Chandra Gupta & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Hathras Highways Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS Financial Statements of Hathras Highways Private Limited (the "company"), which comprises of Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, and the statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, and statement of cash flows and Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the 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, 2026, and the statement of Profit and Loss including Statement of Other Comprehensive Income , and Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 Responsibility for The Audit of Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section of 134(5) of the Companies' Act, 2013 with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that gives a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies;

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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 preparation and presentation of the financial statement that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as 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 cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for Audit of Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud -or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such

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disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the companies (auditor's report) rules,2020 ("the order") issued by the central Government of India in terms of the sub section (11) of the section 143 of the act, we give in **Annexure 1**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet and the statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, and statement of cash flows and Statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information dealt with in this report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure 3"**

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements to the Ind AS financial statements, if any.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

3.

a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, 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 beneficiary") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries;

b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities("Funding Parties") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the 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 beneficiary") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures that we have 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 (1) and (2) contain any material mis-statement.

4. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

5. As per information and explanations given and based on our examination, which include test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all the transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Chandra Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000259N

CA Ashok Kumar Gupta
Partner
M. No. 014845
Date: 14-05-2025
Place: Agra
UDIN: 26014845OVURJO7269

The Annexure-1 Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date

i. The company holds Fixed Assets in the form of Property, Plant & Equipment in the name of the company.

   a. The records as maintained by the company display the complete details, quantity and location of the fixed assets.

   b. The management has carried out physical verification of the assets at different intervals reasonable with the size of the company.

   c. The material discrepancies, if any, noticed on physical verification have been accounted for in the books of accounts.

   d. The title deeds pertaining to the immovable properties (except properties which are leased by the company with duly executed lease agreements in the company's favour) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.

   e. No revaluation has been done by the company of its property, plant and equipment (including the right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

   f. No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. If yes, whether the company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements.

ii. There is no inventory in the company thus clause 3 (ii) (a) and (ii) (b) are not applicable

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with. the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security. Accordingly, Paragraph 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable. Accordingly, Paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable

vi. As informed to us, the Central Government has specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities carried on by the Company. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed under the Act and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made

and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of such cost records with a view to determine their accuracy or completeness.

vii.

a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, CSS and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and there are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues on the last day of the financial year concerned (31.03.2025) for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no tax dues outstanding on account of dispute.

viii. No transactions recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix.

a. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of any dues to the Bank or Financial Institution during the year.
b. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c. Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

d. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, no funds raised on short- term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.

e. The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

f. The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

x.

a. Based on the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) term loans Hence the provisions of clause 3(x) of the Order are not applicable to the company

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b. Based on the audit procedure performed and information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence the provisions of clause 3(x) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xi. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year. Hence the provisions of clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence this clause 3 (xii) of the order are not applicable on it to the company.

xiii. In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company is required to gets its accounts audited by the internal auditor appointed under Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013.Books have been audited for the year.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

xvi. a). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has an internal audit system as required under section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

b). We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, The Company has not incurred cash loss in the Current Financial Year and in the immediately preceding financial year there is Rs 316.67 Lakhs Cash Loss.

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

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, the auditor is of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company is not required to comply with the provisions of section 135 (i). Hence clause 3(xx) is not applicable of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xxi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there have been no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective

Chandra Gupta & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

For Chandra Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000259N

CA Ashok Kumar Gupta
Partner M. No. 014845
Date: 14-05-2025
Place: Agra
UDIN: 26014845OVURJO7269

"ANNEXURE 3" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Hardoi Highways Private Limited for the year ended March 31st, 2026.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Hardoi Highways Private Limited as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on these responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Chandra Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
New Delhi

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026.

For Chandra Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000259N

Chandra Gupta & Associates * Chartered Accountants * New Delhi

CA Ashok Kumar Gupta
Partner M. No. 014845
Date: 14-05-2025
Place: Agra
UDIN: 26014845OVURJO7269

Hathras Highways Private Limited
CIN: U45203DL2022PTC397232
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
(1) **Non - current assets**			
(a) Property plant & equipment	2	0.99	-
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Service concession receivable	3	36,344.95	38,944.92
(c) Deferred tax asset (net)	4	-	342.88
(d) Other non - current assets	5	5,723.86	6,659.02
Sub Total (Non-Current Assets)		**42,069.79**	**45,946.81**
(2) **Current assets**			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	2,679.01	340.58
(ii) Investments	7	-	324.94
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	211.93	980.81
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8.1	2,826.00	5.00
(v) Other financial assets	9	62.58	0.34
(b) Other current assets	10	126.28	210.39
Sub Total (Current Assets)		**5,905.80**	**1,862.05**
Total Assets		**47,975.59**	**47,808.87**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) **EQUITY**			
(a) Equity share capital	11	4,321.00	4,321.00
(b) Other equity	12	(617.47)	(563.61)
Sub Total (Equity)		**3,703.53**	**3,757.39**
LIABILITIES			
(2) Non - current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	38,740.49	41,044.49
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	-	249.56
(b) Provisions	15	12.85	-
(c) Deffered tax liabilities (net)	16	410.94	-
Sub Total (Non Current Liabilities)		**39,164.28**	**41,294.05**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	2,316.00	1,544.00
(ii) Trade payables	18		
Micro & Small Enterprises		4.70	0.32
Other than Micro & Small Enterprises		2,347.23	1,072.89
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	36.24	6.34
(b) Other current liabilities	20	232.99	6.16
(c) Provisions	21	170.62	127.71
Sub Total (Current Liabilities)		**5,107.79**	**2,757.43**
Total Equity & Liabilities		**47,975.59**	**47,808.87**

Summary of material accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes (1-43) form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For Chandra Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-000259N

Chandra Gupta & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

CA Ashok Kumar Gupta
Partner
M.No.-014845
Date- 14.05.2026
Place- Agra

For and On Behalf of the Board of Directors
Hathras Highways Private Limited

Lazar Masih	Pavan Kumar
Managing Director	Director
DIN- 07445732	DIN- 09568671

Vivek Goyal	Priya Singhal
Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
PAN- AQNPG7688R	M.No-59584

Hathras Highways Private Limited
CIN: U45203DL2022PTC397232
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from operations	22	7,324.85	25,454.58
II	Other income	23	135.40	55.15
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**7,460.25**	**25,509.73**
IV	**Expenses :**			
	Employee benefit expenses	24	145.30	0.65
	Finance costs	25	3,286.03	3,018.85
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	26	0.17	-
	Other expenses	27	3,161.59	22,806.90
	Total Expenses (IV)		**6,593.08**	**25,826.40**
V	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**867.17**	**(316.67)**
VI	Exceptional Items			
VII	**Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)**		**867.17**	**(316.67)**
VIII	**Tax Expense :**			
	Current tax		167.21	127.71
	Deferred tax	4&16	753.82	(207.41)
	Tax for earlier years		0.00	(0.40)
IX	**Profit/(loss) for the year (VII-VIII)**		**(53.86)**	**(236.57)**
X	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
A	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
	(ii) Income Tax relating to above items		-	-
XI	**Total comprehensive income for the period (IX+X)**		**(53.86)**	**(236.57)**
	Earning per equity share			
	Basic & Diluted (in ₹)	28	**(0.12)**	**(0.63)**

The accompanying notes (1-43) form an integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report of even date

