaneswar
Tax Deducted at Source	0.03	2007-08	Asst. Commissioner, TDS Section
Tax Deducted at Source	2.64	2008-09	Do
Tax Deducted at Source	0.11	2009-10	Do
Tax Deducted at Source	1.83	2010-11	Do

Tax Deducted at Source	0.67	2011-12	Do
Tax Deducted at Source	0.13	2012-13	Do
Tax Deducted at Source	0.74	2024-25	Do
Income Tax	17.33	2023-24	Appeal yet to be filed
Brihanmumbai Mahanagar			Brihanmumbai Mahanagar Palika
Palika	1.30	2016-17	
Customs	3.67	2023-24	Response yet to be filed
Customs	3.23	2024-25	Response yet to be filed
Total	2154.16		

- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to the lenders.
 - (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) The term loans raised during the year were applied for the purpose for which the same has been raised.
 - (d) On an overall examination of the SFS of the Company, the company has not raised any funds on short-term basis which has been used during the year for long-term purposes.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations provided to us, Company has not taken any loan from an entity or person on account of or to meet the obligation of the subsidiary, associate, or joint venture.
 - (f) According to the information and explanations provided to us, company has not taken any loan during the year by pledging the securities of subsidiary, associate, or joint venture.
- x. (a) During the year, the Company has issued bonus shares and also made preferential allotment of shares. According to the information and explanations given to us, the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect thereof have been complied with."
 - (b) During the year, the Company has made preferential allotment of shares. The Company has complied with the requirements of Sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of such allotment. The funds raised through the preferential allotment have been used for the purposes for which they were obtained
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - (b) 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 upto the date of this report.
 - (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 and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. The Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the SFS as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (b) Since the company is not required to have the internal audit system, reporting under this clause 3(xiv)(b) is not applicable to the company.

- xv. During the year, the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its 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. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) As explained to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (c) As explained to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, therefore, sub clause (c) and (d) are not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and during the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There was a resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no issues, objections, or concerns were raised by the outgoing auditors.
 - xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the SFS 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.
 - 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. There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and clause 3(xx) (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Suresh Chandra & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN-001359N UDIN -25500369BMIEXC7812

CA Ved Prakash Bansal (Partner) M. No. 500369

Place: New Delhi Date: 03.09.2025

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 to the Members of Annu Projects Ltd. 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 Annu Projects Ltd. ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the SFS of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Opinion

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control 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.

Management's responsibility for internal financial controls

The management 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, 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 (ICAI) and the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of SFS 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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of SFS 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 (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of un-authorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the SFS.

Inherent limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management of 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.

For Suresh Chandra & Associates Chartered Accountants FRN-001359N UDIN -25500369BMIEXC7812

CA Ved Prakash Bansal (Partner) M. No. 500369

Place: New Delhi Date: 03.09.2025

Annu Projects Limited (Formerly Known as " Annu Projects Private Limited") CIN No: U45201DL2003PLC120995

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

Particulars STANDALONE BALANCE SH	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Non-Current Assets			
i) Property, Plant & Equipment	3	182.97	202.54
ii) Right-of-use assets	4	19.96	0.00
iii) Intangible Assets	5	0.22	0.02
iv) Capital Work-in-Progress		-	-
v) Investment Property	6	44.04	44.82
vi) Financial Assets		-	-
a. Investment	7	-	0.05
b. Loans and Advances		-	-
c. Other Non Current Financial Assets	8	95.76	103.10
vi) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	9	15.23	15.67
vii) Other Non Current Assets	10	16.96	16.77
Total Non Current Assets (A)		375.14	382.97
i) Inventories	11	196.75	153.40
ii) Financial Assets			
a. Investment		-	-
b. Trade Receivable	12	1,405.59	744.66
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	4.09	28.79
d. Other Bank Balance	14	48.46	52.95
e. Loans and Advances		-	-
f. Other Current Financial Assets	15	130.84	82.56
iii) Current Tax Assets (Net)	16	-	=
iv) Other Current Assets	17	156.90	133.10
Total Current Assets (B)		1,942.63	1,195.46
Total Assets (A+B)		2,317.77	1,578.43
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Equity i.) Equity Share Capital	18	478.10	26.71
ii.) Other Equity	19	742.47	669.18
TOTAL EQUITY (C)		1,220.57	695.89
LIABILITIES			
Non Current Liability			
i) Financial Liabilities			
a. Borrowings	20	17.04	29.90
b. Lease Liabilities	21	16.17	-
c. Other Non Current Financial Liabilities		-	=
ii) Provisions	22	11.58	13.60
iii) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
iv) Other Non Current Liabilities		-	-
Total Non Current Liability (D)		44.79	43.50
Current Liabilities			
i) Financial Liabilities			
a. Borrowings	23	205.62	126.48
b. Lease Liabilities	21	4.76	-
c. Trade Payables	24		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		10.35	47.07
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		579.72	380.84
d. Other Current Financial Liabilities	25	194.54	198.17
ii) Current Tax Liability	16	33.34	30.92
iii) Provisions	22	18.44	22.04
iv) Other Current Liabilities	26	5.64	33.52
Total Current Liability (E)		1,052.41	839.04
Total Equity and Liabilities (C+D+E)		2,317.77	1,578.43

CORPORATE INFORMATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached: For Suresh Chandra & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001359N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Annu Projects Limited

CA Ved Prakash Bansal Partner

Membership Number: 500369 UDIN: 25500369BMIEXC7812

Date: 03.09.2025

Place: New Delhi

Sanjay Kumar Sarraf (Chairman & Managing Director) DIN NO.01174144

> Kailash Chand Gupta Chief Financial Officer PAN: AAXPG7660H

Arpit Sharma Company Secretary Membership No: A45885 Krishna Ranjan (Whole - time Director) DIN NO.01265320

1&2

Annu Projects Limited

(Formerly Known as " Annu Projects Private Limited")

CIN No: U45201DL2003PLC120995

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss

	Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss		E 4 1 124 /	F 41 1.1
	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
A	INCOME	NO.	March, 2025	518t March, 2024
A 1	Revenue from operations	27	1,800.66	1,535.33
2	Other income	28	20.35	14.35
3	Total Income (1+2)	20	1,821.01	1,549.68
4	EXPENSES			
	(a) Purchase of Traded Goods	29	120.67	52.65
	(b) Change in Inventory	30	-81.20	-11.08
	(c) Consumption of Material	31	652.98	381.96
	(d) Construction Expense	32	641.38	667.23
	(e) Employee benefits expense	33	42.93	38.83
	(f) Finance costs	34	39.09	33.76
	(g) Depreciation and amortisation expense	35	24.81	19.65
	(h) Other expenses	36	100.76	118.07
	Total EXPENSES		1,541.42	1,301.07
5	Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3 - 4)		279.59	248.61
6	Exceptional items		-	-
7	Profit / (Loss) before tax (5-6)		279.59	248.61
8	Tax expense:	37		
	(a) Current tax expense		72.24	63.85
	(b) Tax related to prior period		1.43	5.77
	(c) Deferred tax		0.15	1.91
	Total Tax Expense		73.82	71.53
9	Profit/(Loss) for the year (7-8)		205.77	177.08
10	Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
	(a) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss			
	Remeasurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans		2.14	0.76
	Tax (expense)/ income on Remeasurement gain/(loss)		-0.29	-0.19
	(b) Items that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss		1.85	0.57
	Total other comprehensive income (a+b)		1.85	0.57
11	Total comprehensive income (9+10)		207.62	177.65
12	Earnings per share (in Rs/-)	38		
	(a) Basic		4.61	4.14
	(b) Diluted		4.61	4.14

CORPORATE INFORMATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached: For Suresh Chandra & Associates Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 001359N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors **Annu Projects Limited**

CA Ved Prakash Bansal

Membership Number: 500369

UDIN: 25500369BMIEXC7812

Date: 03.09.2025 Place: New Delhi

Partner

Sanjay Kumar Sarraf (Chairman & Managing Director)

DIN NO.01174144

Kailash Chand Gupta Chief Financial Officer PAN: AAXPG7660H

Krishna Ranjan (Whole - time Director) DIN NO.01265320

1&2

Arpit Sharma Company Secretary Membership No: A45885 **Annu Projects Limited**

(Formerly Known as " Annu Projects Private Limited")

CIN No: U45201DL2003PLC120995

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

Standalone Statement of Change in Equity

A. Equity share capital

As at 01.04.2023	26.71
Change in Equity Share Capital during the year	-
Change due to Prior period errors	-
As at 31.03.2024	26.71
As at 01.04.2024	26.71
Change in Equity Share Capital during the year	451.39
Change due to Prior period errors	-
As at 31.03.2025	478.10

B. Other Equity

Particulars			Other Comprehensive	Total
1 articular 5	Retained Earning	Security Premium Reserve	Income - Remeasurement	Iotai
			of Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 31st March 2023	445.73	45.64	0.16	491.53
Add: Profit for the year	177.08	-	-	177.08
Add: Issue of Shares during the Year	-	-	-	-
Add: Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on	-	-	0.57	0.57
Defined Benefit Plans (Net of Taxes)				
Balance as at 31st March 2024	622.81	45.64	0.73	669.18
Add: Profit for the year	205.77	-	-	205.77
Add: Issue of Shares during the year	-	297.07	-	297.07
Add: Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on	-	-	1.85	1.85
Defined Benefit Plans (Net of Taxes)				
Less: Bonus Shares Issued	-205.24	-226.16	-	-431.40
Balance as at 31st March 2025	623.34	116.55	2.58	742.47

Security Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purpose such as issuance of bonus shares and setoff of the IPO Expenses in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained Earnings

Retained Earning are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the company.

Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined

The company has recognised the change in the value of the certain liabilities towards employee benefit in other comprehensive income, These changes are accumulated with re-measurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plan reserve with equity.

CORPORATE INFORMATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Sanjay Kumar Sarraf

DIN NO.01174144

(Chairman & Managing Director)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached: For Suresh Chandra & Associates **Chartered Accountants** Firm Regn. No. 001359N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors **Annu Projects Limited**

CA Ved Prakash Bansal Partner

Date: 03.09.2025

Place: New Delhi

Membership Number: 500369 UDIN: 25500369BMIEXC7812

Kailash Chand Gupta Chief Financial Officer PAN: AAXPG7660H

Arpit Sharma Company Secretary Membership No: A45885 Krishna Ranjan (Whole - time Director) DIN NO.01265320

1&2

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

Standalone Statement of Cash Flow

S.No	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Profit Before Tax	279.59	248.61
	Adjustments for-		
	Add: Depreciation & Amortisation Expense	24.81	19.65
	Add: Provision For Expected Credit Loss	3.83	8.90
	Less: Finance Income	-15.98	-11.34
	Less: Rental Income	-2.88	-2.55
	Less: Profit on sale of Fixed Assets	-0.05	-0.10
	Less: Liability Written Back	_	_
	Add: Finance Expense	39.09	33.76
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	328.42	296.99
	Adjustments for movement in working capital	020112	2,01,5
	Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payable	162.16	11.82
	Increase/(decrease) in Other Current Financial Liabilities	-3.63	13.27
	Increase/(decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	-27.87	-105.62
	Decrease/(Increase) in Provisions	-5.63	2.45
	Decrease/(increase) in Trade receivables	-664.76	-9.07
	Decrease/(increase) in Other Current Assets	-23.80	-23.50
	Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Assets Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Financial Assets	-23.80	4.45
	Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Financial Assets Decrease/(Increase) in Non Current Financial Assets/ Non Current Assets	-3.40	
			-31.81
	Decrease/(Increase) in Inventories	-43.35	-47.99
	Cash generated from operations	-282.75	110.99
	Direct Tax paid	-71.72	-38.11
	NET CASH FLOW/ (USED IN) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	-354.47	72.88
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Sales of Property, Plant & Equipment	0.67	0.82
	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	-1.28	-75.14
	Interest From FDR	15.94	11.08
	FDR with Bank (Margin Money)	-32.36	25.69
	Proceeds from Sale of Investment	0.05	_
	Rental Income	2.88	2.55
	NET CASH FLOW/ (USED IN) FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-14.10	-35.00
_	CACH ELOW EDOM EN ANGING A CTIVITIES		
	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Property of the second of the secon	4.77	2.00
	Repayment of Lease Liability	-4.76	-3.90
	Proceeds /(Repayment) of Borrowing	66.29	-0.38
	Interest Paid	-34.71	-29.89
	Proceeds from Share Allotment	317.07	-
	NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	343.88	-34.17
	Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-24.69	3.71
	Cash and cash equivalents opening balance	28.79	25.06
	Cash and cash equivalents closing balance	4.09	28.79

Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Cash in hand	1.36	1.42
Balances with banks		-
- current accounts	2.73	3.50
debit Balance in CC / OD Account	-	23.87
Total	4.00	29.70

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended 31st
	March, 2025	March 2024
Approved Budget	2.75	1.62
Amount Spend	2.59	1.78
Amount Yet to be Spent/ (Excess Spent)	0.16	-0.16

Disclosure as per Ind AS-116

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended 31st
	March, 2025	March 2024
Total cash outflow for leases	-4.76	-4.14

CORPORATE INFORMATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached: For Suresh Chandra & Associates **Chartered Accountants** Firm Regn. No. 001359N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors **Annu Projects Limited**

CA Ved Prakash Bansal Partner Membership Number: 500369

Date: 03.09.2025

Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 25500369BMIEXC7812

Sanjay Kumar Sarraf (Chairman & Managing Director) DIN NO.01174144

DIN NO.01265320 Arpit Sharma Company Secretary

Membership No: A45885

1&2

Krishna Ranjan (Whole - time Director)

Kailash Chand Gupta

Chief Financial Officer PAN: AAXPG7660H

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

1. Corporate Information

Annu Projects Ltd. (Formerly Known as "Annu Projects Private Limited") ('Company') is a Domestic Limited Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having CIN: U45201DL2003PLC120995. The Company is primarily engaged in the design, development, implementation, Operations and maintenance of infrastructure projects across multiple sectors such as telecom network, sewerage and Gas pipeline infrastructure. It has its registered office at Plot No.11, 1st Floor, LSC, Sector B-1, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070, India.

1.1 Basis of Preparation of Standalone Financial Statements (SFS) and Statement of Compliance

The SFS of the company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the companies Act, 2013, read together with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto.

The SFS for the year ended March 31, 2025, are prepared in accordance with Ind-AS. SFS have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual and going concern basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS at the end of each reporting period.

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by the Company, to all the years presented in the said SFS.

The preparation of the said SFS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies in the areas where estimates are significant to the Financial Statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity.

1.2 Functional and presentation currency

The SFS are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency.

All amounts included in the SFS are reported in Rupees in Millions up to two decimals except shares and per share data unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentage may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

1.3 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at the measurement date at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company's accounting policies require, measurement of certain financial / non-financial assets and liabilities at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are required to be disclosed in the said SFS.

The Company is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial / non-financial assets and liabilities either measured or disclosed at fair value in the SFS using a three-level fair value hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement). Accordingly, the Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level-1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level-2: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable.
- Level-3: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable.

1.4 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is classified 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 year, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

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

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

1.5 <u>Use of estimates</u>

The estimates used in the preparation of the said SFS are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, which existed as at the reporting date or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date. Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognized in the SFS in the year in which they become known.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are changed and in any future periods affected. Information about critical judgments made in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are included in the following accounting policies.

- a) Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies
- b) Impairment of financial / non-financial assets
- d) Recognition of Deferred tax assets

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

- e) Defined benefit plans and compensated absences.
- f) Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment
- g) Expected credit losses on financial assets.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

i) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as on the date of transition measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant, and equipment.

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The initial cost of PPE comprises purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as separate assets, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such components separately and depreciates them based on their specific useful lives. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss at the time of incurrence.

Capital work-in-progress are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses if any.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of PPE are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) basis based on life assigned to each asset in accordance with Schedule II of the Act.

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of PPE are reviewed, and adjusted appropriately, at-least as at each reporting date so, as to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effects of any change in the estimated useful lives, residual values and / or depreciation method is accounted prospectively, and accordingly the depreciation is calculated over the PPE's remaining revised useful life.

Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as at each reporting date is classified as capital advances under other current assets and the cost of property, plant, and equipment not available for use before such dates are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

ii) Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when the Company controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lower of estimated useful economic life or over a period of 10 years.

The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed prospectively. If there has been a notable change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortization method is changed to reflect the changed pattern. Such changes are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

iii) Investment Property

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment properties as recognised in its previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost on the transition date, i.e. 1 April 2021.

Investment Properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

An investment in land or buildings, which is held by the Company to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than intended to be for use by, or in the operations of, the Company, is classified as investment property.

The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the investment property to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Depreciation on building component of investment property is calculated on a straight-line basis.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the year of derecognition.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

iv) Borrowing Cost:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity 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.

v) Financial Instrument

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.

A) Financial asset

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at settlement date.

Classification

a) Financial instruments at amortized cost

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b. Contractual terms of the 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 amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Financial instruments at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial instrument is classified and measured at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a. The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b. The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest thereon.

Financial instruments included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. On

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Financial instruments at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at FVTOCI, is classified at FVTPL. Financial instruments included in the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Off Setting of financial instruments

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI all subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognized 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or the other financial asset.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

B) <u>Financial liabilities</u>

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables and other payables.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured either at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, or at FVTPL. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs which are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires. The gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

vi) Inventory

Inventory comprises of Material in Transit, Material at Site and Work in progress.

Material in Transit is valued at cost and material at sites have been valued at cost or Net Realisable Value, whichever is lower on FIFO basis.

Cost of inventory comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other cost including manufacturing overhead net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

Work-in-Progress w.r.t construction contracts represents ongoing partly executed work/projects in progress on the date of balance sheet and includes contractual variations, cost of material, labour and other expenses incurred towards substitute items, extra items, part rates, deviations etc.

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

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost, except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

vii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equities shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equities 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 equities shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

To 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.

viii) Income tax:

The income tax expense comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognised accordingly.

a. Current tax:

The current tax is calculated based on the tax rates, laws, and regulations, which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. The payment made in excess / (shortfall) of the Company's income tax obligation for the period are recognised in the balance sheet as current income tax assets / liabilities. Any interest related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are not included in Income tax charge or (credit) but are recognised within finance costs.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are off set against each other, and the resultant net amount is presented in the balance sheet, if and only when,

- (a) the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and
- (b) when it relates to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and where there is an intention to settle the current income tax balances on net basis.

b. <u>Deferred tax</u>

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the SFS.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be used.

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 used. 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.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

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.

ix) Impairment of non-financial asset

The Company assesses at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent of those from other assets or Companys of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the assets or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

x) Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when there is a present obligation because of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is an obligation or a present obligation but will not require an outflow of resources. When there is an obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood on outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the SFS. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

xi) Revenue recognition and Receivables

Revenue is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The accounting policies for the specific revenue streams of the Company as summarised below:

a) Sale of Products:

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at point in time when the control of the goods is transferred to the customer based on contractual terms i.e. either on dispatch of goods or on delivery of the products at the customer's location.

b) Construction Contracts:

Income from Telecom Projects–

Income from Projects include laying of Optical Fiber Cable, installation of Network Operations Centre, installation of Indoor/Outdoor Wireless Access Points, Load Balancer, Wi-Fi Access Controller, installation of software, chats, Anti-Virus, Fire walls. Company's performance obligation in such kind of contracts is installation, testing and commissioning of various equipment as per the agreed norms. Under this type of contract, generally assets are installed at customer's site. However, customer does not have ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all the remaining benefits from, these assets unless they are connected to main server/data centre or commissioned properly. Since the customer receives control of the goods and/or service after Successful commissioning of indented facilities, Company's transfer control of goods and/or service at a point in time and, therefore, satisfies a performance obligation and Recognizes revenue at a point in time. The Group uses output methods to recognize Revenue as the output selected faithfully depict the Company's performance towards Complete satisfaction of the performance obligation. Customer's acceptance of Commissioning report is the best output which would depict the satisfaction of the Performance obligation. Generally, payment against provision of such contracts becomes due as per payment terms, and fixed transaction price as per contracts with customers, which is generally is on milestone basis. Warranties are commonly included in such arrangements. They can be explicitly stated, required by law or implied based on the company's customary business practices. The price of a warranty may be included in the Overall purchase price or listed separately as an optional product. All the assurance type Warranties are considered as part of primary performance obligation, while the service Type warranties are considered as distinct performance obligation.

The determination of transaction price, its allocation to promised services and allocation of discount or variable consideration (if any) is done based on the contract with the customers. Penalties, if inherent in determination of transaction price, are considered as variable consideration. The transaction price is also allocated separately for the service type warranties.

The incremental costs that the Group incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it Would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained are recognized as an asset if its recovery is expected and its amortization period is more than one year, all other such costs are recognized as an expense in statement of profit and loss. The incremental cost recognized as an asset is amortized

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

over the period till when such cost is expected to be recovered. Amount so recovered is recognized as revenue in statement of profit and loss.

Income from other Projects-

Income from other Projects include design, development, implementation, Operations and maintenance of infrastructure projects across multiple sectors such as sewerage and Gas pipeline. In such projects, the Group recognises revenue over the period of time, as performance obligations are satisfied over time due to continuous transfer of control to the customer. The performance obligations are satisfied over time as the work progresses. The Group recognises revenue using input method (i.e. percentage-of-completion method), based primarily on contract cost incurred to date compared to total estimated contract costs. This percentage of completion could be based on technical milestones or as per the contractual terms specified. A construction contract is considered completed when the last technical milestone is achieved, which occurs upon contractual transfer of ownership of the asset. Progress billings are generally issued upon completion of milestones as stipulated in the contract.

c) Service Contracts:

Service contracts (including operation and maintenance contracts and job work contracts) in which the Company has the right to consideration from the customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Company's performance completed to date, revenue is recognized when services are performed and contractually billable.

d) Variable Consideration:

The nature of the Company's contracts gives rise to several types of variable consideration, including claims, bonus, un-priced change orders, award and incentive fees, change in law, liquidated damages and penalties. The Company estimates the amount of revenue to be recognized on variable consideration using the expected value (i.e., the sum of a probability-weighted amount) or the most likely amount method, whichever is expected to better predict the amount.

e) Claims

- a) Arbitration claims are recognized as revenue in the year of receipt of arbitration award or acceptance by the party or evidence of acceptance received and there is reasonable certainty that awarded amount shall be realized.
- b) Additional claims (including for escalation), which in the opinion of the management are recoverable under the contract, are recognized at the time of executing the job or acceptance by the party or evidence of acceptance received and reasonable certainty about its realization.

f) Uncollectible accounts receivable

Amounts due from debtors that have been outstanding, though fully provided, are evaluated on a regular basis by the management and are written off, if as a result of such evaluation, it is determined that these amounts will not be collected.

g) Unbilled Revenue

Unbilled revenue represents the amount of contract revenue recognized under Ind AS 115 that exceeds the cumulative amount billed to the customer as of the reporting date. It includes work completed and revenue recognized (either on cost-to-cost basis or on certification) but not yet invoiced.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

h) Contract Balances:

a) Contract Assets

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

Trade Receivables:

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

b) Contract Liability

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

i) Finance & Other income:

Finance and other income comprise interest income on deposits, dividend income, gains/(losses) on disposal of investments and net gain on translation or settlement of foreign currency borrowings.

