

Suresh Surana & Associates LLP

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LLP Identity No. AAB-7509

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Welspun Aunta Simaria Projects Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Welspun Aunta Simaria Projects Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprises of Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS"), of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2026, its profit, total other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.



Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's report thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board Report including annexures to the Board report but does not include the Financial Statement and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Those charged with governance is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.

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

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

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

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

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



Other Matters

The comparative financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 included in these financial statements, were audited by the predecessor auditor. The report of the predecessor auditor of this comparative information dated 9 May 2025 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Our opinion on the financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below are not modified in respect of these matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. Pursuant to the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Sub-Section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the para 3(f) below on reporting under Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - (c) The Balance sheet, the Statement of profit & Loss including other comprehensive income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a Directors in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) The modifications relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 3(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure "B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its



director during the year and hence the provision of section 197 of the act are not applicable to the Company; and

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

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements. (Refer note 41 to Financial Statements).
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contract having any material foreseeable losses; and
- iii. There were no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented, that to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend to or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) The Management has represented, that to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend to or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub Clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) of The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as provided under (a) and (b) above, contains any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid by the Company during the financial year covered by our audit.
- vi. The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is as under:
Based on our examination which included 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 relevant transactions recorded in the software except that no audit trail feature was enabled at the database level for direct database changes.



Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software(s) where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.

For Suresh Surana and Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration. No.: 121750W / W-100010

**Bhavesh Shah**

Partner

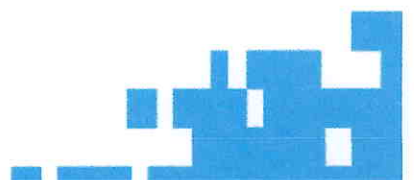
Membership No.: 100649

UDIN: 26100649EHINFW4637



Place: Mumbai

Date: 11 May 2026



Annexure “A” referred to in “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” section of our report to the members of Welspun Aunta Simaria Projects Private Limited of even date:

In terms of the information and explanations given to us and the books of accounts and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i.
 - (a) The Company has maintained proper records, showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and there are no right-of-use assets.
 - (b) The Company has conducted physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment during the year at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) The Company does not have any immovable property and hence clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year and hence reporting under Clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) No proceedings initiated during the year or are pending as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended, and Rules made thereunder.
- ii.
 - (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, at any point of the time during the year from banks and financial institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii)
 - (a) The company has not provided guarantee or securities or granted any loan or advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) and 3 (iii) (c) to 3 (iii) (f) of the Order are not applicable.
 - (b) In our opinion, the investments made during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- iv. The Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, except for sub-section (1), are not applicable to the Company In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 (1) of the Act, in respect of investment made during the year, , to the extent applicable.
- v. No deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 have been accepted by the Company and hence reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have,



however, not made a detailed examination of such records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. In respect of Statutory Dues:

- (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, custom duty, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues were outstanding as at the last day of the financial year for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, there are no statutory dues mentioned in Clause vii (a) which have been not deposited as on 31 March 2026, on account of any dispute except as disclosed below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax *	1,247.73	F.Y 2021-22	ITAT
	TDS	12.36	F.Y 2018-19	ITAT
	Income Tax	3,334.13	F.Y 2023-24	CIT(A)
Goods and Services Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax **	790.98	F.Y 2021-22	Appellate Authority

* Net of tax refund adjusted of 294.46 Lakhs for AY 2022-23.

** Net of Amount paid under protest of Rs. 49.69 Lakhs.

- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in repayment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) The Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loan during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- (d) According to information and explanations given to us, the term loans obtained by the Company have been applied, during the year, for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary or joint venture or associate and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.



- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary or joint venture or associate and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer (including debt instruments) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.
- (b) During the year and up to the date of this report, no report under Sub Section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed in Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented by Management, there were no whistleblower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards. (Refer note 36 to the Financial Statements)
- xiv. (a) The Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedure.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions prescribed under Section 192 of the Act with directors or persons connected with them during the year and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Accordingly reporting under para 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) We have been informed by the management of the Company that as at March 31, 2026 the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016) has three Core Investment Companies (CICs) as part of the Group. We have not however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The Company has no unspent amount that needs to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. (Refer note 45 to Financial Statements).