For and On Behalf of the Board of Directors
Hathras Highways Private Limited

Lazar Masih
Managing Director
DIN- 07445732

Pavan Kumar
Director
DIN- 09568671

For Chandra Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-000259N

Chandra Gupta & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

CA Ashok Kumar Gupta
Partner
M.No.-014845
Date- 14.05.2026
Place- Agra

Vivek Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
PAN- AQNPG7688R

Priya Singhal
Company Secretary
M.No-59584

Hathras Highways Private Limited
CIN: U45203DL2022PTC397232
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities**		
	Net profit /(loss) before tax & after exceptional items	**867.17**	**(316.67)**
	Adjustment for:		
	Finance costs	3,286.03	3,018.85
	Profit on sale of mutual fund	(51.56)	(41.89)
	Loss on fair valuation of mutual fund	2.51	3.85
	Interest income	(86.35)	(17.10)
	Depreciation & amortization expenses	0.17	-
	Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**4,017.96**	**2,647.03**
	Adjustment for changes in working capital		
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payable	1,278.73	(2,343.84)
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	226.84	443.91
	Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	29.89	177.20
	Increase/(decrease) in non - current liabilities	(249.56)	-
	Increase/(decrease) in other non current financial assets	2,599.97	(15,207.22)
	Increase/decrease in non- current provisions	12.85	-
	Increase/decrease in current provisions	3.41	-
	Increase/(decrease) in trade receivable	(2,338.43)	8.18
	Increase/(decrease) in non current assets	1,357.84	(2,281.33)
	Increase/(decrease) other financial assets	(62.24)	0.63
	(Increase)/decrease in current assets	84.11	(105.87)
	Cash generated from/(used) from operating activities	**6,961.36**	**(16,661.29)**
	Direct taxes paid	(550.39)	(273.18)
	Cash (used in)/ from operating activities before extraordinary items	**6,410.97**	**(16,934.47)**
	Cash generated from/(used) from operating activities (A)	**6,410.97**	**(16,934.47)**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Sale of investment	4,223.99	2,506.23
	Purchase of investment	(3,850.00)	(2,420.00)
	Investment in fixed deposit	(2,821.00)	-
	Withdrawal/maturity of fixed deposit	-	100.00
	Interest income	86.35	17.10
	Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(1.16)	-
	Net cash (used in) / from investing activities (B)	**(2,361.82)**	**203.33**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Subscription of equity shares by holding company	-	1,395.00
	Proceeds from unsecured loan	-	1,341.00
	Proceeds from term loans	-	15,600.00
	Repayment to term loans	(1,544.77)	-
	Finance costs	(3,273.26)	(3,006.08)
	Net cash (used in) / from financing activities (C)	**(4,818.03)**	**15,329.92**
	Net Cash increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(768.88)**	**(1,401.22)**
	Cash & cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	980.81	2,382.03
	Cash & cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**211.93**	**980.81**

In terms of our report of even date

For and On Behalf of the Board of Directors
Hathras Highways Private Limited

For Chandra Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-000259N

CA Ashok Kumar Gupta
Partner
M.No.-014845
Date- 14.05.2026
Place- Agra

Chandra Gupta & Associates ★ Chartered Accountants ★ New Delhi

Lazar Masih
Managing Director
DIN- 07445732

Pavan Kumar
Director
DIN- 09568671

Vivek Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
PAN- AQNPG7688R

Priya Singhal
Company Secretary
M.No-59584

Hathras Highways Private Limited
CIN: U45203DL2022PTC397232
Statement of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at April 01,2025	Change during the year	As at March 31, 2026
4,321.00	-	4,321.00

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at April 01, 2024	Change during the year	As at March 31, 2025
2,926.00	1,395.00	4,321.00

B. Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2025	(563.61)	(563.61)
Profit for the year	(53.86)	(53.86)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the Year	(53.86)	(53.86)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	(617.47)	(617.47)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	(327.04)	(327.04)
Profit for the year	(236.57)	(236.57)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the Year	(236.57)	(236.57)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(563.61)	(563.61)

In terms of our report of even date

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CIN: U45203DL2022PTC397232

1. Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements

Company Information

Hathras Highways Private Limited (the company) is domicile and incorporated in India and is wholly owned subsidiary company of PNC Infraholdings Limited. The company is engaged in infrastructure development of "Rehabilitation & Upgradation Four Lanning of NH 530B from Gaju Village (Design km. 32.982, Mathura Aligarh District Boundary) to Devinagar Bypass (End) (Existing Km.208.000 of SH33 (NH-530B)/Design Km.66.000) (Design Length=33.018 Km) in the State of Uttar Pradesh on HAM Mode.

1. Basis of Preparation
The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with Indian accounting standards (Ind AS) notified under sec 133 of the companies act 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian accounting standard) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provision of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

The Financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets & Liabilities measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) with value rounded off to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, thereof, accept otherwise indicated.

2. Significant Accounting policies adopted by company in preparation of financial statements

2.1 Property, Plant and Equipment
Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. The carrying amount of the replace part accounted for as a separate asset previously is derecognized. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance cost are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value basis as per the rate derived on the basis of useful life and method prescribed under schedule-II of the companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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

2.2 Service Concession Agreements
The Company constructs & upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time.
These arrangements may include Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life. Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The Financial asset model is used to the extent that the operator has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the

construction services. If the company performs more than one service (i.e. construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.
In the financial asset model, the amount due from the grantor meets the identification of the receivable which is measured at fair value. It is subsequently measured at amortized cost. The amount initially recognized plus cumulative interest on that amount is calculated using the effective interest method. Any asset carried under concession agreements is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when contractual right to the financial assets expires.

Revenue Related to SCA:
Revenue related to construction under a service concession arrangement is recognized based on the stage of completion of the work performed.

2.3 Revenue Recognition
Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government except to the extent stated otherwise.

The company has recognized Finance Income on the outstanding balance of trade receivables as a part of revenue from operations.

2.4 Interest Income
For all debt instruments measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

2.5 Taxes on Income
Current Tax
The income tax expenses or credit for the period is the tax payable only current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes and deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax loses. The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial statements at the reporting date. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax assets is realized or the deferred tax liabilities is settled.

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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Minimum alternative tax (MAT) credit is recognized as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company bill pay normal income tax during the specified period. such asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount of MAT credit asset is written down to the extend there is no longer the convincing evidence to the effect that the company bill pay normal income tax during the specified period .

2.6 Foreign Currency Transactions
The company's financial statements are presented in INR which is also the company's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency. Using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date or the

company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and other short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above. Net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.8 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except when the results would be antidilutive.

2.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation which is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from the past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the company. Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

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

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

2.11 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.12 Employee benefits

Provident Fund: The contribution to provident fund is in the nature of defined contribution plan. The Company makes contribution to statutory provident fund in accordance with the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.The contribution paid or payable is recognized as an expense in the period in which services are rendered.

Gratuity (Funded): Gratuity is in the nature of defined benefit plan. The cost is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation being carried at cash at each Balance Sheet date by an independent actuary. The retirement benefits obligation recognized in the Balance Sheet represent the present value of defined benefit obligation as adjusted for recognized past service cost Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the other comprehensive income for the period in which they occur.

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months rendering services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc., and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognized during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

2.13 Financial Instruments

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

Financials Asset

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement

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

(i) Financial Asset at amortized cost

(ii)Financial Asset at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI)

(iii)Financial Asset at Fair value through P&L (FVTPL)

The subsequent measurement of financial asset depends on their classification. The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial Asset at Amortized Cost

Financial Asset' 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) Cash flows represent solely for repayment of principal and interest.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition of asset and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

Financial Asset at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI)

'Financial Asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) The objective of the business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely for repayment of principal and interest. Financial Asset included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

Financial Asset at Fair Value through P&L

FVTPL is a residual category for Financial Assets. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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In addition, the company may elect to designate a Financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity Instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income 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 group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI.