- Insurance claims are accounted for based on claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to
 the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect
 ultimate collection.
- Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

xii) Foreign Currency Transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the relevant functional currency at the rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date with the resulting foreign exchange differences, on subsequent restatement/settlement, recognized in the statement of profit and loss within other expenses/ other income.

xiii) Right of Use

The Company recognizes 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 re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, 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 estimated useful lives of the assets. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

xiv) Leases:

Where the Company is the lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the lease payments increase in line with expected general inflation.

Assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease inception at lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges (recognised in the statement of profit and loss) and reduction of the lease liability to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate or due to Covid, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension, or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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 or has a cancellable option before the end of 12 months). Lease payments on short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer 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.

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease is based on whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Leases are classified as finance leases when all the risks and rewards of ownership transfer 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 to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

xv) Segment Reporting

Based on the "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Managing Director (MD) has been identified as CODM.

The Company has evaluated the requirements of Ind AS 108 and determined that it does not have any distinct segments that meet the criteria for separate disclosure. As a result, segment reporting is not applicable, and the SFS present the Standalone financial performance of the Company as a whole.

xvi) Employee Benefits:

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Under a defined contribution plan, the Company's sole obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The employee bears the related actuarial and investment risks. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee provides service viz. Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, Employee Pension scheme.

Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The Company bears the related actuarial and investment risks. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method viz. Gratuity, Compensated absences.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans, comprising actuarial gains or losses, and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are immediately recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period. Net interest recognised in profit or loss is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company has the following Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity

Define benefits plan includes gratuity payments in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity is not funded. For defined benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being conducted at each balance sheet date. Past service cost is recognized to the extent the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortized on a Straight-Line method over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations as adjusted for unrecognized past service cost.

The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates of government bonds. The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the above-mentioned discount rate to the plan assets and defined benefit obligations liability. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the statement of

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

profit and loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised directly in the OCI in the period in which they arise. The said re-measurements comprise of actuarial gains and losses (arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions), the return on plan assets (excluding interest). Re-measurements are not re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in any of the subsequent periods.

xvii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less (that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and cash equivalents and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value). However, for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, in addition to above items, any bank overdrafts / cash credits that are integral part of the Company's cash management, are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

xviii) Cash flow Statements.

Statement of Cash flows is being prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Indian Accounting Standard – 7 on 'Statement of Cash flow', whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals, or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash from operating, investing, and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

xix) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued several amendments to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, which will become effective from **01** April **2025** and will accordingly be applicable for the financial year 2025-26 onwards. Summary of Key Amendments:

- 1. **Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows-** Require reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities, enhancing transparency.
- 2. **Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers -** Clarification on accounting for contract modifications and performance obligations in bundled service arrangements.
- 3. **Ind AS 12 Income Taxes -** Guidance on recognition of deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (e.g., lease liability and corresponding right-of-use asset).
- 4. Ind AS 21 Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates Clarification regarding determination of exchange rate when there is a lack of exchangeability.
- 5. Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements Enhancements in disclosure of material accounting policy information and classification of liabilities as current or non-current.

The Company has assessed the applicability and expected impact of the above pronouncements and concludes that there is no material financial impact on the current financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025. The changes will be duly adopted in the financial statements for the year ending 31st March 2026.

Annu Projects Limited (Formerly Known as " Annu Projects Private Limited") CIN No: U45201DL2003PLC120995

Summary Statement of Material Accounting Policies and Other explanatory information

Management has initiated necessary actions including review of relevant accounting policies, systemlevel changes, staff training, and updating internal controls to ensure smooth transition and compliance with the new requirements. ANNU PROJECTS LIMITED
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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

3. Property Plant & Equipment

Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Computers	Freehold Land	Total
1.25	1.96	138.99	48.17	2.55	5.28	198.20
0.10	0.76	39.96	33.66	0.67	-	75.14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	0.88	-	-	-	0.88
1.35	2.72	178.07	81.83	3.21	5.28	272.46
0.01	0.40	0.39	-	0.19	-	1.00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	5.06	1.42	=	-	6.48
1.36	3.12	173.40	80.41	3.41	5.28	266.98
0.55	0.88	35 30	16 16	1.08		53 07
0.55	0.88	35.30	16.16	1.08	-	53.97
0.55	0.88 0.36	9.96	16.16 5.06	1.08 0.61	- - -	16.09
				0.61	- - - -	53.97 16.09 0.15 69.91
0.10	0.36	9.96 0.15	5.06	0.61	- - - -	16.09 0.15
0.10 - 0.65	0.36 - 1.24	9.96 0.15 45.11	5.06 - 21,22	0.61 - 1.69	- - - - -	16.09 0.15 69.91
	1.25 0.10 1.35 0.01	Fixtures Equipments 1.25 1.96	Fixtures Equipments Plant & Machinery	Fixtures Equipments Plant & Machinery Vehicles	Fixtures Equipments Plant & Machinery Vehicles Computers 1.25 1.96 138.99 48.17 2.55 0.10 0.76 39.96 33.66 0.67 - - - - - - - 0.88 - - - - 0.88 - - - - 0.89 - 0.19 - - - - 0.19 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Fixtures Equipments Plant & Machinery Vehicles Computers Freehold Land

From April 1, 2022, the company has changed its depreciation methodology from Written Down Value (WDV) to Straight-Line Method (SLM) for all its property, plant, and equipment. This change has been made to align with the industry practice and to better reflect the utilization of assets and the impact of change in depreciation method had a impact of Rs. 16.32 Millions in 2023-2024 and 14.15 Millions for the year ended March 31, 2025 in profit & Loss a/c.

1.48

1 45

132.96

120.99

60.61

53 58

5.28

5 28

202.54

1.52

1.05

The Group has availed the deemed cost exemption under IND AS 101 in relation to the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets on the date of transition and the net block carrying amount of the earlier GAAP as at 31st March 2021 has been considered as the gross block carrying amount as at 1st April 2021. Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on 1 April 2021 under the previous GAAP.

Disclosure for change in depreciation methodology (WDV To SLM) from FY 2022-23 onwards

Particulars]	For the year 2023-2024			For the year 2024-2025		
r at ticulars	As per SLM	As per SLM As per WDV Differen		As per SLM	As per WDV	Difference	
Computer & Software	0.61	0.67	0.06	0.67	0.72	0.05	
Furniture & Fixtures	0.10	0.13	0.04	0.10	0.11	0.01	
Office Equipment	0.36	0.62	0.25	0.43	0.56	0.13	
Plant & Machinery	9.96	18.33	8.37	11.81	20.78	8.97	
Vehicles	5.06	12.66	7.61	6.96	11.94	4.98	
Total	16.09	32.41	16.32	19.97	34.12	14.15	

Other Explanatory Notes:

As at 31 March 2024

As at 31st March 2025

- Company assessed the impairment of assets and is of the opinion that since the company is going concern and there is no indication exist for the impairment of the PPE.

0.70

0.61

- No assets have been classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105.
- Company has not revalued its property, plant & Equipment. There is no increase or decrease on account of impairment loss recognized or reversed in other comprehensive income in accordance with Ind AS
- No Capital expenses was incurred on Assets not owned by the Company during the year
- There is no obsolete asset which has been so far held under CWIP/Fixed Asset.
- Depreciation / amortization on all the PPE / Intangible assets have been disclosed separately.
- There is no amount to be received on account of compensation from third party for items of PPE / Intangible assets that were impaired, lost or given to Company that is to be recognized in the statement of profit & Loss account.
- Entire depreciation / amortization has been recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss account; nothing has been charged to cost of other assets. Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year has been shown separately.
- There are no temporarily idle PPE / intangible assets.
- The company does not hold any benami property and there are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder
- The company does not have any immovable property where the title deeds are not in the name of the company.

ANNU PROJECTS LIMITED

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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4- Right of Use Assets

(A) Statement showing Reconciliation of Gross Block of Right of Use Asset

Particulars	Right of Use Asset	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2023	8.36	8.36
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: Adjustment Due to Lease Modification	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	8.36	8.36
Add: Additions	23.94	23.94
Less: Adjustment Due to Lease Modification	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	32.30	32.30

(B) Statement showing Reconciliation of Depreciation (Accumulated Depreciation)

Particulars	Right of Use Asset	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2023	5.58	5.58
Add: Depreciation charged during the year	2.78	2.78
Less: Reversal on disposal of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	8.36	8.36
Add: Depreciation charged during the year	3.99	3.99
Less: Reversal on disposal of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	12.35	12.35

(C) Statement showing Net Value of Right of Use Asset (A-B)

As at 31 March 2024	0.00	0.00
As at 31st March 2025	19.96	19.96

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5- Intangible Assets

(A) Statement showing Reconciliation of Intangible Asset (At Cost)

Particulars	Software	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2023	0.02	0.02
Add: Additions	0.01	0.01
Add/(Less): Amount of Change due to revaluation		-
Less: Disposal/ Adjustment of assets		-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.03	0.03
Add: Additions	0.27	0.27
Add/(Less): Amount of Change due to revaluation	-	-
Less: Disposal/ Adjustment of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	0.30	0.30

(B) Statement showing Reconciliation of Amortisation (Accumulated Amortisation)

Particulars	Software	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2023	0.00	0.00
Add: Amortised Charged during the year	0.01	0.01
Less: Reversal on disposal of assets	-	=
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.01	0.01
Add: Amortised Charged during the year	0.07	0.07
Less: Reversal on disposal of assets	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	0.08	0.08

(C) Statement showing Net Value of Intangible Asset (A-B)

A 4214M 1 2024	0.02	0.02
As at 31st March 2024	0.02	0.02
As at 31st March 2025	0.22	0.22

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All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

6. Investment Property

Investment properties consists of buildings situated in India for rental purpose and capital appreciation.

(A) Statement showing Reconciliation of Investment Property (At Cost)

Particulars	Flat M3M-Gurugram	FLAT - NAV LEELA	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2023	45.11	2.06	47.17
Add- Addition during the year	-	-	-
Less- Replacement during the year	-	-	-
Less- Disposal during the year	1	-	-
Balance as on 31st March 2024	45.11	2.06	47.17
Add- Addition during the year	-	-	-
Less- Replacement during the year	-	-	-
Less- Disposal during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	45.11	2.06	47.17

(B) Statement showing Reconciliation of Depreciation (Accumulated Depreciation)

Particulars	Flat M3M-Gurugram	FLAT - NAV LEELA	Total
Balance as at 31st March 2023	1.50	0.07	1.57
Add- Addition during the year	0.75	0.03	0.78
Less- Disposal during the year	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March 2024	2.25	0.10	2.35
Add- Addition during the year	0.75	0.03	0.78
Less- Disposal during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	3.00	0.13	3.13

(C) Statement showing Net Value of Investment Property (A-B)

Balance as on 31st March 2024	42.86	1.96	44.82
Balance as at 31st March 2025	42.11	1.93	44.04

Rental Income and Operating Expenses of Investment Properties

Particulars	Amount	
raruculars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Rental Income during the year	2.88	2.55
Operating Expense related to investment property during the year	0.78	0.78
Net Income/(Loss)	2.10	1.77

Fair Value of Investment Properties

Daudianiana	Amount	
Particulars –	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Flat M3M-Gurugram	86.00	86.00
FLAT - NAV LEELA	4.11	4.11

The Fair value of investments properties have been determined by independent Registered valuer. The fair valuation is based on prevailing market prices/ price trend of the property in that locality/ city considering the location, size of plot, approach road, amenities, locality etc.