For Suresh Surana and Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration. No.: 121750W / W-100010

**Bhavesh Shah**

Partner

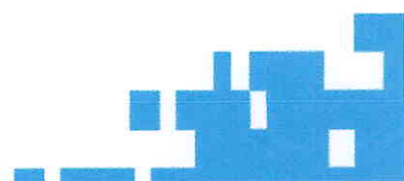
Membership No.: 100649

UDIN: 26100649EHINFW4637



Place: Mumbai

Date: 11 May 2026



Annexure “B” referred to in “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” section of our report to the members of Welspun Aunta Simaria Projects Private Limited of even date:

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Welspun Aunta Simaria Projects Private Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s 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 with reference to the financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A Company’s internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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 with reference to financial statements 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 entity are being made only in accordance with authorisations of Management and directors of the Company (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, broadly, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Suresh Surana and Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration. No.: 121750W / W-100010

**Bhavesh Shah**

Partner

Membership No.: 100649

UDIN: 26100649EHINFW4637



Place: Mumbai

Date: 11 May 2026



WELSPUN AUNTA-SIMARIA PROJECT PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U45309DL2017PTC324923
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(₹ in lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	33.07	-
(b) Financial assets			
Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	5	76,476.19	67,447.01
(c) Income tax assets (net)	6	359.04	738.94
(d) Other non-current assets	7	6,148.43	7,926.52
Total non-current assets		83,016.73	76,112.47
2. Current assets			
(a) Contract assets	8	-	448.90
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investment	9	1,064.44	-
(ii) Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	10	4,007.16	5,684.27
(iii) Trade receivables	11	64.25	60.42
(iv) Cash and cash equivalents	12	0.21	0.21
(v) Bank balances other than (iv) above	13	3,838.92	59.04
(c) Other current assets	14	1,262.88	4,344.05
Total current assets		10,237.86	10,596.89
Total assets		93,254.59	86,709.36
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15a	100.00	100.00
(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	15b	6,931.52	6,931.52
(c) Other equity	15c	5,448.71	3,073.41
Total equity		12,480.23	10,104.93
LIABILITIES			
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	74,403.53	61,385.00
(b) Deferred tax liabilities	17	1,324.19	1,016.08
Total non-current liabilities		75,727.72	62,401.08
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Contract liabilities	18	126.04	748.21
(b) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	3,844.05	13,164.50
(ii) Trade payables	20		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		70.00	65.66
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,000.43	130.91
(c) Other current liabilities	21	6.12	94.07
Total current liabilities		5,046.64	14,203.35
Total equity and liabilities		93,254.59	86,709.36

Notes forming part of the financial statements

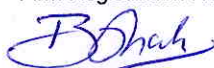
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As per our report of even date attached.

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 121750W / W100010


Bhavesh Shah

Partner

Membership Number 100649

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2026


For and on behalf of the Board
Yogen Babulal Lal

Director

DIN : 01828376

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2026

Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081



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

			(₹ in lakhs)
	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	19,677.26	34,212.81
Other income	23	141.76	17.38
Total income		19,819.02	34,230.19
Expenses			
Construction expenses	24	10,693.05	28,115.26
Finance costs	25	5,942.84	5,963.00
Depreciation	26	0.01	-
Other expenses	27	23.54	33.71
Total expenses		16,659.44	34,111.97
Profit before tax		3,159.58	118.22
Tax expense	28		
Current tax - Current year		481.80	9.91
- Earlier years		(5.64)	(4.33)
Deferred tax charge		308.12	19.85
Total tax expense		784.28	25.43
Profit after tax		2,375.30	92.79
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,375.30	92.79
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up	34		
Basic EPS (Rs)		237.53	9.28
Diluted EPS (Rs)		3.43	0.13

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date attached.

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 121750W / W100010

Bhaves Shah

Bhaves Shah

Partner

Membership Number 100649

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board

Yogen Babulal Lal

Yogen Babulal Lal

Director

DIN : 01828376

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2026

Lalit Kumar Jain

Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

A. Equity share capital

(₹ in lakhs)

(i) Current year	Balance as at 1 April 2025	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2026
	100.00	-	100.00

(ii) Previous year	Balance as at 1 April 2024	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2025
	100.00	-	100.00

The Company is not required to make any changes in Equity share capital as there are no prior period errors.

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

(₹ in lakhs)

Balance as at 1 April 2024	6,931.52
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	6,931.52
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	6,931.52

C. Other equity

(₹ in lakhs)

	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2,980.62	2,980.62
Profit during the year	92.79	92.79
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	3,073.41	3,073.41
Profit during the year	2,375.30	2,375.30
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	5,448.71	5,448.71

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

Retained earnings

1. Retained earnings represent the accumulated earnings net of losses, if any, made by the Company.
2. The Company is not required to make any changes in Other equity as there are no prior period errors.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date attached.