De-recognition of Financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when:

i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
ii) The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset
iii) The company retains the contractual rights to received cash flows from the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the company has transferred the asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of financial assets, the financial asset is derecognized if the company has not retained control of the asset. Where the company has retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In per Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(a) Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
(b) Financial assets that are measured as at FVTOCI
(c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
(d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115(referred to as 'Service Concession receivables' in these illustrative financial statements)
(e) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
(f) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

For recognition of impairment loss of financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

In a subsequent period, if credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company determines the classification of financial liability at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liability except for financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement
For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

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

Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in finance income or finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or most advantageous market must be accessible to the company.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

2.14 Government Grants
Government grants (except those existing on transition date) are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it

is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the company receives grants of non-monetary assets. The asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

3. Significant Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of estimated and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures including disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with revisions recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

3.1 Contingencies and Commitments

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the company. Potential liabilities that have a low probability of crystalizing or are very difficult to quantity reliably, are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes, if any, but are not provided for in the financial statements. There can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of these legal proceedings.

3.2 Impairment Testing

i. Judgment is also required in evaluating the likelihood of collection of customer debt after revenue has been recognized. This evaluation requires estimates to be made, including the level of provision to be made for amounts with uncertain recovery profiles. Provisions are based on historical trends in the percentage of debts which are not recovered, or on more details reviews of individually significant balances.

ii. Determining whether the carrying amount of these assets has any indication of impairment also requires judgment. If an indication of impairment is identified, further judgment is required to assess whether the carrying amount can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows forecast to be derived from the asset. This forecast involves cash flow projections and selecting the appropriate discount rate.

3.3 Taxes

a. The company's tax change is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process.

b. Accruals for tax contingencies require management to make judgments and estimates in relation to tax audit issues and exposures.

c. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, the availability of the losses to offset against forecast taxable profits is also considered. Recognition therefore involves judgment regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or Tax Company in which the deferred tax asset has been recognized.

3.4 Fair Value Measurement

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary form the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date. For details of the key assumptions (Refer note-30).

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Hathras Highways Private Limited
CIN: U45203DL2022PTC397232
Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2026

2. Property, Plant & Equipment's (₹ In Lakhs)

Particulars	Plant & Equipments	Computers	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Carrying Value				
As at April 01, 2025	-	-	-	-
Addition During the Year	0.59	0.32	0.25	**1.16**
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2026	**0.59**	**0.32**	**0.25**	**1.16**
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at April 01, 2025	-	-	-	-
Addition During the Year	0.08	0.05	0.04	**0.17**
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2026	**0.08**	**0.05**	**0.04**	**0.17**
Net Carrying Value as at March 31, 2026	**0.51**	**0.27**	**0.20**	**0.99**

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Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2026

Note 3 : Service concession receivable

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Service concession receivable	36,344.95	38,944.92
Total	36,344.95	38,944.92

Note : 4 Deferred tax assets (net)

4.1 The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)		
Service concession receivable	-	384.66
Borrowings	-	(41.15)
Investments	-	(0.63)
Net deferred tax assets Total	-	342.88

4.2 Movement in deferred tax (liabilities)/assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Service concession receivable	Borrowings	Investments	As at March 31, 2025
At April 01, 2024	181.43	(44.37)	(1.60)	135.47
(Charged)/credited:-				
-to profit & loss	203.23	3.21	0.97	207.41
-to Other Comprehensive Income	-			
At March 31, 2025	384.66	(41.15)	(0.63)	342.88

Note 5 : Other non-current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with Government Authorities-		
GST- Input tax credit	5,173.46	6,453.07
Tax deducted at source- Income Tax	550.39	205.95
Total	5,723.86	6,659.02

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Notes to Financial Statements for the Year Ended March 31, 2026

Note 6 : Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivable considered good,unsecured	2,679.01	340.58
Total	2,679.01	340.58

(₹ in Lakhs)

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good		
Less than 6 months	2,347.60	330.37
6 months to 1 year	321.20	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2-3 years	10.22	10.22
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	2,679.01	340.58
Undisputed Trade Receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk		
Less than 6 Months	-	-
6 months to 1 year	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired		
Less than 6 Months	-	-
6 months to 1 year	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- considered Good		
Less than 6 Months	-	-
6 months to 1 year	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- Which have significant increase in credit risk		
Less than 6 Months		
6 months to 1 year	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables- credit impaired		
Less than 6 Months		
6 months to 1 year	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 7: Investment

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investment in Mutual Funds	-	324.94
Total	-	324.94

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	-	328.79
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	-	324.94
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate impairment in value of investments	-	-

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Note 8 : Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks - current accounts	211.06	980.81
Cash on hand	0.87	-
Total	211.93	980.81

Note 8.1 :Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed Deposits		
Fixed deposits (Maturity more than 3 months but less than 12months)	2,826.00	5.00
Total	2,826.00	5.00

Note 9: Other financial assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Accrued interest on fixed deposits	62.58	0.34
Total	62.58	0.34

Note 10: Other current assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance against salary	0.01	-
GST deposited on advance received from NHAI	29.20	-
GST tax deducted at source and cash ledger balances	76.31	210.39
Prepaid expenses	0.18	-
Advance to vendors	19.35	-
Other receivable	1.23	-
Total	126.28	210.39

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Note 11 : Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised		
4,40,00,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (P/Y 4,40,00,000 equity shares)	4,400.00	4,400.00
Equity Shares - Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
4,32,10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each (P/Y 4,32,10,000 equity shares)	4,321.00	4,321.00

Notes 11.1

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

(No. of equity shares)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	4,32,10,000	2,92,60,000
Equity shares issued during the year (₹10 each allotted as fully paid up)	-	1,39,50,000
Equity shares at the end of the year	4,32,10,000	4,32,10,000

Details of equity shares held by the holding company & the ultimate holding company

(No. of equity shares)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
PNC Infra Holdings Limited (Holding Company)	4,32,09,990	4,32,09,990
PNC Infratech Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)	10	10

Details of equity shares held by each shareholders holding more than 5% of the company and details of shareholding of promoters

(No. of equity shares)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	No of Shares	No of Shares
PNC Infra holdings Limited	4,32,09,990	4,32,09,990
	% Holdings	% Holdings
	100.00%	100.00%
	No of Shares	No of Shares
PNC Infratech Limited	10.00	10.00
	% Holdings	% Holdings
	0.00%	0.00%

% change in shareholding of promotors

(No. of equity shares)

Particulars	PNC Infra Holdings Limited	PNC Infratech Limited
As at April 01, 2024	2,92,59,990	10
Change during the year	1,39,50,000	-
As at March 31, 2025	4,32,09,990	10
% change during the year	**47.68%**	**0.00%**
Particulars	**PNC Infra Holdings Limited**	**PNC Infratech Limited**
As at April 01, 2025	4,32,09,990	10
Change during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	4,32,09,990	10
% change during the year	**0.00%**	**0.00%**

Rights and restrictions attached to equity shares

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

There are no bonus shares/share issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back immediately preceding Five years.