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7. Investment

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Share Capital with Subsidiary* (5100 shares of INR10/- fully paid up of subsidiary company ANN Projects Pvt Ltd in March 2024, 2023 and 2022)	-	0.05
Total		0.05

*As at April 1, 2024, the Company had transferred its investment of 5,100 shares in ANN Projects Pvt Ltd, wherein 1,700 shares were transferred to Krishna Ranjan (Director) and 3,400 shares were transferred to Sanjay Kumar Sarraf (Director) at ₹10 each.

8. Non Current Financial Asset:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Fixed Deposits (with Original Maturity of more than 12 Months)*	95.06	103.10
Security Deposit	0.70	<u> </u>
Total	95.76	103.10

^{*}FDR given as margin money against issuance of Bank Guarantee.

9. Deferred Tax Asset

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
A) Deferred Tax Assts		
a) Depreciation on PPE	5.99	8.98
b) Lease Ind AS Impact	3.82	-
c) Impact of the fair valuation of (Security Deposit)	0.00	-
d) Expected Credit Loss Allowance	3.22	2.25
e) Provision for Employee Benefit	0.88	4.45
g) Bonus to the Employees	0.77	0.27
h) Delayed payment to MSME	1.11	<u>-</u>
Total Deferred Tax Assets	15.79	15.95
B) Deferred Tax Liabilities		
a) Acturial OCI	0.54	0.25
b) Borrowings Ind AS Impact	0.02	0.03
Total Deferred Tax Liability	0.56	0.28
Net Deferred Tax Asset (A-B)	15.23	15.67

Reconciliation of Deferred Tax:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Tax income/ (expense) during the year recognised in profit and loss	-0.15	-1.91
Tax income/ (expense) during the year recognised in OCI	-0.29	-0.19
Total income/ (expense)	-0.44	-2.10

The group has opted to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act 1961 as promulgated by GOI vide the taxation laws (Amendment) Ordinance Act 2019 and has taken 25.168% as effective Corporate Tax Rate (Income Tax 22%+ Surcharge 10% + 4% Education Cess) w.e.f. FY 2023-24.

Movement in Deferred Tax balances

	As at 31st March,2024	Recognized in P&L	Charged to retained Earning	Recognized in OCI		As at 31st March 2025
Deferred Tax Assets						_
Provision for Employee Benefit	4.45	-3.57		-	-	0.88
Depreciation on PPE	8.98	-3.01		-	-	5.98
Lease Ind AS Impact	-	3.82		-	-	3.82
Impact of the fair valuation of (Security Deposit)	-	0.00		-	-	0.00
Expected Credit Loss Allowance	2.25	0.96		-	-	3.22
Bonus to the Employees	0.27	0.50		-	-	0.77
Delayed Payment to MSME	-	1.11		-	-	1.11
Deferred Tax Liability						
Borrowings Ind AS Impact	-0.03	0.01		-	-	-0.02
Acturial OCI	-0.25	-		-	-0.29	-0.54
	15.66	-0.16		-	-0.29	15.22

	As at 31st March,2023	Recognized in P&L	Charged to retained Earning	Recognized in OCI	As at 31st March,2024
Deferred Tax Assets			za, mig		
Provision for Employee Benefit	3.96	0.48	_	-	4.45
Depreciation on PPE	13.59	-4.60	-	-	8.98
Lease Ind AS Impact	0.31	-0.31	-	-	-
Impact of the fair valuation of (Security Deposit)	0.00	-0.00	-	-	-
Expected Credit Loss Allowance	-	2.25	-	-	2.25
Bonus to the Employees	-	0.27	-	-	0.27
Deferred Tax Liability					
Borrowings Ind AS Impact	-0.03	-0.00	-	-	-0.03
Acturial OCI	-0.06		-	-0.19	-0.25
	17.77	-1.91	-	-0.19	15.67

a) The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

b) In assessing the realisability of deferred tax asset, management considers whether it is probable, that some portion, or all, of the deferred tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax asset is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary difference become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and the tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for the future taxable incomes over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that it is probable that the company will be able to realise the benefits of those deductible differences in future

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10. Other Non Current Assets.		
Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Capital Advance *	16.77	16.77
Prepaid Expense (Ind AS Adjustment)	0.19	-
Total	16.96	16.77

*The Company had advanced amount of Rs. 16.66 Millions towards booking of 7 flats from Supertech Limited (being seller company). The buyers agreement along with allotment letters were issued in favour of the company against the said bookings. Further vide NCLT order dated 25.03.2022 the seller company was admitted under CIRP under the IBC code 2016 and moratorium period was declared. The resolution of the said matter is still pending and the outcomes are not yet confirmed. The company claim was filed with RP and the same was admitted. The company is confident to get the possession of the said flats and thus the provision for expected credit loss has not been recognized.

11. Inventory (As valued and verified by the Management)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
(a) Material in Transit	-	37.85
(b) Closing Inventory of Traded Goods	-	1.67
(c) Work in Progress	196.75	113.88
Total	196.75	153.40

Valuation method

Inventory comprises of Material in Transit, Material at Site, Work in Progress and Traded Goods which is valued as under-

- a) Material in Transit is valued at cost and material at sites have been valued at cost or Net Realisable Value, whichever is lower on FIFO basis.
- b) Work-in-Progress w.r.t construction contracts represents ongoing partly executed work/projects in progress on the date of balance sheet and includes contractual variations, cost of material, labour and other expenses incurred towards substitute items, extra items, part rates, deviations etc.

12. Trade Receivables

Particulars	A	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Undisputed- Considered Good		312.56	398.97
Disputed-Considered Good		-	-
Credit Impaired		-	-
Undisputed-Significant Increase in Credit risk		504.35	190.34
Disputed-Significant Increase in Credit risk		-	-
Sub Total		816.91	589.31
Less: Loss Allowance (Expected Credit Loss)		12.78	8.96
Net Trade receivable		804.13	580.35
Unbilled Revenue (B)		601.46	164.31
Total Trade Receivables (A+B)		1,405.59	744.66

Trada Passivable againg sabadula

Trade Receivable ageing sch						
Outstanding from following						
periods from due date of	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
payment						
Undisputed- Considered						
Good						
As at 31.03.2025	312.56	-	-	-	-	312.56
As at 31.03.2024	398.97	-	-	-	-	398.97
Undisputed-Significant						
Increase in Credit risk						
As at 31.03.2025	-	362.43	100.68	16.13	25.11	504.35
As at 31.03.2024	-	117.70	29.08	35.19	8.37	190.34
Undisputed-Credit Impaired						
Disputed-Considered Good						
As at 31.03.2025						
As at 31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Significant Increase						
in Credit risk						
As at 31.03.2025						
As at 31.03.2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected	_	_	_	_	_	_
credit loss						
As at 31.03.2025	-	3.62	5.03	1.61	2.52	12.78
As at 31.03.2024	-	1.18	3.42	3.52	0.84	8.96
As at 31.03.2025 (Net)	312.56	358.80	95.64	14.52	22.60	804.13
As at 31.03.2024 (Net)	398.97	116.52	25.66	31.67	7.53	580.35

Ageing of Trade Receivable

Gross Trade Receivables

As at	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31.03.2025	312.56	362.43	100.68	16.13	25.11	816.91
As at 31.03.2024	398.97	117.70	29.08	35.19	8.37	589.31

Net Trade Receivables

As at	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31.03.2025	312.56	358.80	95.64	14.52	22.60	804.13
As at 31.03.2024	398.97	116.52	25.66	31.67	7.53	580.35

Unbilled Revenue Ageing Schedule

As at		Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
As at 31.03.202	25	601.46	-	-	-	=	601.46
As at 31.03.202	24	164.31	=	=	-	=	164.31

The Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109 for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information.

The Movement in Provision towards ECL is given here under with:

Movement in allowance for expected credit loss.	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	8.96	=
Amount written off	-	-
Allowance made during the year	3.83	8.96
Reversal during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	12.78	8.96

Note:

The carrying amount of the Trade Receivables are considered as a reasonable approximation of fair value as it is expected to be collected within twelve months.

Trade Receivables are non interest bearing and the payment is generally due upon completion of milestone as per terms of contract.

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13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
(a) Cash on hand	1.36	1.42
(b) Balances with banks		-
- Current accounts	2.73	3.50
- Debit Balance in CC/OD Account		23.87
Total	4.09	28.79

14. Other Bank Balance

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Fixed Deposit(with original Maturity of Less than 12 Months)*	48.46	52.95
Total	48.46	52.95

^{*}FDR given as margin money against issuance of Bank Guarantee.

15. Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024	
Security deposits	16.65	13.25	
Fixed Deposit (with Residual Maturity of less than 12 Months)*	114.19	69.31	
Total	130.84	82.56	

16. Current Tax Asset (Net)

Particulars As at 31st March		As at 31st March 2024
TDS/ TCS Receivables & Advance Tax	39.25	37.60
Income Tax Refundable	1.09	1.10
Less: Provision for Income Tax	73.68	69.62
Net Current Tax Asset/(Liability)	-33.34	-30.92

17. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024	
Advance to vendors	20.09	29.13	
TDS Recoverable	0.34	0.23	
Advance with IOCL	1.05	1.99	
Advance payment for gratuity fund with LIC	-	0.50	
Prepaid expenses- IND AS Adjustment	0.05	-	
Loans and advances to employees	0.73	0.82	
Prepaid expenses	2.03	2.67	
Prepaid IPO Expense*	8.85	-	
Balances with government authorities	51.78	4.47	
Retention Money	71.98	93.29	
Total	156.90	133.10	

Note:

*The Company is in the process of preparing for an Initial Public Offering (IPO) of its equity shares, expected to be completed in the next financial year 25-26. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company incurred certain costs that are directly attributable to the proposed issuance of new equity shares as part of the IPO. These costs have been deferred in accordance with Ind AS 32, "Financial Instruments: Presentation," as they are incremental costs that would not have been incurred had the equity transaction not been planned.

The details of pre-IPO deferred costs are as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Legal and advisory fees	2.00
Merchant Banker fees	1.00
Other directly attributable costs	5.85
Total	8.85

These costs have been presented under "Other Current Assets" in the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025. Upon successful completion of the IPO, these deferred costs will be deducted from equity (Securities Premium) as part of the share issue proceeds, in line with paragraph 37 of Ind AS 32.

In the event that the IPO does not proceed as planned, the deferred costs will be recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such a determination is made. Management believes, based on current plans and progress, that the IPO is probable and expects it to be completed within the next 12 months. The carrying amount of these costs is reviewed at each reporting date to assess recoverability.

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18. Share Capital			
Particulars		As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Authorised Share Capital		700.00	50.00
7,00,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each with voting rights (50,00,000 shares in March 2024)	_	700.00	50.00
	_	700.00	50.00
Issued , Subscribed & Paid Up Capital	_		_
4,78,09,670 Equity shares of INR 10 each with voting rights (26,70,890 shares in March 2024)		478.10	26.71
		478.10	26.71
Reconciliation of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed share capital:	_		
i) Reconciliation of authorised share capital as at			
	No. of Shares	Face Value	Amount
As at 31st March 2023 (Equity Share of Rs. 10 each)	5,000,000	10	50.00
Increase during the Year	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024 (Equity Share of Rs. 10 each)	5,000,000	10	50.00
		4.0	

65,000,000

70,000,000

10

650.00

700.00

As at 31st March 2025 (Equity share of Rs. 10 each)
ii) Reconciliation of Issued and Subscribed share capital:

Increase During the Year

No. of Shares	Face Value	Amount
2,670,890	10	26.71
-	-	-
2,670,890	10	26.71
45,138,780	10	451.39
47,809,670	10	478.10
	2,670,890 - 2,670,890 45,138,780	2,670,890 10

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

- 1) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share.
- 2) Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.
- 3) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to their shareholding.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on August 16, 2024, and approved by the shareholders, has allotted 56,200 equity shares of face value ₹10 each at a premium of ₹880 per share.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on September 19, 2024, and approved by the shareholders, has allotted 1,43,310 equity shares of face value ₹10 each at a premium of ₹880 per share.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on September 23, 2024, and approved by the shareholders, has allotted 5620 equity shares of face value ₹10 each at a premium of ₹880 per share.