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 121750W / W100010



Bhavesh Shah
Partner
Membership Number 100649



Place: Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board


Yogen Babulal Lal
Director
DIN : 01828376

Place: Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2026



Lalit Kumar Jain
Director
DIN : 08382081

WELSPUN AUNTA-SIMARIA PROJECT PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U45309DL2017PTC324923
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,159.58	118.22
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	0.01	-
Interest on Bank deposits with bank	(79.75)	-
Finance income on financial assets at amortised cost	(8,515.26)	(6,063.85)
Interest on income tax refund	(27.41)	(17.38)
Gain on sale of Investments	(18.31)	-
Net gain on financial assets designated as FVTPL	(16.29)	-
Finance costs	5,942.84	5,963.00
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	445.41	(0.01)
Changes in working capital :		
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade and other receivables	6,467.51	(5,021.15)
(Decrease)/ Increase in trade and other payables	163.74	(4,363.69)
Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	7,076.66	(9,384.85)
Less: Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(68.85)	(316.62)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (A)	7,007.81	(9,701.47)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
(Increase) / decrease in other bank balances	10.18	2,587.55
Payment for Property, plant and equipment	(33.08)	-
Investment in Bank deposits	(3,736.60)	-
Interest received on Bank deposits with bank	26.29	-
Investment in mutual fund	(3,129.84)	-
Proceeds from sale of Investment	2,100.00	-
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (B)	(4,763.05)	2,587.55
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	16,998.42	12,994.22
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(1,467.14)	-
Redemption of optionally convertible debentures	(8,144.29)	-
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	55.00
Repayment of short term borrowings	(3,682.76)	-
Finance costs paid	(5,948.99)	(5,941.81)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (C)	(2,244.76)	7,107.41
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.00)	(6.51)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.21	6.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	0.21	0.21



Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

Notes :

1. Break up of cash and cash equivalents are as follows :-

Balances with banks in :-		
Current accounts	0.21	0.21
Total	0.21	0.21

2. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows" notified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (As amended).

3. As required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows", a reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities is given in note 43.

4. Previous year figures are regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 to 49

As per our report of even date attached.

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 121750W / W100010



Bhavesh Shah

Partner

Membership Number 100649

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board



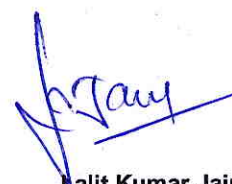
Yogen Babulal Lal

Director

DIN : 01828376

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2026



Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Company information

Welspun Aunta-Simaria Project Private Limited, ("the Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India with CIN U45309DL2017PTC324923. The Company is engaged into infrastructure development of Six-laning of Aunta - Simaria (Ganga Bridge with approach road) section of NH 31 from KM 197.900 to 206.050 (Design Chainage) and (Existing Chainage Km 204.741 to Km 209.945 of NH-31) [Total Design Length – 8.150 km] in the State of Bihar.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared for the year ended 31 March 2026 and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 11 May 2026.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules (as amended) from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act including the requirements mentioned in Division II of Schedule III as amended from time to time, to the extent applicable.

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) with values rounded off to the nearest lakhs (upto two decimal places), except otherwise stated. "0.00" represents amount less than Rs. 500.

3(A) Material accounting policies

i) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating Cycle

The Company adopts operating cycle based on the project period and accordingly all project related assets and liabilities are classified into current and non current. Other than project related assets and liabilities, 12 months period is considered as normal operating cycle.

ii) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3(B).



Notes forming part of the financial statements

a) Revenue from construction contracts

The Company derives revenue from the long-term construction of major infrastructure projects across India. The transaction price is normally fixed at the start of the project. It is normal practice for contracts to include escalation clause based on timely construction or other performance criteria known as variable consideration, discussed below. Revenue is recognized over time in the construction stream, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided through the entity's performance or when the Company creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls.

The Company recognises revenue from construction contracts, using an input method (i.e. percentage of completion method) on the basis of accumulated project expenses in relation to estimated accumulated project expenses upon completion. This method reflects close approximation of actual work performed. A provision is made for the difference between the expected cost of fulfilling a contract and the expected unearned portion of the transaction price where the forecast costs are greater than the forecast revenue.