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Note 12 : Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings*		
Opening Balance	(563.61)	(327.04)
Net Loss for the period	(53.86)	(236.57)
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	**(617.47)**	**(563.61)**

***Retained Earnings**
This comprise company's undistributed profit after taxes.

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Note 13 : Non - current borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Term Loan	37,055.23	38,600.00
Less: Unamortized loan processing fees	150.74	163.51
Less: Current maturity of long term debt	2,316.00	1,544.00
	34,588.49	**36,892.49**
Unsecured loan from related party*	4,152.00	4,152.00
Total	**38,740.49**	**41,044.49**

*Refer Note No.-30

Name of Lender- Punjab National Bank (w.e.f. 26.09.2025)*

* During the year, the Company refinanced its banking facility with Punjab National Bank and replaced the existing facility availed from Central Bank of India.

(A) Nature of Security -

(i) First charge on all the Company's immovable assets/ movable assets (except project assets), if any , both present and future.

(ii) First charge over all revenue, receivables and authorized investments of the Company's from the project or otherwise.

(iii) First charge over the rights, title and interest of the Company's related to the project from all contracts, insurances, licences, in to and other all project documents.

(iv) First charge over all the banks accounts of the Company including the Escrow accounts and the sub accounts.

(v) First charge on all intangibles and uncalled capital of the borrower both present & future, save and except the project assets.

(vi) A first charge by way of assignment or otherwise creation on security interest in all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims, and demand in the project documents.

(Vii) Pledge of shares of 30% of the issued, paid and voting equity share capital held by the promoter till final settlement date subject to conditions stipulated in Concession Agreement and prior written approval of NHAI .

(viii) Non disposal Undertaking (NDU) of 21% of issued, paid up equity shares held by Sponsors/Promoter Company in SPV.

Note- The aforesaid shall be collectively referred to the "Security". The above security will rank pair passé interest among the Lenders.

Collateral Security- NIL

Personal/Corporate Guarantee- NIL

Terms of repayments for long term borrowings:-

(A) Terms of Repayment

(i) Secured loans is repayable in 26 structured half yearly installments commencing after 6 Months 15 days from the provisional commercial operation date or Commercial operation date.

(ii) Unsecured loan taken is interest free and shall be repayable subject to prior approval of lenders after complying the conditions as stipulated in their sanction.

Note 14 : Other non - current financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retention payable to related party	-	249.56
Total	**-**	**249.56**

* Refer note no.- 30

Note 15 : Non - current provision

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for gratuity	10.21	-
Provision for leave encashment	2.64	
Total	**12.85**	**-**

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Note 16 : Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

16.1 The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)			
Service Concession receivable		(373.01)	-
Borrowings		(37.94)	-
Property, plant & equipment's		0.01	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	**Total**	**(410.94)**	**-**

16.2 Movement in deferred tax (liabilities)/assets

Particulars	Service Concession receivable	Borrowings	Property, plant & equipment's	Property plant & equipment's	As at March 31, 2026
At April 01, 2025	-	384.66	(41.15)	-	343.51
(Charged)/credited:-					
-to profit & loss	(373.01)	(422.60)	41.16	-	**(754.45)**
-to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2026	**(373.01)**	**(37.94)**	**0.01**	-	**(410.94)**

Note 17 : Current borrowings

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current maturities of long-term debt		2,316.00	1,544.00
	Total	**2,316.00**	**1,544.00**

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Note 18 : Trade payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises & small enterprises (refer note - 18.1)	4.70	0.32
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises*	2,347.23	1,072.89
Total	**2,351.94**	**1,073.21**

* Includes ₹2,315.66 Lakhs payable to related party (P/Y ₹1,046.77 Lakhs). Refer Note no.-30

Note 18.1: Dues with MSME

There are no outstanding amounts payable beyond the agreed period to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises as required by MSMED Act, 2006 as on the Balance Sheet date to the extent such enterprises have been identified based on information available with the company. In view of this there is no overdue interest payable.

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-Principal amount due to suppliers	4.70	0.32
-Interest accrued due to suppliers on the above amount and unpaid.	-	-
-The amount of interest paid by the company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during each accounting year.	-	-
-The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment(which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
-Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the each accounting year.	-	-
-Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years,untill such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure u/s 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(A) Undisputed		
Micro & Small Enterprises		
Less than 1 year	4.70	0.32
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Sub Total (a)	**4.70**	**0.32**
Other than Micro & Small Enterprises		
Less than 1 year	2,347.23	1,072.89
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Sub Total (b)	**2,347.23**	**1,072.89**
Total (A= a+b)	**2,351.94**	**1,073.21**
(B) Disputed		
Micro & Small Enterprises		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Sub Total (a)	-	-
Other than Micro & Small Enterprises		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Sub Total (b)	-	-
Total (B= a+b)	-	-
Grand Total (C=A+B)	**2,351.94**	**1,073.21**

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Note 19 : Other current financial liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Audit fees payable	0.90	0.90
Expenses payable	10.67	5.44
Retention payable*	14.61	-
Salary payable	10.06	-
Total	36.24	6.34

*includes ₹ 11.61 Lakhs payable to related party (P/Y Nil) (Refer No. 30)

Note 20 : Other current liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable	41.59	6.16
Advance received from NHAI (towards change of scope)	191.41	-
Total	232.99	6.16

Note 21 : Current provisions

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for tax	167.21	127.71
Provision for gratuity	2.49	-
Provision for leave encashment	0.92	-
Total	170.62	127.71

Note 22 : Revenue from operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Construction revenue - Bonus	450.18	-
Construction revenue	2,396.00	22,724.75
Finance income on Service concession receivable	4,478.67	2,729.84
Total	7,324.85	25,454.58

Note 23 : Other income

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on fixed deposits	82.03	0.34
Gain/(loss) on redemption of mutual funds	51.56	41.89
Gain/(loss) on fair valuation of mutual funds	(2.51)	(3.85)
Interest on income tax refund	4.32	16.77
Total	135.40	55.15

Note 24 : Employee benefit expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages	141.93	0.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.27	-
Staff welfare expenses	1.09	-
Total	145.30	0.65

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Note 25 : Finance Costs

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on term loan	3,273.26	3,006.08
Amortization of loan processing fees	12.77	12.77
Total	3,286.03	3,018.85

Note 26 : Depreciation and amortization expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property plant & equipment	0.17	-
Total	0.17	-

Note 27 : Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Construction expenses*	2,396.00	22,724.75
Bonus paid*	337.64	-
Independent engineer fees	34.40	38.75
Insurance charges	0.34	-
Bank charges	13.97	0.33
Legal & professional expenses	16.48	2.96
ROC expenses	0.13	0.09
Rate & taxes	6.64	-
Mess expenses	3.69	-
Operation & maintenance expenses	10.29	14.49
Internet charges	1.09	0.84
Power & fuel	20.75	-
Travelling domestic	2.41	-
Hire charges	1.22	1.01
Other site expenses	30.08	-
Printing &stationery	0.37	-
Sub contractor expenses	183.86	22.37
Audit fee *	1.30	1.30
Electricity charges	100.93	-
Total	3,161.59	22,806.90

*Refer note no-30

*** Breakup of Audit Fees**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Statutory audit fee	1.00	1.00
Tax audit fee	0.30	0.30
Total	1.30	1.30

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Note 28 : Earning Per Share

(₹ in Lakhs except no. of shares & EPS)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Profit/(Loss) available to equity shareholders	(53.86)	(236.57)
(b) Weighted Average number of equity shares	4,32,10,000	3,76,50,548
(c) Nominal value of equity shares(in ₹)	10.00	10.00
(d) Basic and diluted earnings per share [(a)/(b) (in ₹)	**(0.12)**	**(0.63)**

Note 29 : Operating Segment Information

The Company operates in only one segment, namely "Infrastructure Devlopment on Hybrid Annuity Model" hence there are no reportable segments under Ind AS-108 "Segment Reporting". Hence, separate business segment information is not applicable.