During the year ended March 2025, the Board of director of the company at its meeting held on September 28, 2024 had allotted 4,31,40,300 bonus equity shares of ₹ 10 each to the existing shareholders in the ratio of 15:1. The bonus issue was made from the Securities Premium account and the free reserves of the Company.

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on October 5, 2024, and approved by the shareholders, has allotted 13,04,000 equity shares of face value ₹10 each at a

The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on October 15, 2024,and approved by the shareholders, has allotted 4,89,350 equity shares of face value ₹10 each at a premium of ₹65 per share.

Reconciliation of number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	2,670,890	2,670,890
Increase in the Number of shares	1,998,480	-
Increase in number on account of Bonus	43,140,300	<u> </u>
Share outstanding at the end of the year	47,809,670	2,670,890

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	
	Number of shares	% of holding in class
Equity shares held by -		
Sanjay Kumar Sarraf	29,057,834	60.78%
Krishna Ranjan	12,842,416	26.86%
Anita Sarraf (De-classified from Promoter w.e.f. 27th May 2025)	700,000	1.46%
Total	42,600,250	89.10%

Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	
	Number of shares	% of holding in class
Equity shares held by -		
Sanjay Kumar Sarraf	1,675,373	62.73%
Krishna Ranjan	802,661	30.05%
Anita Sarraf	166,856	6.25%
Total	2,644,890	99.03%

Shares held by the promoters as at 31st March 2025 and change in promoters shareholding

Name of the Promoter	No. of Shares at the	% of Total Shares	% Change during the
	end of the year		year
Sanjay Kumar Sarraf	29,057,834	60.78%	-1.95%
Krishna Ranjan	12,842,416	26.86%	-3.19%
Anita Sarraf (De-classified from Promoter w.e.f. 27th May 2025)	700,000	1.46%	-4.78%
Total	42,600,250	89.10%	-9.92%

Shares held by the promoters as at 31st March 2024 and change in promoters shareholding

Name of the Promoter	No. of Shares at the	% of Total Shares	% Change during the
	end of the year		year
Sanjay Kumar Sarraf	1,675,373	62.73%	0.00%
Krishna Ranjan	802,661	30.05%	0.00%
Anita Sarraf (De-classified from Promoter w.e.f. 27th May 2025)	166,856	6.25%	0.00%
Total	2,644,890	99.03%	-

19. Other Equity

Particulars		Total		
	Retained Earning	Security Premium	Other Comprehensive	
		Reserve	Income - Remeasurement	
			of Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 31st March 2023	445.73	45.64	0.16	491.53
Add: Profit for the year	177.08	-	-	177.08
Add: Issue of Shares during the Year	-	-	-	-
Add: Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans (Net of Taxes)	-	-	0.57	0.57
Balance as at 31st March 2024	622.81	45.64	0.73	669.18
Add: Profit for the year	205.77	-		205.77
Add: Issue of Shares during the Year	-	297.07		297.07
Add: Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plans (Net of Taxes)	-	-	1.85	1.85
Less: Bonus Shares Issued	-205.24	-226.16	-	-431.40
As at 31st March 2025	623.34	116.55	2.58	742.47

Securities premium
Securities premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purpose such as issuance of bonus shares and setoff of the IPO Expenses in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans (net of taxes)
The company has recognised the change in the value of the certain liabilities towards employee benefit in other comprehensive income, These changes are accumulated with remeasurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plan reserve with equity.

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20. Long term borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
Term Loans	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	
Secured					
From Bank					
HDFC Bank	16.04	10.15	26.19	13.68	
ICICI Bank	-		-	8.61	
Total Secured	16.04	10.15	26.19	22.29	
<u>Unsecured</u>					
From Bank					
Axis Bank	-	-	-	0.82	
ICICI Bank	-	-	-	0.67	
HDFC	1.00	2.72	3.71	2.36	
Total Unsecured From Banks	1.00	2.72	3.71	3.85	
From other parties					
Aditya Birla	-	-	-	0.67	
Total Unsecured loan other than Banks	-	-	-	0.67	
Total	17.04	12.87	29.90	26.81	

Other Explanatory Notes:

		Pending Monthly		ļ.		Carrying Amount	
Loan from	Secured Against	Instalments	Instalment Amount	Date of Maturity	Rate of Interest p.a.	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Aditya Birla	Unsecured	-	173,473.00	05-07-24	16%	-	0.67
Axis Bank Ltd.	Unsecured	-	173,939.00	20-08-24	15%	-	0.82
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Unsecured	-	138,776.00	05-08-24	15%	-	0.67
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Const. Equipment	1	27,660.00	15-01-25	8.25%	-	0.27
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Const. Equipment	1	140,554.00	15-01-25	8.25%	-	1.35
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Const. Equipment	1	140,554.00	15-01-25	8.25%	-	1.35
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Const. Equipment	1	121,985.00	15-01-25	8.25%	-	1.17
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Const. Equipment	1	138,490.00	15-01-25	8.25%	-	1.33
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Const. Equipment	1	140,554.00	15-01-25	8.25%	-	1.35
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Const. Equipment	1	140,554.00	15-01-25	8.25%	-	1.35
ICICI Bank Ltd.	Const. Equipment	1	44,068.00	15-01-25	8.25%	-	0.42
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	4	80,517.00	05-04-25	7.64%	0.08	1.00
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	4	80,517.00	05-04-25	7.64%	0.08	1.00
HDFC Bank	Const. Equipment	4	117,662.00	05-04-25	7.50%	0.12	1.47
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	26	23,294.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.55	0.77
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	51	18,844.00	07-03-29	9.10%	0.75	0.90
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	51	18,844.00	07-03-29	9.10%	0.75	0.90
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	51	18,844.00	07-03-29	9.10%	0.75	0.90
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	51	18,844.00	07-03-29	9.10%	0.75	0.90
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	51	18,844.00	07-03-29	9.10%	0.75	0.90
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	51	18,844.00	07-03-29	9.10%	0.75	0.90
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	26,513.00	05-11-25	8.19%	0.21	0.49
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	42	18,774.00	05-02-29	8.80%	0.74	0.89
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	42	18,774.00	05-02-29	8.80%	0.74	0.89
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	42	18,774.00	05-02-29	8.80%	0.74	0.89
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	42	18,774.00	05-02-29	8.80%	0.74	0.89
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	42	196,267.00	05-02-29	8.35%	7.84	9.47
HDFC Bank	Unsecured	17	256,332.00	06-07-26	14.00%	3.71	6.07
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	26,513.00	05-11-25	8.19%	0.21	0.49
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	26,513.00	05-11-25	8.19%	0.21	0.49
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	17	8,597.00	07-07-26	7.65%	0.13	0.22
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	17	8,597.00	07-07-26	7.65%	0.13	0.22
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	17	8,597.00	07-07-26	7.65%	0.13	0.22
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	17	8,597.00	07-07-26	7.65%	0.13	0.22
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	27,877.00	05-11-25	8.25%	0.22	0.52
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	11	26,513.00	05-11-25	8.19%	0.21	0.49
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,294.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.55	0.77
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,294.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.55	0.77
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,294.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.55	0.77
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	22,708.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.53	0.75
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,076.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.54	0.77
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,076.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.54	0.76
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,076.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.54	0.76
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,076.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.54	0.76
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,076.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.54	0.76
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,076.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.54	0.76
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,076.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.54	0.76
HDFC Bank	Vehicle	29	23,393.00	07-05-27	8.80%	0.55	0.76
Total	· cineic				2.2070	29.90	56.70

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All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

2. Other Notes

- a. During the year, the company has not defaulted in the repayment of its loans taken from banks..
- b. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender

c. The following charge satisfaction are yet to be registered with ROC.

SRN	Charge Id	Charge Holder Name	Date of Creation	Amount
H08429680	100201882	HDFC Bank Limited	04-07-18	0.80

3. Movement in Borrowings

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2024	Loan taken during the year	Loan repaid during the year	Balance as at 31st March 2025
Secured	48.48	5.43	27.72	26.19
Unsecured	8.24	-	4.52	3.72
Total	56.72	5.43	32.24	29.91

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2023	Loan taken during the year	Loan repaid during the year	Balance as on 31 March 2024
Secured	40.16	30.81	22.49	48.48
Unsecured	9.26	7.53	8.55	8.24
Total	49.42	38.34	31.04	56.72

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All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

21. Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Lease Liabilities		
Non current	16.17	-
Current	4.76	-
Total	20.93	-

Lease Commitments (Ind AS-116)

The company has lease contract for office premises and these lease contracts are mutually cancellable / extendable.

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 or has a cancellable option before the end of 12 months).

Further, leases having a cancellable period or option to terminate before 12 months of lease have been treated as short-term considering that the management is uncertain of exercising the option to terminate / Cancel the lease at the date of inception of the lease.

Accordingly, lease payments on short term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

To calculate the lease term, the period covered by an option to extend the lease has not been considered at the inception of the lease as management is uncertain of exercising the option to renew the lease upon completion of the initial lease period.

In respect of long-term leases, the company has recognised lease liability and Right of Use assets for the first time as per appendix C5(b) of Ind AS 116 retrospectively giving the cumulative effect as an adjustment to the opening balances on retained earnings as on the date of initial application. Such rental was charged to Statement of profit & loss before application of the Ind AS.

Incremental borrowing rate at the time of lease commencement has been applied upon initial recognition of lease liability, as the implicit interest rate in the lease is not readily determinable.

Cash flow from operating activities includes cash flow from short term lease and leases of low value assets. Cash flows from financing

The following is the movement in lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Balance at beginning of the year	-	3.90
Lease liability recognised during the year	23.94	-
Reversal	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	1.75	0.24
Payment of Lease Liability	-4.76	-4.14
Balance at the end	20.93	1
Lease Liability - Current	4.76	-
Lease Liability - Non-Current	16.17	-

Maturity analysis of lease liability - Contractual Undiscounted cashflows

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Less Than One year	4.76	-
More than One year but less than five Years	10.70	-
More than five years	5.47	-
Total undiscounted lease liabilities as at the end of the year	20.93	-

Amount recognised in Profit and Loss account

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Interest on lease liabilities	1.75	0.24
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	3.99	2.78
Expenses relating to short term leases and leases of low value assets	4.59	3.56

Subsequent Event Impact on Lease modification

The Company had entered into a lease agreement on 01st March, 2024, for a period of 2 terms of three years each in respect of its premises located at plot no. 11. B-1, first floor, LSC, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070 and accordingly recognised Right-of-Use asset and corresponding Lease Liability in these financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 116 Leases.

Subsequently, on June 16th, 2025, the Company entered into a fresh lease agreement with the same lessor for the same premises for a period of eleven months, which supersedes the earlier long-term lease deed. The Company is in the process of evaluating the implications of the new lease arrangement and necessary accounting adjustments, if any, will be carried out in the financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2026.