Contract revenue corresponds to the fair value of consideration received/ receivable from the customer to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue, and they are capable of being reliably measured.

b) Services revenue

The Company performs maintenance, utility shifting and other services. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Customers are in general invoiced at an amount that is calculated on either a schedule of rates or a cost plus basis that are aligned with the standalone selling prices for each performance obligation. Payment is received following invoice on normal commercial terms.

c) Variable consideration

Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on many of the performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost of completion is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. Variability in the transaction price arises primarily due to liquidated damages, price variation clauses, changes in scope, incentives, if any. The Company considers its experience with similar transactions and expectations regarding the contract in estimating the amount of variable consideration to which it will be entitled and determining whether the estimated variable consideration should be constrained. The Company includes estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The estimates of variable consideration are based largely on an assessment of anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available.

d) Revenue Recognition – Service Concession Arrangements

In respect of service concession arrangements accounted for in accordance with Appendix D to Ind AS 115, Service Concession Arrangements, where the Company has recognised a financial asset representing the unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from the grantor, income arising from such financial asset is recognised using the effective interest rate method in accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.

Considering that such income arises from the Company's core operating activities under service concession arrangements, interest income on annuity receivables/financial assets is presented as part of 'Revenue from Operations' in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Such income is recognised over the concession period using the effective interest rate method so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the outstanding net investment in the financial asset.

e) Interest income

Interest income for all debt instruments, measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, is recognised using the effective interest rate method ('EIR') and shown under interest income in the statement of profit and loss. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss is shown as interest income under other income.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

f) Contract Balances

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

Unlike the method used to recognise contract revenue related to construction contract, the amounts billed to the customer are based on achievement of the various milestones established in the contract. The amounts recognised as revenue for a given year do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. In the case of contracts in which the goods or services transferred to the customer exceed the related amount billed, the difference is recognised (as a contract asset) and presented in the statement of financial position under "Contract assets", whereas in contracts in which the goods or services transferred are lower than the amount billed to the customer, the difference is recognised (as a contract liability) and presented in the statement of financial position under "Contract liabilities".

Trade receivables

A trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Revenue earned from construction activities, but yet to be billed to customers, is initially recognised as contract assets and reclassified to trade receivables when the right to consideration becomes unconditional.

g) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer represents a financing component. Retention money receivable from project customers does not contain any significant financing element, these are retained for satisfactory performance of contract. However, in case financing element is present then the Company would split the transaction price between the consideration for services rendered and time value of money.

iii) Receivable under Service concession arrangements

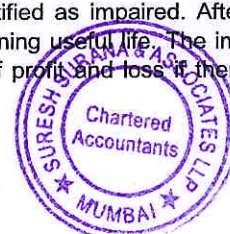
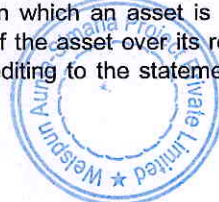
The Company constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. These arrangements may include infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession 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 intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (i.e. a franchisee) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used to the extent the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. 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 definition of a receivable which is measured at fair value on initial recognition. Based on business model assessment, the Company measures such financial assets at amortised cost. The amount initially recognised plus the cumulative interest on that amount is calculated using the effective interest method. Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

iv) 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 pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed by crediting to the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

v) Taxes on income

a) Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

vi) 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 of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised 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.

vii) 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, cash 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.

viii) Earnings per share

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



Notes forming part of the financial statements

ix) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, 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 to the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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 risk 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 estimate. 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.

b) 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 past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized, but are disclosed in the financial statements.

x) 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.

A. Financial assets

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 the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

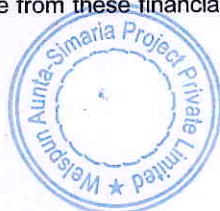
- a) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- d) Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL

Debt instruments

The subsequent measurement of debt instruments 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.

a) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

b) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest income which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

c) Debt instruments measured at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, 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'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument (except as referred in 3 (A) (iv) as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. 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 Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

B. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

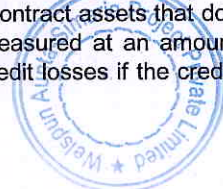
Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset,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

C. Reclassification of financial instruments

The entity determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets, such as equity instruments designated as FVTPL or FVOCI. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets.

D. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables and/or contract assets that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

E. Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liability at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised 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.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- a) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- b) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)

i) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. 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 balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Derecognition

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

xi) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in debt and equity 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 the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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



Notes forming part of the financial statements

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is 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 assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

xii) 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 capitalised 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.

xiii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. 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 replaced part accounted for as a separate asset previously is derecognised. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in 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.

Pursuant to this policy, property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the useful life as provided below :-

Assets description	Useful life (in years)
Plant and machinery	14
Vehicles	7

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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 Act. If the management estimates the useful life of assets at the time of acquisition of assets or remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter/longer than that envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a higher rate/ lower rate based on the management estimate of the useful life/remaining useful life. Property, plant and equipment, costing individually Rs. 5,000 or less are depreciated fully in the year of purchase.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

3 (B) 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 estimates 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 recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

a) Contract estimates

The percentage-of-completion method places considerable importance on accurate estimates of the extent of progress towards completion and may involve estimates on the scope of deliveries and services required for fulfilling the contractually defined obligations. These significant estimates include total contract costs, total contract revenue, contract risks, including technical, political and regulatory risks, and other judgement. The Company reassesses these estimates on periodic basis and makes appropriate revisions accordingly.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

b) Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables

Trade receivables do not carry interest and are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not be collectible.

c) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgments that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- i. determination of stage of completion;
- ii. estimation of total contract costs;
- iii. estimation of total contract revenue, including recognising revenue on contract variations and claims only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount recognised will not occur in the future;
- iv. estimation of project completion date; and
- v. assumed levels of project execution productivity.

d) 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 crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify 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.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets disclosed are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

f) Taxes

The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies related to income taxes for all years open to scrutiny based on latest information available. The Company records its best estimates of the tax liability in the current tax provision. The management believes that they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters.

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



Notes forming part of the financial statements

g) 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 from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions (Refer note 29).

3 (C) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

4 Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount (cost)			
As at 31 March 2024	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	-	-
Additions	27.59	5.49	33.08
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	27.59	5.49	33.08
	Plant and machinery	Vehicles	Total
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 31 March 2024	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	-	-
Additions	0.01	-	0.01
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	0.01	-	0.01
As at 31 March 2026	27.58	5.49	33.07
As at 31 March 2025	-	-	-

Notes :

1. For details of property, plant equipment pledged as security, refer note 16.



(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
5 Non-current financial assets		
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	76,476.19	67,447.01
Total	76,476.19	67,447.01
6 Income tax assets (net)		
- Income tax (net of provision for taxation of Rs. 486.07 lakhs) (As at 31 March 2025 : Rs. 9.91 lakhs)	359.04	738.94
Total	359.04	738.94
7 Non-current assets - others		
Balance with government authorities		
- Indirect tax	6,148.43	7,926.52
Total	6,148.43	7,926.52
8 Contract assets		
Contract assets	-	448.90
Total	-	448.90
Notes :		
Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from construction project contracts, as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of project milestones / certification. Upon completion of milestone and acceptance / certification by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables.		
9 Current investments		
Investments at fair value through profit and loss		
1. Unquoted		
Investment in units of mutual funds	1,064.44	-
Total	1,064.44	-
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	1,064.44	-
10 Current financial assets		
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	4,007.16	5,684.27
Total	4,007.16	5,684.27
11 Trade receivables		
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Trade receivables	64.25	60.42
Total	64.25	60.42

Notes :

- Trade receivables are non interest bearing and payment is generally due as per payment terms mentioned in the contract
- Trade receivables represents retention related to utility work.
- There are no due from firm or private limited companies in which directors are interested.



Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026

	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					TOTAL
		< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	64.25	-	-	-	-	-	64.25
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	64.25	-	-	-	-	-	64.25

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025

	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					TOTAL
		< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	60.42	-	-	-	-	-	60.42
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	60.42	-	-	-	-	-	60.42



(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
12 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	0.21	0.21
Total	0.21	0.21
13 Bank balances (other than 12 above)		
Escrow account	48.86	59.04
Deposits having maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	3,790.06	-
Total	3,838.92	59.04
14 Other current assets		
Trade advances		
Related party (Refer note 36)	-	3,453.96
Others	0.19	0.04
Prepaid expenses	14.17	22.96
Balance with government authorities- Indirect tax	1,248.52	867.09
Total	1,262.88	4,344.05



Notes forming part of the financial statements

15 Equity

15(a) - Equity share capital

Authorised share capital	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
10,00,000 (31 March 2025 : 10,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
10,00,000 (31 March 2025 : 10,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	100.00	100.00
Total issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital	100.00	100.00

i) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	(₹ in lakhs)	Number of shares	(₹ in lakhs)
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	10,00,000	100.00	10,00,000	100.00
Add : changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	10,00,000	100.00	10,00,000	100.00

ii) Rights, preference and restriction on shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend, in case proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. The company has not declared any dividend in current year and previous year.