The directors of the company has been identified as The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The Chief Operating Decision Maker also monitors the operating results as one single segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements.

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Note 30 : Related Party Transactions

(A) List of Related parties

(a) Parent Entity

Name	Type	Ownership Interest	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
PNC Infra Holdings Limited	Immediate Holding Company	99.99%	99.99%
PNC Infratech Limited*	Ultimate Holding	-	-

*holds 10 Equity Shares.

(B) Transactions Between Related Parties

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Nature of Transaction	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	EPC Contract		
	PNC Infratech Limited	2,733.64	22,724.75
2	Share Capital Issued		
	PNC Infra Holdings Limited	-	1,395.00
3	Unsecured Loan Taken		
	PNC Infratech Limited	-	1,341.00
4	Other Expenses		
	PNC Infratech Limited	7.38	-

(C) Balance Outstanding During The Year:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	Trade Payables		
	PNC Infratech Limited	2,315.66	1,046.77
2	Retention payable		
	PNC Infratech Limited	11.61	249.56
3	Unsecured Loan		
	PNC Infratech Limited	4,152.00	4,152.00

(D) Compensation to Key Managerial Person:-

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	Priya Singhal	1.56	1.56

(E) Terms and Conditions

The transactions with the related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. The assessment is under taken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and in the market in which the related party operates. All Outstanding balances will be settled in cash.

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Note 31 : Fair Value Measurement

On Comparison by class of carrying amount and fair value of the company's financial instruments, the carrying amounts of the financial instruments reasonably approximates fair value.

Financial instruments by category

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI
Financial Asset						
Service Concession Receivable	-	36,344.95	-		38,944.92	-
Trade receivables	2,679.01	-	-	340.58	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	324.94	-
Cash and cash equivalents	211.93	-	-	980.81	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2,826.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
Other Financial Assets	62.58	-	-	0.34	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**5,779.52**	**36,344.95**	**-**	**1,326.73**	**39,269.85**	**-**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	41,056.49	-	-	42,588.49	-	-
Trade payables	2,351.94	-	-	1,073.21	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	36.24	-		255.90	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**43,444.66**	**-**	**-**	**43,917.60**	**-**	**-**

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of inputs used in determining fair values, the group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below :-

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2026	Fair Value Measurement using		
		Quoted price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
(A) Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at fair value at March 31, 2026				
Service Concession Receivable	36,344.95	-	36,344.95	-
(B) Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at March 31, 2026	-	-	-	-
(i) Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	2,679.01	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	211.93	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2,826.00	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	62.58			
Total	**42,124.47**	**-**	**36,344.95**	**-**
(ii) Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	41,056.49	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	36.24	-	-	-
Trade Payables	2,351.94	-	-	-
Total	**43,444.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2025	Fair Value Measurement using		
		Quoted price in Active Market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
(A) Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at fair value at March 31, 2025				
Service Concession Receivable	38,944.92	-	38,944.92	-
Investment in Mutual Fund	324.94	324.94	-	-
(B) Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed at March 31, 2025			-	-
(i) Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	340.58	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	980.81	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5.00	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	0.34	-	-	-
Total	1,651.67	324.94	-	-
(ii) Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	42,588.49	-	42,588.49	-
Other Financial Liabilities	255.90		255.90	
Trade Payables	1,073.21		1,073.21	
Total	43,917.60	-	43,917.60	-

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine Fair value

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instrument includes:

> the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

The following method and assumptions are used to estimate fair values:

The Carrying amounts of trade payables, short term borrowings, cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits/retentions, expenses payable etc. are considered to be their fair value , due to their short term nature.

Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics. For borrowing fair value is determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. Risk of non-performance for the company is considered to be insignificant in valuation.

The fair value of trade receivables, security deposits and retentions are evaluated on parameters such as interest rate and other risk factors. Fair value is being determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF)

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and the carrying amount is the fair value.

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Note 32 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage
The Company's activities are exposed to **market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.**

I. **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments.

(a) **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is company's cash flow and profit on account of movement in market interest rates. For the company interest risk arises mainly from interest bearing borrowings which are at floating rates. To mitigate interest rate risk, the company closely monitors market risk.

(i) Interest Risk Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable Rate Borrowings	37,055.23	38,600.00

(ii) Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rate on that portion of borrowing affected. With all other variable held constant, the company's profit before tax is affected through the impact of change in interest rate of borrowing as follows-

(i) Interest Risk Exposure (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31,2026	+50/-50	-184.51/184.51
March 31,2025	+50/-50	-192.18/192.18

(b) **Foreign Currency Risk**

The Company does not operates internationally and as the Company has not obtained any foreign currency loans and also doesn't have any foreign currency trade payables and foreign receivables outstanding therefore, the company is not exposed to any foreign exchange risk.

(c) **Price Risk**

The company exposure to price risk arises from investments in various schemes of mutual funds. These investments are actively traded in the market and are held for short period of time.

II. **Credit Risk**

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

The company has only one trade receivables that a company has are against the the grant to be received, which is a government authority ,therefore company is not exposed to any credit risk. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as we generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

III. **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than One Year	More than one year and less than three year	More than 3 Years	Total
Borrowings	37,055.23	-	2,316.00	7,914.00	26,825.23	37,055.23
Trade payables	2,351.94	-	2,351.94	-	-	2,351.94
Other financial liabilities	36.24	-	36.24	-	-	36.24
Total	**39,443.40**	**-**	**4,704.18**	**7,914.00**	**26,825.23**	**39,443.40**

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than One Year	More than one year and less than three year	More than 3 Years	Total
Borrowings	38,600.00	-	-	6,176.00	32,424.00	38,600.00
Trade payables	1,073.21	-	1,073.21	-	-	1,073.21
Other Financial Liabilities	255.90	-	6.16	249.74	-	255.90
Total	**39,929.11**	**-**	**1,079.37**	**6,425.74**	**32,424.00**	**39,929.11**

Note 33 :Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extend not provided for)- NIL

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Note 34 : Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximize the shareholder value and also maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce cost of capital. In order to manage the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders, return on capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debts.

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

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Borrowings (excluding unsecured loan taken from related party refer Note No-30)	37,055.23	38,600.00
Less- Cash & Cash Equivalents	211.93	980.81
Adjusted Net Debt (A)	**36,843.30**	**37,619.19**
Equity Share Capital (including unsecured loan taken from related party refer Note No-29)	8,473.00	8,473.00
Other Equity	(617.47)	(563.61)
Total Equity (B)	**7,855.53**	**7,909.39**
Adjusted net Debt to Equity ratio (A/B)	**4.69**	**4.76**

Note-35 Concession Arrangements- Main Features

i) Name of the Concession	Hathras Highways Private Limited
ii) Description of Arrangements	Development of four laning of NH 530B from Gajju Village (design km 32.982, Mathura-Aligarh distict boundary) to Devinagar Bypass (End) (Existing Km 208.000 of SH 339NH-530B)/Design Km 66.000) (Design length=33.018 km) in the state of UP on HAM Mode (Pkg-1C)
iii) Significant Term of Arrangements	Period of Concession: 15 years from COD Construction Period : 730 days Remuneration: Annuity, Interest, O&M Investment grant from Concession grantor: Yes Infrastructure return to grantor at end of Concession : Yes Investment and renewal obligation: No Repricing dates- Half yearly for O&M basis upon which repricing or re negotiation is determined : Inflation price index as defined in concession agreement.