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22. Provisions

	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Non Current		
Provision for Gratuity	11.58	13.60
Non Current Total	11.58	3.60
<u>Current</u>		
Provision for Gratuity	3.17	3.05
Provision for Bonus	3.07	-
Provision for Sitting Fees	0.33	-
Provision for GST Liability	11.87	18.99
Current Total	18.44	22.04
Total Provision	30.02	2 35.64

Movement of Gratuity Provision:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Opening Balance	16.65	14.02
Addition during the year		2.63
Reversal/ Adjustment of provision during the year	-1.90	-
Closing Balance	14.75	16.65

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23 Short term borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
From Bank Secured		
As Bank Overdraft - Union Bank of India (Corporation bank) (Working capital limits of INR 50 millions, secured by hypothecation/first charge on book debts, stock and personal guarantee of	61.51	-
directors and collaterally secured against the residential properties/FDR owned by the Company/director)		
As Bank Overdraft - HDFC Bank (Working capital limits of INR 50 millions; secured by hypothecation/pari passu charge on book debts, stock and personal guarantee of directors and collaterally secured against the residential properties/FDR owned by the Company/director)	16.05	0.91
As Bank Overdraft - Axis Bank (Working capital limits of INR 40 millions; secured by hypothecation/pari passu charge on book debts, stock and personal guarantee of directors and collaterally secured against the residential properties/FDR owned by the Company/director)	36.94	36.49
As Bank Overdraft -Yes Bank (Working capital limits of INR 50 millions; secured by hypothecation/pari passu charge on book debts, stock and personal guarantee of directors and collaterally secured against the residential properties/FDR owned by the Company/director)	34.90	45.75
From Others Unsecured Loan from Directors (Payable on Demand)	16.52	16.52
Shriram Finance Ltd (Unsecured)	26.83	-
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt (See Note-20)	12.87	26.81
Total	205.62	126.48

24. Trade Payable

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Micro and Small Enterprise	10.35	47.07
Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	579.72	380.84
Total	590.07	427.91

Trade Payable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025

Outstanding for following period from due date of payment / date of	Micro and Small Enterprise	Other than Micro and	Disputed Dues Micro and	•
transaction		Small Enterprise	Small Enterprise	
Not Due	_	1	-	-
Less than 1 Years	9.71	478.35	-	-
1-2 Years	-	55.84	-	-
2-3 Years	0.64	42.81	-	-
More than 3 years	-	2.72	-	-
Total	10.35	579.72	-	- 1

Trade Payable ageing schedule as at 31 March 2024

Trude Tuyusie ugeing senedure us ut et isturen 2021				
Outstanding for following period from due date of payment / date of	Micro and Small Enterprise	Other than Micro and	Disputed Dues Micro and	Disputed Dues Others
transaction		Small Enterprise	Small Enterprise	
Not Due	_	-	_	-
Less than 1 Years	47.07	304.80	_	-
1-2 Years	-	59.64	_	-
2-3 Years	-	15.65	_	-
More than 3 years	-	0.75	_	-
Total	47.07	380.84	-	_

The Micro and Small Enterprise suppliers defined under "The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006" has been identified for suppliers who have acknowledged their status under the said Act and the necessary evidence for such suppliers is in the possession of the Company.

Disclosures related to dues to Micro and Small enterprises:

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	10.35	47.07
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	3.16	2.04
Interest amount due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day	Nil	Nil
specified under the Act.		
Interest Amount accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	3.16	2.04
Further Interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the	0.42	Nil
small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23		

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25. Other Current Financial Liability

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Security Deposits	5.83	8.03
Expense Payable	0.13	0.13
Wages payable	24.07	15.46
Salary payable	4.01	5.63
Interest Provision on MSME	3.16	2.04
Mobilisation Advance Received	40.38	89.64
Retention money held	114.13	73.02
Auditors Fee Payable	0.25	0.25
Interest Accrued but not due	0.19	0.34
Interest Payable on Mobilisation Advance	2.39	3.63
Total	194.54	198.17

26. Other Current Liability

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Duties & Taxes Payable		
TDS Payable	4.85	4.68
GST Payable	-	27.58
ESIC & PF Payable	0.79	0.82
Custom Duty Payable	-	0.44
Total	5.64	33.52

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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27. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
(a) Sale of products	124.13	58.59
(b) Sale of services	1,676.53	1,476.74
Total	1,800.66	1,535.33

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	
(i) Sale of products comprises :			
Traded goods	124.13	58.59	
Total	124.13	58.59	
(ii)Sale of services comprises			
Civil Contractor	1,676.53	1,476.74	
Total	1,676.53	1,476.74	

Customers represent 10% or more of total revenue

Name of Customer	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
	% of Revenue	% of Revenue
A2Z Infra Engineering Limited	20.35%	20.64%
Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Co Ltd	12.26%	2.89%
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	1.35%	14.73%
Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corp	25.49%	15.33%
G R Infraprojects Ltd	1.94%	10.65%
Sewerage & Infrastructure Ltd	6.32%	15.44%
Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Co. Ltd	17.22%	5.00%

Contract balances

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Contract Assets	1,418.37	753.61
Contract Liabilities	-	-

Contract Assets

Contract Assets		
Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Trade Receivables*	816.91	589.31
Unbilled revenue**	601.46	164.31
Total Contract Assets	1,418.37	753.61

^{*} Trade Receivables (shown at Gross Level).

Contract Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Advance from customers	-	-
Total Contract Liabilities:	-	-

Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended
	March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price	1,800.66	1,535.33
Adjustments	-	-
Less: Discounts offered to customers	-	-
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,800.66	1,535.33

^{**} Unbilled Revenue :- Services rendered but remained unbilled till the Date of Balance Sheet.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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28. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on Fixed deposit	15.94	11.28
Rental Income	2.88	2.55
Liability Written Back	1.35	-
Miscellaneous Income	0.09	0.17
Profit/Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	0.05	0.10
Foreign Exchange Gain	-	0.18
Interest Income (Ind AS Adjustment)	0.04	0.07
Total	20.35	14.35

29. Purchase of Traded Good

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended
rarticulars	March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Purchase of domestic goods	76.42	17.52
Purchase of Imported goods	37.87	29.97
Custom duty	3.25	2.90
Clearing and freight charges	3.13	2.26
Total	120.67	52.65

30. Change in Inventory

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Opening Inventory		
- Stock in Trade	1.67	6.35
- Work In Progress	113.88	98.12
	115.56	104.47
Closing Inventory		
- Stock in Trade	-	1.67
- Work In Progress	196.75	113.88
	196.75	115.55
Net (increase) / decrease in Inventory	-81.20	-11.08

31. Consumption of Construction Material

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended
raruculars	March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Opening Stock of Material in Transit	37.85	0.94
Purchase of Construction Material	615.13	418.87
Closing Stock of Material in Transit	-	37.85
Total	652.98	381.96

32. Construction expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended
	March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Rates & Taxes	11.89	10.06
Labour Expenses	197.41	179.31
Design & Survey Expenses	2.91	1.28
Repair and Maintenance	14.58	7.39
Machine Hiring Expenses	16.10	41.67
Site Expenses	9.81	9.96
Sub Contractor Expense	315.43	326.86
Power & Fuel Expense	43.18	45.55
Rent Expense (Site)	12.07	14.32
Transportation Charges	18.00	30.83
Total Construction Expenses	641.38	667.23

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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33. Employees benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended
	March, 2025	31st March, 2024
Salary Expense	12.82	13.98
Directors Remuneration	17.86	13.92
Contributions to provident and other funds	4.79	5.10
Sitting Fees to Directors	0.33	-
Staff welfare expenses	1.66	2.42
Bonus Expense	3.07	1.07
Gratuity- Service Cost	2.40	2.34
Total	42.93	38.83

34. Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on Mobilisation Advance	3.57	6.19
Bank Guarantee & LC Charges	13.07	8.64
Bank Charges	1.62	0.70
Interest expense :		
- IND AS Adjustment	1.85	0.43
- Gratuity Interest expense	1.21	1.05
-MSME delay Payment	1.12	2.04
-Borrowings	5.05	4.97
-Bank Cash Credit	11.60	9.74
Total	39.09	33.76

35. Depreciation & Amortisation Expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipments	19.97	16.08
Depreciation on Investment Property	0.78	0.78
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	0.07	0.01
Depreciation on Right of Use Assets	3.99	2.78
Total	24.81	19.65

36. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Auditor Fees (Refer Note Below)	0.25	0.25
Consultancy Fee	21.44	21.97
Conveyance Charges	1.84	2.74
Donation Expense	0.18	0.06
Duties & Taxes	27.15	2.23
Electricity Expenses	3.85	3.54
Insurance Expense	5.18	4.22
Legal /Professional Charges	0.70	0.46
Liquidation Damages	8.52	42.18
Miscellaneous Expenses	3.30	2.44
Interest on TDS	0.03	-
Interest on GST	3.07	8.73
Office Expenses	3.53	3.24
Postage & Courier Expense	0.53	0.50
Printing & Stationery Expense	1.11	1.54
Repairs and Maintenance Expenses	0.32	0.49
Legal Fee	0.20	-
Rent expense- Office	4.59	3.56
Telephone Expense	1.28	1.07
Travelling Expense	7.19	8.11
Foreign Exchange Loss	0.08	-
CSR Expenses	2.59	1.78
Expected Credit Loss Allowance	3.83	8.96
Total	100.76	118.07

Auditor Fees

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Statutory Auditor Fees	0.25	0.25
Total	0.25	0.25

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

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37. Tax Expense

The major component of income tax expenses are:

The major component of meome	tar expenses are:
i) Tay expense in the Statemen	at of Profit and Loss comprises:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended
	March, 2025	31st March, 2024
(A) Income Tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
(a) Current tax expense	72.24	63.85
(b) Tax related to prior period	1.43	5.77
(c) Deferred tax	0.15	1.91
	73.83	71.53
(B) Income Tax expense reported in the Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred Tax Expense on Remeasurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans	0.29	0.19
	0.29	0.19
Total Tax Expense (A+B)	74.12	71.72

Reconciliation of effective tax for the year ended 31 March 25:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the ye	ear ended 31 March 2024	_
Profit before income taxes		279.59		248.61
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
Tax using the domestic tax rate	25.17%	70.37	25.168%	62.57
Depreciation & Amortisation	-0.64%	-1.79	-1.69%	-4.21
Provision for Gratuity	0.32%	0.88	0.00%	-
Provision for Bonus	0.28%	0.77	0.11%	0.27
Expected Credit Loss	0.35%	0.97	0.91%	2.25
Others	0.64%	1.79	1.19%	2.97
IND AS Adjustment	-0.27%	-0.74	0.00%	
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	25.84%	72.24	25.68%	63.85

The company has opted to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act 1961 as promulgated by GOI vide the taxation laws (Amendment) Ordinance Act 2019 and has taken 25.168% as effective Corporate Tax Rate (Income Tax 22%+ Surcharge 10% + 4% Education Cess) w.e.f. FY 2023-24.

38. Earning per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
i) Weighted average Number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each for Basic EPS (Restated)	44,641,406.33	42,734,240.00
ii) Weighted average Number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each for Diluted EPS (Restated)	44,641,406.33	42,734,240.00
iii) Net Profit after Tax available for equity share holders	205.77	177.08
iv) Basic Earning per share (in Rs/-)	4.61	4.14
v) Diluted Earning per share (in Rs/-)	4.61	4.14

Note:

1-The company does not have dilutive potential equity shares. Consequently the basic and diluted earning per share of the company remain the same.

2-On September 28, 2024, the Company issued bonus shares in the ratio of 15:1 to all existing shareholders. As the bonus issue was made without consideration, its effects have been retroactively applied, assuming the issue occurred before the beginning of the earliest period presented, i.e., 2024. Consequently, the Earnings Per Share (EPS) for previous years have been restated to reflect the increased number of shares outstanding due to the bonus issue, ensuring consistent and comparable EPS calculations across all periods presented.

38. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of Company has evaluated the requirements of Ind AS 108 and determined that the Company is primarily engaged in engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) work constituting both sale of product and services as single segment" and it does not have any distinct segments that meet the criteria for separate disclosure. As a result, segment reporting is not applicable, and the financial statements present the consolidated financial performance of the Group as a whole.

39. Contingency Liabilities & Capital Commitment

Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for as at 31st March 2025 - Rs. NIL (31st March 2024- NIL)

Contingent Liabilities	For the year ended 31st	For the year ended
	March, 2025	31st March, 2024
a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts (refer note- II below)	58.73	-
b) Disputed Tax liability (refer note- III, IV, V VI & VII below)		
GST Tax Amount (West Bengal) for the year 2017-18 & 2018-19 (Matter under Appeal and Adjudication) *	16.41	12.46
GST Tax Amount (Delhi) for the year 2019-20 (Matter under Appeal) *	2.25	2.50
GST Tax Amount (Gujarat) for the year 2018-19 (Closed)	-	26.01
GST Tax Amount (Orissa) for the year 2018-19 (Matter under Appeal) *	2.95	-
GST Tax Amount (UP) (Closed)	-	0.13
GST Tax Amount (Goa) (Closed)	-	5.36
GST Tax Amount (Bihar) *	2.01	8.18
GST Tax Amount (DGGI) West Bengal *	38.06	38.06
Disputed liability under Income Tax	2.33	-
Disputed liability under Octroi	0.13	-
Disputed liability under Custom Duty	0.84	
* Interest and Penalties impact on above, if any, will be considered and when arise	150.56	150.56
c) Bank Guarantees	652.35	441.94
d) Letters of Credit	186.36	66.26

Explanatory Notes

1) The company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial position.

II) Dispute arising out of sub-contract work relating to laying and commissioning of OFC. Petition filed under Section 34 to set aside arbitral award passed by unilaterally appointed arbitrator. Appeal under Section 37 filed challenging dismissal of Section 34 petition.

III) The company has disputed the demand raised under various GST Registrations, and clearly mentioned that those matters are currently under appeal with the tax authorities/Adjudication. The Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta passed the remanded back the cases to the adjudicating authority/Appellate Authority. The Comapny is of the firm view that the demand is likely to be either deleted or substantially reduced, and

IV) The case arose after the Directorate General of GST Intelligence (DGGI) initiated an investigation based on specific intelligence inputs indicating that the company was involved in availing and passing on fraudulent Input Tax Credit (ITC) through a network of fake invoices. The intelligence revealed that the company had issued and received invoices without any actual supply of goods or services, thereby violating key provisions of the CGST Act, 2017. DGGI issued a Show Cause Notice on dt. 27.12.2023. The amount involved is Central Tax − ₹ 19.03 Million + State Tax- ₹ 19.03 Million + Penalty- ₹ 38.06 Million + Interest under Section 50 of the CGST Act 2017 + Penalty under Section 122(3)(a) on the Director of the Company. Similar matters are also being assessed by the State Authority. The matter is under Adjudication.

V) Demand u/s 143 (1) of Rs. 1.73 Million and TDS of Rs. 0.60 Millon are under adjudication. The company is of the firm view that the demand is likely to be either deleted or substantially reduced.

VI) A matter of u/s 153C of the Income Tax 1961 for the F.Y. 2014-15 to 2020-21 and another matter U/s 148 of the Income Tax 1961 for the F.Y. 2017-18 are going on. VII) A matter of Octroi and Custum Duty are pending for Adjudication.

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

40. Disclosure as required by Ind AS-19 Employee Benefits:

a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company has a defined contribution plan. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

b) Defined benefit plans: Gratuity scheme

The gratuity plan is governed by the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, Under the Act, employee who have completed five years of service are entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefit provides depend on the members length of service and salary retirement age. The employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service with part thereof in excess of six months subject to maximum limit of INR 20,00,000. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement or death whichever is earlier. The present value of the obligation under such benefit plan is based on actuarial valuation as on at the reporting date using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final operation. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans s based on the market yields on Government bonds as at the date of actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax) are recognised immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

This is an unfunded benefit plan for qualifying employees. The scheme provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment. Vesting completion upon completion of 5 years of service.

The following tables summarised the component of the of net benefit expense in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Table - I Assumptions

1 1100 11100 1110		
Assumptions	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount Rate	6.75% p.a	7.25 % p.a
Rate of increase in Compensation levels	5.00% p.a	5.00% p.a
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	NA	NA
Attrition Rate	10% p.a	10% p.a
Mortality table	IALM 2012-14	IALM 2012-14
Average future service (in Years)	20.3 Years	20.40 Years

Table - II Service Cost

Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Service Cost	2.40	2.34
Past Service Cost (including curtailment Gains/Losses)	-	-
Gains or losses on Non Routine settlements	-	-
Total	2.40	2.34

Table - III Net Interest Cost

THOSE THE THE THE COST		
Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	1.21	1.05
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Net Interest Cost (Income)	1.21	1.05

Table - IV Change in Present Value of Obligations

Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening of defined benefit obligations	16.65	14.02
Service cost	2.40	2.34
Interest Cost	1.21	1.05
Benefit Paid	(0.11)	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on total liabilities:	(2.01)	(0.76)
- due to change in financial assumptions	0.50	0.18
- due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
- due to experience variance	(2.51)	(0.94)
Closing of defined benefit obligation	18.14	16.65

Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	,
Actual Return on Plan Assets	0.13	
Employer Contribution	3.26	
Benefit Paid	-	
Closing fair value of plan assets	3.39	-
Table - VI Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Plan Asset		
Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Expected Interest Income	<u>-</u>	-
Actual Income on Plan Asset	0.13	-
Actuarial gain /(loss) on Assets	0.13	-
Table - VII Other Comprehensive (Income)/Loss	T	<u> </u>
Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Actuarial gain / (loss) on liabilities	2.01	0.7
Actuarial gain / (loss) on assets	0.13	-
Amount recognized in OCI outside P&L account	2.14	0.7
Table VIII: The amount to be recognized in Balance Sheet Statement	21 (34) 2025	N. 1.21.2024
Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of Obligations	18.14	16.6
Fair value of plan assets	3.39	- 16.4
Net Obligations Amount not recognized due to asset limit	14.75	16.6
Net defined benefit liability / (assets) recognized in balance sheet	14.75	- 16.6
Net defined benefit hability / (assets) recognized in balance sheet	14.75	16.6
Table IX: Expense Recognized in Income Statement	Tax .	
Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Service cost	2.40	2.3
Net Interest Cost	1.21	1.0
Expenses Recognized in the Income Statement	3.61	3.3
Table - X: Amounts Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening cumulative other comprehensive Income	0.99	0.2
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain On DBO	2.01	0.7
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain On Plan Asset	0.13	- 0.7
Prior Service Cost (Credit)	-	_
Amortization Actuarial Loss/(Gain)	_	_
Amortization Of Prior Service Cost	_	_
Total Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	3.13	0.9
Table X: Major categories of plan assets (as percentage of total plan assets)		
Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Fund Managed by Insurer	3.39	N/A
Total	3.39	
Table XI: Change in Net Defined Obligations		
Table XI: Change in Net Defined Obligations Particulars Opening of Net defined benefit liability	31st March 2025	March 31, 202

Service cost

Benefit Paid

Net Interest Cost

Re-measurements

Closing of Net defined benefit liability

2.40

1.21

-2.01

-0.11

18.14

2.34

1.05

-0.76

16.65

Table XII: Reconciliation of Expense in Profit and Loss Statement

Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of Obligation as at the end of the year	18.14	16.65
Present Value of Obligation as at the beginning of the year	16.65	14.02
Benefit Paid	0.11	-
Actual Return on Assets	-0.13	-
OCI	2.14	0.76
Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	3.61	3.39

Table XIII: Reconciliation of Liability in Balance Sheet

Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening net defined benefit liability / (asset)	16.65	14.02
Expense charged to profit and loss account	3.61	3.39
Amount recognized outside profit & loss account	-	-
Employer Contributions	-	-
OCI	-2.01	-0.76
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	18.14	16.65

Table XIV: Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	31st March 2025	March 31, 2024
Year 1	3.17	3.05
Year 2	2.60	0.85
Year 3	0.93	2.42
Year 4	0.88	0.89
Year 5	1.11	1.22
After 5th Year	9.45	8.22
Total	18.14	16.65

Table XV: Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	Period	Amount	Impact (Absolute)	Impact %
Base Liability	March'2025	18.14	-	-
Base Liability	March'2024	16.65	-	-
Increase Discount Rate by 1.00%	March'2025	17.23	-0.91	-5.03%
Increase Discount Rate by 1.00%	March'2024	15.82	-0.83	-4.97%
Decrease Discount Rate by 1.00%	March'2025	19.16	1.02	5.62%
Decrease Discount Rate by 1.00%	March'2024	17.57	0.92	5.52%
Increase Salary Inflation by 1.00%	March'2025	19.17	1.03	5.66%
Increase Salary Inflation by 1.00%	March'2024	17.36	0.71	4.26%
Decrease Salary Inflation by 1.00%	March'2025	17.20	-0.94	-5.16%
Decrease Salary Inflation by 1.00%	March'2024	16.02	-0.64	-3.82%
Increase Withdrawal Rate by 1.00%	March'2025	18.17	0.03	0.18%
Increase Withdrawal Rate by 1.00%	March'2024	16.70	0.05	0.32%
Decrease Withdrawal Rate by 1.00%	March'2025	18.10	-0.04	-0.23%
Decrease Withdrawal Rate by 1.00%	March'2024	16.59	-0.06	-0.38%

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All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

41. Fair Value Measurement

Disclosure as required by IND AS 107, IND AS 109 & IND AS 113

i) Financial Instruments by Category

Particulars		As at 31st March 2	025	As at 31st March 2024		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
a. Investment	-	-	-	-	-	0.05
b. Trade Receivable	-	-	1,405.59	-	-	744.66
c. Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	4.09	-	-	28.79
d. Other Bank Balance	-	-	48.46	-	-	52.95
e. Other Financial Assets	-	-	226.60	-	-	185.66
Total Financial Assets	-	-	1,684.75	-	-	1,012.10
Financial Liabilities						
a. Borrowings	-	-	222.67	-	-	156.38
b. Lease Liabilities	-	-	20.93	-	-	-
c. Trade Payables	-	-	590.07	-	-	427.91
d. Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	194.54	-	-	198.17
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,028.21	-	-	782.46

ii) Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices in an active market viz. listed equity instruments and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

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

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

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by category are as follows-

Particulars	Carryi	Carrying amount		Value	Fair Value Measurement
	As at 31st March				
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
Financial Assets					
Investment	-	0.05	-	0.05	Level 3
Security Deposit	22.48	21.28	22.48	21.28	Level 3
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	222.67	156.38	222.67	156.38	Level 3
Lease Liabilities	20.93	-	20.93	-	Level 3

$\underline{ \ \ } \ \, \underline{ \ \ }$

- i) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other short term trade receivables and payables which are due to be settled within 12 months are considered to the same as their fair values, due to short term nature.
- ii) The fair value of Security Deposits are calculated based on cash flows discounted using market rate (SBI rate) available at the beginning of the respective financial year, except long term deposit with government authority where there is no contractual time frame for cash flow and are of perpetual in nature. They are classified as level 3 fair values in fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs.
- iii) The carrying value of financial assets and liabilities with maturities less than 12 months are considered to be representative of their fair value.
- iv) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost (including lease obligations) is determined by discounting the cash flows using a discount rate equivalent to market interest rate applicable to similar assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date.

42. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes paid-up equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lenders to immediately call loans and borrowings. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using Debt Equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt consist of interest bearing borrowings, interest accrued thereon less cash and cash equivalents. Equity includes equity attributes to the equity shareholders.