Note-36 Unsecured loan of Rs 4,152.00 Lakhs taken by the company from related party(Ultimate Parent Company) is in lieu of equity as per terms of Concession Agreement dated July 20,2022 which defined "Equity" means the sum expressed in Indian Rupees representing the paid up equity share capital of the concessionaire for meeting the equity component of the Total Project Cost, and shall include Convertible instruments or other similar forms of capital, which shall compulsorily convert into equity share capital of the company and any other interest free funds advanced by any share holders of the company meeting such equity components.

Note-37 The Company is excuting development of four laning of NH 530B from Gajju Village (design km 32.982, Mathura-Aligarh distict boundary) to Devinagar Bypass (End) (Existing Km 208.000 of SH 339NH-530B)/Design Km 66.000) (Design length=33.018 km) in the state of UP on HAM Mode (Pkg-1C)

The said concession agreement grants the Company the commercial right to receive annuity over the tenure of the concession period.

Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) III/IV notified by the Government of India under Section 145(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 , which requires revenue recognition based on the Percentage of Completion Method (POCM), is not applicable to abovementioned project. Reference is made to FAQ 12 of CBDT Circular No. 10/2017 dated 23 March 2017.

The cost of construction results in the creation of an intangible asset, being the right to receive annuity. The cost capitalized under intangible assets towards the construction of the project (net of construction support received during the construction phase) shall be amortized on a straight-line basis in accordance with CBDT Circular No. 09/2014 over the operation period, i.e., 15 years from the Commercial Operation Date (COD).

The project has achieved the Provisional Commercial Operation Date (PCOD) on 31.10.2024

The cost of construction includes EPC cost, Interest During Construction (IDC), and overheads incurred during the construction phase.

Cost of Intangible asset and amortization in compliance of CBDT circular 09/2014. (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	Addition during the year	As at March 31, 2025
EPC Cost	65,080.16	-	65,080.16
Interest during construction (IDC)	2,536.50	-	2,536.50
Overheads incurred during construction	401.57	-	401.57
Total Cost incurred (A)	**68,018.24**	**-**	**68,018.24**
Less - Constuction support from Authority (B)	**29,520.00**	**-**	**29,520.00**
Net Cost incurred intangible C= (A-B)	**38,498.24**	**-**	**38,498.24**
Less - amortization as per CBDT Circular for the period (31.10.2024 to 31.03.2025) (D)	-		**1,068.81**
Less - amortization as per CBDT Circular for the year (01.04.2025 TO 31.03.2026) (E)	-		**2,566.55**
Balance cost of intangible asset to be amortized F= (C-D-E)	**38,498.24**		**34,862.88**

Revenue from annuity, interest on annuity, and operation & maintenance (O&M) services shall be recognized on accrual basis during the operation phase.

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Note-38 Details of loan given, investments made and guarantee given covered U/s 186 of the Companies Act,2013.
The Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastrucal facilities as specified under Schedule VI of the Companies Act 2013, (the "Act") and hence the provision of section 186 of the Act related to loan/ guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company. There are no investments made by the Company during the period.

Note 39: Previous year figures has been reclassified/regrouped, wherever required necessary to confirm this year classification. The explanations for the regroupings are as under:

[₹ in lakhs]

S.No.	Particulars		Regrouped/ Restated Amount (A)	Amount as per Financials of previous year (B)	Difference	Reasons for regrouped/ restatement
	Regrouped From	Regrouped To			(B-A)	
1	Current liability (Other financial liabilities)	Trade Payables	26.44	32.79	6.35	To provide true & fair view.
2	Other Current Liabilities	Other non - current assets	581.36	587.52	6.16	To provide true & fair view.
3	Other non - current assets	Current Provisions	127.71	7,112.67	6,984.96	To provide true & fair view.

Note 40: Additional regulatory information required By Schedule III

40 (i) Details of benami property held
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

40 (ii) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

40 (iii) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

40 (iv) Relationship with struck off companies
The company has not done any transactions with stuck off companies during current and previous year.

40 (v) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions
The borrowings obtained by company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

40 (vi) Undisclosed income
There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

40 (vii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

40 (viii) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property
Since the company does not have any property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year, hence this clause is not applicable.

40 (ix) Wilful Defaulter
The Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender during any reporting period.

40 (x) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreignentities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
(B) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

40(xi) Investment property
The Company does not have any investment property during any reporting period, the disclosure related to fair value of investment property is not applicable.

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Note: 41 Employee Defined Benefit- Grauity Provision

The disclosure is required by INDAS-19 " Employee Benefits" are as under-
The Liability for Employee Gratuity is deteremined on acturial valuation using Projected unit credit method.
The obligation are as under-

Table 1: Member Data Statistics

S.No.	Particulars	For the period ending	
		31-03-2026	31-03-2025
1	Number of Employees	43	-
2	Normal Retirement Age	60	-
3	Average Age (in yrs)	40.26	-
4	Average Past Service (in yrs)	3.95	-
5	Average Monthly Salary (₹ in lakhs)	0.17	-
6	Future Service (in yrs)	19.74	-
7	Weighted Average duration of DBO	3.74	-

Table 2: Benefits Valued

1	Eligibility	All permanent employees and fixed term employees (if applicable)
2	Gratuity Salary	Basic Monthly Salary
3	Service	Completed years of service, service of 6 months & above is rounded as one year
4	Minimum vesting period	5 Years (for permanent employees) and 1 year (for FTE) of continuous service
5	Normal Retirement Benefit	15/26*Service * Gratuity Salary, subject to 20,00,000/-
6	Death/Disability in Service Benefit	Same as normal retirement benefit
7	Leaving Service Benefit	If leaves after 5 years of continuous service – Normal Retirement Benefit. If leaves before 5 years of continuous service – Nil

Table 3: Significant Actuarial Assumptions

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	For the period ending	
		31-03-2026	31-03-2025
1	Discount Rate	6.68%	0.00%
2	Expected Return on Plan Assets	0.00%	0.00%
3	Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	5.00%	0.00%
4	Attrition Rate (p.a.)	25.00%	0.00%
5	Mortality Rate	100% of IALM 12-14	0% of IALM 0
6	Disability Rate	No explicit assumptions	No explicit assumptions

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Valuation Disclosure Tables
Table 4: Change in Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	-	-
2	Service cost	-	
	a. Current service cost	2.20	-
	b. Past service cost - vested*	10.50	-
	c. Past service cost - unvested	-	-
3	Interest expenses	-	-
4	Cash flows	-	
	a. Benefit payments from plan	-	-
	b. Benefit payments from employer	-	-
5	Actuarial Gains and Losses	-	
	a. Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	b. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	-	-
	c. Effect of experience adjustments	-	-
6	Transfer In /Out	-	
	a. Transfer In	-	-
	b. Transfer out	-	-
7	Defined benefit obligation at end of year	12.70	-

* The Past Service Cost (PSC) shown in the table above arises due to two factors. First, the recognition of past service liability, as no provision had been created in the previous financial year. Second, the impact of implementing the revised definition of "wages" under the new labour code. Accordingly, the gratuity benefit is now calculated based on wages instead of Basic plus DA. This treatment is based on the company's current interpretation of the components included within "wages." We have relied on the data provided and have not independently verified or certified the composition of wages.