Particulars	As at 31st March	As at 31st March 2024
	2025	
Borrowings Long Term	17.04	29.90
Borrowings Short Term	205.62	126.48
Interest Accrued but not due	0.19	0.34
Trade Payable	590.07	427.91
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	4.09	28.79
Less: Other Bank balances	48.46	52.95
Net debts (a)	760.37	502.88
Total equity (as per balance sheet) (b)	1,220.57	695.89
(c) Total Capital (a+b)	1,980.94	1,198.77
(d) Net Gearing Ratio (a)/(c)	38.38%	41.95%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Annexure - V

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Notes to Restated Consolidated Financial Statements

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

43. Related Party Disclosure IND AS 24:

a) List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships.

a) List of Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships.				
Name of the Related Party	Relationship			
Balaji Courier & Cargo	Entity controlled by Director's Relative			
Balaji Travco India Pvt Ltd.	Entity controlled by Director's Relative			
Mr. Radhakrishnan Nagarajan	Independent Director (w.e.f.15th October 2024)			
Ms. Nalini Vanjani	Independent Director (w.e.f.15th October 2024)			
Mr. Fareed Ahmed	Independent Director (w.e.f.15th October 2024)			
Gita Devi Sarraf	Director's Relative			
Mr Krishna Ranjan	Director of the Company			
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Sarraf	Director of the Company			
Mr. Rajan	Director of the company (w.e.f. 15th November 2024)			
Mrs Anita Sarraf	Director of the company (upto 31st October 2024)			
Mrs Anuradha Sharma	Director's Relative			
Nidhi Sarraf	Director's Relative			
Terragon Techno Machines Private Limited	Entity under Common Control			
Ann Project Private Limited	Entity under Common Control (till 1st April 2024)			
Akshat Sarraf	Director's Relative			
Arpit Sharma (Company Secretary)	Key Management Personnel (w.e.f. 11th November 2024)			
Kailash Chand Gupta (Chief Financial Officer)	Key Management Personnel (w.e.f. 24-01-2025)			
Sanjay Kumar Sarraf HUF	Entity under Common Control			
Ayushi Sarraf	Director's Relative			
Gopal Sarraf	Director's Relative			
Khushboo Agarwal	Director's Relative			
Opticon Pipes Private Limited	Entity under Common Control			
Shrawan Kumar Sarraf	Director's Relative			

b) Transaction with related party during the year:

Transaction value	Transaction Value (Rs. Millions)			
March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024			
0.28	0.83			
5.67	3.93			
8.23	5.64			
1.37	-			
2.59	4.35			
1.99	3.18			
0.76	0.89			
0.52	-			
0.66				
0.37	0.21			
0.12	-			
0.15	-			
0.06	-			
-	0.10			
6.80	-			
-	2.80			
7.50	4.50			
6.80	2.50			
-	0.30			
7.50	7.00			
	0.28 5.67 8.23 1.37 2.59 1.99 0.76 0.52 0.66 0.37 0.12 0.15 0.06 7.50			

Advance Taken		
Ann Project Pvt Ltd	0.47	0.75
Advance Paid Back		
Ann Project Pvt Ltd	0.47	0.75
Sale of the Product		
Opticon Pipes Private Limited	0.00	22.09
Terragon Techno Machines Pvt Ltd.	61.87	47.00
Purchase of the Product		
Opticon Pipes Private Limited	22.32	38.65
Opticon Pipes Private Limited (Services)	9.20	-
Terragon Techno Machines Pvt Ltd.	8.06	7.75
Terragon Techno Machines Pvt Ltd. (Repair & Maintance)	4.87	0.59
Professional / Consultancy Charges		
Gita Devi Sarraf	0.24	-
Travelling Expense		
Balaji Travco India Pvt Ltd.	3.32	5.04
Hotel Expenses		
Balaji Travco India Pvt Ltd.	0.80	-
Postage & Courier		
Balaji Courier & Cargo	0.07	0.08

c) Outstanding Balance :

c) Outstanding Darance:	Outstanding	Balance
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salary Payable		
Mr Krishna Ranjan	0.70	0.19
Mr. Rajan	1.27	=
Mrs Anita Sarraf	-	0.14
Mrs Anuradha Sharma	0.65	0.86
Arpit Sharma	0.12	-
Kailash Chand Gupta	0.29	
Nidhi Sarraf	0.54	0.31
Akshat Sarraf	0.03	0.03
Directors Sitting Fees (Provisioned)		
Mr. Radhakrishnan Nagarajan	0.12	-
Ms. Nalini Vanjani	0.15	-
Mr. Fareed Ahmed	0.06	-
Loan Payable		
Mr Krishna Ranjan	16.52	16.52
Advance to Vendor		
Terragon Techno Machines Pvt Ltd.	61.87	7.46
Trade Payable		
Opticon Pipes Private Limited	-	26.92
Other Payables		
Balaji Travco India Pvt Ltd.	0.09	0.60
Balaji Courier & Cargo	0.01	0.03
Advance Receivables		
Gita Devi Sarraf	-	0.10
Other receivables		
Gita Devi Sarraf	0.23	0.09
Mrs Anita Sarraf	0.23	- 0.09
Mr. Sanjay Kumar Sarraf	1.59	0.62
ivii. Sanjay Kumai Sanai	1.39	0.02

Actuarial Liability & Bonus Provision

·	Gratuity	0.01	
Arpit Sharma	Gratuity		-
	Bonus	0.01	-
Kailash Chand Gupta	Gratuity	0.01	-
Kanash Chand Gupta	Bonus	0.01	-
Krishna Ranjan	Gratuity	1.85	1.31
Krisiilia Kanjan	Bonus	0.01	-
Rajan	Gratuity	0.02	-
	Bonus	0.01	-
Sanjay Kumar Sarraf	Gratuity	1.94	1.64
	Bonus	0.01	-

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All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

44. Corporate Social responsibility

Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, requires that the board of directors of every eligible company, shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.

Particulars	As At and For th	As At and For the Year Ended			
1 at ticulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024			
Amount required to be spent by the group during the year	2.75	1.62			
Amount of expenditure incurred during the year	2.59	1.78			
excess amount spent during the financial year, if any	-	0.16			
shortfall, if any, before utilising set off amount	0.15	-			
amount available for set off from preceding financial year	0.22	0.06			
shortfall, if any, after utilising set off amount	-	-			
Amount available for set off in succeeding financial year	0.06	0.22			
The details of amount of expenditure is as follows:					
Payment for Educational & Employment enhancing Vocation Skills	2.59	1.78			
Related Party contribution	-	-			
Others	-	-			

45. The company has filed monthly /quarterly returns or statements of book debts including recoverable against unbilled revenue, other current assets and inventories lying at various project sites including work in progress with the lender banks/financial institutions which are generally in agreement with the books of accounts.

ANNU PROJECTS LIMITED (Formerly Known as " Annu Projects Private Limited") CIN No: U45201DL2003PLC120995 Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

46. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risks. The Company's senior management oversees the mitigation of these risks. 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 policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below: -

1. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk financial instruments affected by market risk include loans, borrowings and deposits.

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 borrowings generally are carried at amortized cost bearing Fixed Rate. 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 on account of a change in market interest rates.

The Companies main interest rate risk arise from long term borrowings which are mostly on Fixed Rate basis. Further the company is maintaining deposits with Banks which are short term in nature. Hence the management does not perceive any material interest risk due to change in interest rate..

The company tries to obtain such facilities on the best possible terms and always compares it with the rate of interest prevailing in the market and tries to minimize the outflow on the account of interests

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities and deposits with banks. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of the financial assets recognised as at the reporting periods.

a) Trade Receivable

Customer credit is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policies, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally realised within 12 Months. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically.

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends.

The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The Company's policy is to transact only with counterparties who are highly creditworthy which are assessed based on internal due diligence parameters. In respect of trade receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various geographical areas. Based on historical information about customer default rates management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

Few of the customers failed to pay the dues within the agreed terms, the Company is taking appropriate action to recover the amount. However, based on the Company's policy company has created a expected credit loss in the books of accounts of the company.

Provision for ECL has been created in the books as per details given below:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Undisputed- Considered Good	312.56	398.97
Disputed-Considered Good	-	-
Credit Impaired	-	-
Undisputed-Significant Increase in Credit risk	504.35	190.34
Disputed-Significant Increase in Credit risk	-	-
Sub Total	816.91	589.31
Less: Loss Allowance (Expected Credit Loss)	12.78	8.96
Net Trade receivable	804.13	580.35

b) Financial Instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made as per guidelines and within limits approved by Board of Directors. Board of Directors/ Management reviews and update guidelines, time to time as per requirement. The guidelines are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as a risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by the Senior Management.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

Particulars	As at 31st M	arch 2025	As at March 2024		
	Less than one year	More than one year	Less than one year	More than one	
				year	
Borrowings	205.62	17.04	126.48	29.90	
Lease liabilities	4.76	16.17	-	-	
Trade Payable	590.07	-	427.91	-	

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47. Key Financial Ratios:

Particulars	Numerator Denominator	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024				
			Ratio	% Change	Remarks	Ratio	% Change	Remarks
Current ratio in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.85	29.55%	Increase in Current Asset	1.42	6.87%	
Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debts (Borrowings+ Lease Liabilities)	Shareholder's Equity	0.20	-11.19%		0.22	-27.50%	Increase In Shareholders Equity
Debt Service Coverage ratio	EBITDA	Current maturity of long term Borrowings + Interest on Borrowings	18.04	99.29%	Increase in Profit	9.05	99.35%	Increase in Profit
Return on Equity ratio (ROE)	Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	21.47%	-26.38%	Increase In Avg Shareholders Equity	29.17%	84.75%	Increase in Profit
Trade Receivable turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Average Gross Trade Receivable	1.66	-19.10%		2.05	11.21%	
Trade payable turnover ratio	Cost of Construction	Average Trade Payables	2.62	1.39%		2.58	8.89%	
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	2.02	-53.04%	Increase in Working Capital	4.31	-4.98%	
Net profit ratio	Profit after Tax	Net Sales	11.43%	-0.92%		11.53%	95.83%	Increase in Profit after Tax
Return on capital employed (ROCE)	EBIT	Capital Employed	20.67%	-34.27%	Increase in capital employed	31.45%	61.13%	Increase in Profit

(Formerly Known as " Annu Projects Private Limited")

All amounts are in Rupees Millions unless otherwise stated

CIN No: U45201DL2003PLC120995

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

48. Other Regulatory Requirements

- I) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- II) The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013.
- III) The Company does not have any unrecorded transactions in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- IV) The Company has not advanced to or loaned to or invested funds in any other person (s) or entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that such 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)
 - ii) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- V) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entities, 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- VI) The transition from the Previous GAAP to Ind AS did not have material impact on the statement of cash flow, except for payment of lease liabilities, which were forming part of operating activity under Previous GAAP and are now included under financing activity.
- VII) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- VIII) The Code on Social Security 2020 ('Code') has been notified in the Official Gazette on September 29, 2020. The Code is not yet effective and related rules are yet to be notified. Impact if any of the change will be assessed and recognized in the period in which said Code becomes effective and the rules framed thereunder are notified.
- IX) There is no Scheme of Arrangements which has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- X) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and/or reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to the current year's presentation and to make them comparable with those of the current year. Such regrouping / reclassification does not have any material impact on the financial statements
- XI) Balances of certain trade receivables, trade payables, advances and deposits are subject to confirmation and reconciliation. The management, however, does not expect any material impact on the financial statements.
- XII) These Standalone Financial Statements are authorized for issue by the Company's Board of directors on 03.09.2025
- XIII) There were no significant adjusting events that occurred subsequent to the reporting period other than the events disclosed in the relevant notes.

As per our Report of even date attached: For Suresh Chandra & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 001359N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors **Annu Projects Limited**

CA Ved Prakash Bansal

Partner

Membership Number: 500369

UDIN: 25500369BMIEXC7812

Date: 03.09.2025 Place: New Delhi Sanjay Kumar Sarraf (Chairman & Managing Director) DIN NO.01174144

> Kailash Chand Gupta **Arpit Sharma** Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary PAN: AAXPG7660H Membership No: A45885

DIN NO.01265320

Krishna Ranjan (Whole - time Director)