Bifurcation of the present value of obligation at the end of the year

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Current Obligations	2.49	-
Non-Current Obligations	10.21	-
Total Obligation	12.70	-

Table 5: Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	-	-
2	Other Adjustments	-	-
3	Charges and Taxes	-	-
4	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
5	Cashflows		
	a. Total employer's contribution		
	(i) Employer contributions	-	-
	(ii) Employer direct benefit payments	-	-
	b. Benefit payments from plan assets	-	-
	c. Benefit payments from employer	-	-
6	Actuarial Gains and Losses on Plan Assets		
	a. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	-	-
	b. Effect of experience adjustments	-	-
7	Transfer In /Out		
	a. Transfer In	-	-
	b. Transfer out	-	-
8	Fair value of plan assets at end of year	-	-
9	Actual Return On Plan Assets	-	-

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Table 6: Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Defined benefit obligation	12.70	-
2	Fair value of plan assets	-	-
3	Funded status - Deficit/ (Surplus)	12.70	-
4	Effect of asset ceiling	-	-
5	Net defined benefit - (Liability)/ Asset	(12.70)	-

Table 7: Net Periodic benefit cost recognized in the Profit and Loss

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Current Service Cost	2.20	-
2	Interest Expense - Obligation	-	-
3	Interest (Income) - Plan Assets	-	-
4	Past Service Cost	10.50	-
5	Net Periodic benefit cost recognized in the P & L	12.70	-

Table 8: Re-measurement

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Actuarial (Gains)/ Losses on obligations	-	-
2	Return on Plan Assets, excluding amount recognized in the net interest expense	-	-
3	Change in Asset Ceiling	-	-
4	Re-measurement Cost/ (Credit) for the year	-	-

Table 9: Balance Sheet Reconcilliation

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Net defined benefit (liability) asset at beginning of year	-	-
2	Unrecognised past service cost at the beginning of the year	-	-
3	Expense in the P& L	(12.70)	-
4	Total Remeasurements included in OCI	-	-
5	Employer's Total Contribution	-	-
6	Net transfer	-	-
7	Unrecognised past service cost at the end of the year	-	-
8	Net defined benefit (liability) asset as at end of year	(12.70)	-

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Table 10: Expected Future Cashflows & Discontinuance Liability

(₹ in lakhs)

1	Expected employer contributions Next year	2.20
2	Discontinuance liability	16.42

S.No	Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation	Expected Benefit Payment
1	2027	2.65
2	2028	2.67
3	2029	2.16
4	2030	1.95
5	2031	2.07
6	2032 - 2037	3.66

Table 11: Recognistion of Past Service Cost

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Unrecognized Past Service Cost/(Credit) as at the beginning of the year	-	-
2	Past Service Cost (Credit) for the year	10.50	-
3	Past Service (Cost)/ Credit recognized during the year	(10.50)	-
4	Unrecognized Past Service Cost/(Credit) as at the end of year	-	-

Table 12: Major Categories of Plan Assets(as a % of total Plan Assets)

S.No.	Asset Categories	For the year ending	
		31-03-2026	31-03-2025
1	Government of India Securities	0.00%	0.00%
2	State Government Securities	0.00%	0.00%
3	High Quality Corporate Bonds	0.00%	0.00%
4	Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%	0.00%
5	Property	0.00%	0.00%
6	Special Deposit Scheme	0.00%	0.00%
7	Funds managed by Insurer	0.00%	0.00%
8	Others (to specify)	0.00%	0.00%
9	Total	0.00%	0.00%

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Table 13: Sensitivity of Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) to key assumptions

The financial results are sensitive to the actuarial assumptions. The changes to the Defined Benefit Obligations for increase and decrease from assumed salary escalation, withdrawal and discount rates are given below:

S.No.	Scenario	DBO	Variation
1	Under Base Scenario	12.70	0.00%
2	Salary Increase Rate - Plus 100 Basis Points	13.07	2.92%
3	Salary Increase Rate - Minus 100 Basis Points	12.34	-2.78%
4	Withdrawal Rate - Plus 100 Basis Points	12.65	-0.38%
5	Withdrawal Rate - Minus 100 Basis Points	12.75	0.37%
6	Discount Rate - Plus 100 Basis Points	12.30	-3.18%
7	Discount Rate - Minus 100 Basis Points	13.12	3.30%

Table 14: Risk Exposure

Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks as companies take on uncertain long term obligations to make future pension payments as follows:

1	**Liability Risks**	
I	Asset-Liability Mismatch Risk	Risk if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence companies are encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.
II	Discount Rate Risk	Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.
III	Future Salary Escalation and Inflation Risk -	Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to estimation uncertainties increasing this risk.
2	**Unfunded Plan Risk**	
	This represents unmanaged risk and a growing liability. There is an inherent risk here that the company may default on paying the benefits in adverse circumstances. Funding the plan removes volatility from the balance sheet and better manages defined benefit risk through increased returns	

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Note: 42 Employee Defined Benefit- Leave Encashment Provision

The disclosure is required by INDAS-19 "Employee Benefits" are as under-
The liability for Employee Leave Plan is determined on actuarial valuation using Projected unit credit method.

Table 1: Member Data Statistics

S.No.	Particulars	For the period ending	
		31-03-2026	31-03-2025
1	Number of employees	43	-
2	Normal retirement age	60	-
3	Average age (in yrs.)	40.26	-
4	Average monthly encashment salary (₹ in lakhs)	0.17	-
5	Total Leave balance (in days)	549(PL)	-
6	Weighted Average duration of DBO	3.74	-

Table 2: Benefits Valued

1	Type of Plan	Other Long Term Benefits
2	Normal Retirement Age	60
3	Salary for calculation of leave encashment	Basic
4	Salary for calculation of leave availment	Not Used
5	Type of leave valued	Privilege Leave
6	Cap on leave accumulation	45 Days
7	Encashment during employment	Not Allowed
8	Days in a month (for calculations)	30 days
9	Normal Retirement Benefit	1/30 x salary x number of unused leave days
10	Death in Service Benefit	Same as normal retirement
11	Leaving Service Benefit	Same as normal retirement

Table 3: Significant Actuarial Assumptions

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	For the period ending	
		31-03-2026	31-03-2025
1	Discount Rate	6.68%	0.00%
2	Expected Return on Plan Assets	0.00%	0.00%
3	Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	5.00%	0.00%
4	Attrition Rate (p.a.)	25.00%	0.00%
5	Mortality Rate	100% IALM 2012-14	0% IALM 0
6	Disability Rate	No explicit provision	No explicit provision

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Valuation Disclosure Tables
Table 4: Change in Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	For the period	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	-	-
2	Service cost	-	
	a. Current service cost	1.00	-
	b. Past service cost - vested*	2.56	-
	c. Past service cost - unvested	-	-
3	Interest expenses	-	-
4	Cash flows	-	
	a. Benefit payments from plan	-	-
	b. Benefit payments from employer	-	-
5	Actuarial Gains and Losses	-	
	a. Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	b. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	-	-
	c. Effect of experience adjustments	-	-
6	Transfer In /Out	-	
	a. Transfer In	-	-
	b. Transfer out	-	-
7	Defined benefit obligation at end of year	3.56	-

* The Past Service Cost (PSC) shown in the table above arises due to two factors. First, the recognition of past service liability, as no provision had been created in the previous financial year. Second, the impact of implementing the revised definition of "wages" under the new labour code. Accordingly, the leave benefit is now calculated based on wages instead of Basic plus DA. This treatment is based on the company's current interpretation of the components included within "wages." We have relied on the data provided and have not independently verified or certified the composition of wages.

Bifurcation of the present value of obligation at the end of the year

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
Current Obligations	0.92	-
Non-Current Obligations	2.64	-
Total Obligation	3.56	-

Table 5: Change in Fair Value of Plan Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	For the period	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	-	-
2	Other Adjustments	-	-
3	Charges and Taxes	-	-
4	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
5	Cash flows		
	a. Total employer's contribution		
	(i) Employer contributions	-	-
	(ii) Employer direct benefit payments	-	-
	b. Benefit payments from plan assets	-	-
	c. Benefit payments from employer	-	-
6	Actuarial Gains and Losses on Plan Assets		
	a. Effect of changes in financial assumptions	-	-
	b. Effect of experience adjustments	-	-
7	Transfer In /Out		
	a. Transfer In	-	-
	b. Transfer out	-	-
8	Fair value of plan assets at end of year	-	-
9	Actual Return On Plan Assets	-	-

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Table 6: Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	For the period	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Defined benefit obligation	3.56	-
2	Fair value of plan assets	-	-
3	Funded status - Deficit/ (Surplus)	3.56	-
4	Actuarial (Gains) and Losses - on Obligations	-	-
5	Actuarial Gains and (Losses) - on Plan Assets	-	-
6	Net defined benefit - (Liability)/ Asset	-3.56	-

Table 7: Net Periodic benefit cost recognized in the Profit and Loss

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	For the period	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Current Service Cost	1.00	-
2	Interest Expense - Obligation	-	-
3	Interest (Income) - Plan Assets	-	-
4	Past Service Cost	2.56	-
5	Actuarial (Gains) and Losses - on Obligations	-	-
6	Actuarial Gains and (Losses) - on Plan Assets	-	-
7	Net Periodic benefit cost recognized in the P & L	3.56	-

Table 8: Balance Sheet Reconciliation

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	For the period	01-04-2025 To 31-03-2026	01-04-2024 To 31-03-2025
1	Net defined benefit (liability) asset at beginning of year	-	-
2	Expense in the P& L	(3.56)	-
3	Employer's Total Contribution	-	-
4	Net transfer	-	-
5	Net defined benefit (liability) asset as at end of year	(3.56)	-

Table 9: Expected Future Cash flows & Discontinuance Liability

(₹ in lakhs)

1	Expected employer contributions Next year	1.00
2	Discontinuance liability	3.87

S.No	Maturity of Profile Defined Benefit Obligation	Expected Benefit Payment
1	2027	0.98
2	2028	0.77
3	2029	0.60
4	2030	0.47
5	2031	0.45
6	2032 - 2036	0.96
7	beyond 2036	0.19

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Table 10: Major Categories of Plan Assets(as a % of total Plan Assets)

S.No.	Asset Categories	For the year ending	
		31-03-2026	31-03-2025
1	Government of India Securities	0.00%	0.00%
2	State Government Securities	0.00%	0.00%
3	High Quality Corporate Bonds	0.00%	0.00%
4	Equity shares of listed companies	0.00%	0.00%
5	Property	0.00%	0.00%
6	Special Deposit Scheme	0.00%	0.00%
7	Funds managed by insurer	0.00%	0.00%
8	Others (to specify)	0.00%	0.00%
9	Total	0.00%	0.00%

Table 11: Sensitivity of Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) to key assumptions

The financial results are sensitive to the actuarial assumptions. The changes to the Defined Benefit Obligations for increase and decrease from assumed salary escalation, withdrawal and discount rates are given below:

(₹ in lakhs)

S.No.	Scenario	Variation	DBO
1	Under Base Scenario	0.00%	3.56
2	Salary Increase Rate - Plus 100 Basis Points	2.52%	3.65
3	Salary Increase Rate - Minus 100 Basis Points	-2.41%	3.48
4	Withdrawal Rate - Plus 100 Basis Points	0.23%	3.57
5	Withdrawal Rate - Minus 100 Basis Points	-0.24%	3.55
6	Discount Rate - Plus 100 Basis Points	-2.80%	3.46
7	Discount Rate - Minus 100 Basis Points	2.98%	3.67

Table 14: Risk Exposure

Provision of a defined benefit scheme poses certain risks as companies take on uncertain long term obligations to make future

1	**Liability Risks**	
I	Asset-Liability Mismatch Risk	Risk if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence companies are encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.
II	Discount Rate Risk	Variations in the discount rate used to compute the present value of the liabilities may seem small, but in practice can have a significant impact on the defined benefit liabilities.
III	Future Salary Escalation and Inflation Risk -	Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to estimation uncertainties increasing this risk.
2	**Unfunded Plan Risk**	
	This represents unmanaged risk and a growing liability. There is an inherent risk here that the company may default on paying the benefits in adverse circumstances. Funding the plan removes volatility from the balance sheet and better manages defined benefit risk through increased returns.	

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Note: 43 Ratios
The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended			
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variances (%)	Explanation regarding variance if >25%
1	**Current Ratio (times)**	1.16	0.58	99.39%	Due to increased current assets.
	(Current assets divided by current liabilities)				
2	**Debt-Equity Ratio (times)**	4.72	4.86	-2.93%	Not Applicable
	(Long-term borrowings, Short-term borrowings and current maturities of long term borrowings (excluding Unsecured loan taken as equity) divided by total equity) Total Equity includes unsecured loan taken as equity.				
3	**Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)**	0.67	0.90	-25.25%	Due to increased profits and reduced expenses.
	(Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest divided by Interest Expenses together with principal repayment of Long-term borrowings)				
4	**Return on Equity Ratio (%)**	-0.68%	-2.99%	-77.15%	Due to increased profits and reduced expenses & deferred tax adjustment.
	(Profit after Tax divided by Average of Total Equity, Total Equity also includes unsecured loan taken from ultimate holding Company)				
5	**Inventory turnover Ratio (times)**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Not Applicable
	(Cost of Goods sold divided by Average inventory)				
	Cost of Goods sold = Cost of materials consumed + Contract Paid + Construction expenses.				
6	**Trade Receivable turnover Ratio (times)**	0.19	0.80	-76.71%	Due to reduced Revenue.
	(Revenue from operation divided by Average trade receivable)				
7	**Trade Payable turnover Ratio (times)**	1.85	10.24	-81.98%	Due to decreased Trade Payables
	(Purchase divided by Average trade payables)				
8	**Net Capital turnover Ratio (times)**	9.18	(28.43)	-132.29%	Due to increased working capital.
	(Revenue from operation divided by working capital(working capital refers to net current assets arrived after reducing current liabilities)				
9	**Net Profit Ratio (%)**	-0.74%	-0.93%	-20.88%	Due to increased profits and reduced expenses.
	(Profit after Tax divided by Revenue from operation)				
10	**Return on Capital employed (%)**	9.19%	5.88%	56.48%	Due to increased profits and reduced expenses.
	(EBIT divided by Capital employed (capital employed = Total Equity + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities).				
11	**Return on Investment (%)**	-0.11%	-0.49%	-77.10%	Due to increased profits and reduced expenses.
	(Profit after Tax divided by total assets)				

In terms of our report of even date

For and On Behalf of the Board of Directors
Hathras Highways Private Limited

For Chandra Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN-000259N

CA Ashok Kumar Gupta
Partner
M.No.-014845
Date- 14.05.2026
Place- Agra

Nazar Masih
Managing Director
DIN- 07445732

Pavan Kumar
Director
DIN- 09568671

Vivek Goyal
Chief Financial Officer
PAN- AQNPG7688R

Priya Singhal
Company Secretary
M.No-59584