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

iii) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding companies and / or their subsidiaries/ associates

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited and its nominees	7,40,000	74%	7,40,000	74%
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited	2,60,000	26%	2,60,000	26%

iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Welspun Enterprises Limited and its nominees	7,40,000	74%	7,40,000	74%
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited	2,60,000	26%	2,60,000	26%

v) The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the last five years immediately preceding the reporting date 31 March 2026.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

vi) Details of promoters shareholding

Name of promoters	As at 31 March 2026		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Welspun Enterprises Limited	7,39,995	74%	0%
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited	2,60,000	26%	0%
Grenoble Infrastructure Private Limited *	1	0%	0%
Welspun Sattanathapuram Nagapattinam Road Private Limited *	1	0%	0%
Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited *	1	0%	0%
Welspun New Energy Private Limited (formerly known as Welspun New Energy Limited) *	1	0%	0%
Welspun Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited *	1	0%	0%
Total	10,00,000	100%	

* Nominees of Welspun Enterprises Limited

Name of promoters	As at 31 March 2025		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Welspun Enterprises Limited	7,39,995	74%	0%
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited	2,60,000	26%	0%
Grenoble Infrastructure Private Limited *	1	0%	100%
Welspun Sattanathapuram Nagapattinam Road Private Limited *	1	0%	100%
Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited *	1	0%	100%
Welspun New Energy Private Limited (formerly known as Welspun New Energy Limited) *	1	0%	100%
Welspun Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited *	1	0%	100%
Total	10,00,000	100%	

* Nominees of Welspun Enterprises Limited

15(b) - Instruments entirely equity in nature

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Compulsorily convertible debentures ('CCDs')	6,931.52	6,931.52
69,31,520 (31 March 2025: 69,31,520) 0% Unsecured Compulsorily Convertible Debentures of Rs 100 each, fully paid up (Refer note below)		
Total	6,931.52	6,931.52

(i) Reconciliation of the number of Compulsorily convertible debentures ('CCDs') outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of units	(₹ in lakhs)	Number of units	(₹ in lakhs)
Number of CCD at the beginning of the year	69,31,520	6,931.52	69,31,520	6,931.52
Add : changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of CCD at the end of the year	69,31,520	6,931.52	69,31,520	6,931.52



Notes forming part of the financial statements

Terms and conditions of Compulsorily convertible debentures ('CCDs')

i) Conversion:

Each unsecured debentures shall be compulsorily convertible into 10 equity shares of Rs 10 each of the Company at the end of the tenure i.e 10 years from the date of allotment. The debenture holder and the Company may mutually agree to convert the debentures into equity shares at any time before expiry of the tenure.

ii) Payment of interest:

The debentures shall not carry any interest.

(ii) Compulsorily convertible debentures ('CCDs') held by holding/ ultimate holding companies and / or their subsidiaries / associates

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of units	% Holding	Number of units	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited	34,82,260	50.24%	34,82,260	50.24%
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited	34,49,260	49.76%	34,49,260	49.76%

(iii) Details of Compulsorily convertible debentures holders ('CCDs') holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of units	% Holding	Number of units	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited	34,82,260	50.24%	34,82,260	50.24%
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited	34,49,260	49.76%	34,49,260	49.76%

15(c) - Other equity

	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,073.41	2,980.62
Add : Profit for the year	2,375.30	92.79
Total	5,448.71	3,073.41

Retained earnings represent the accumulated earnings net of losses, if any, made by the Company.



WELSPUN AUNTA-SIMARIA PROJECT PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U45309DL2017PTC324923

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
16 Non- current financial liability - borrowings		
Secured – at amortised cost		
Term loan from Banks	74,403.53	61,385.00
Total	74,403.53	61,385.00

Nature of security and terms of repayments for long-term borrowings**For loan taken of Rs. 64,800 Lakhs Union Bank of India, Central Bank of India**

(i) First pari passu charge on all company's tangible movable assets, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future, save and except Project Assets;

(ii) Lien over all accounts of the Company including the Escrow Account and the Sub-Accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) and all funds from time to time deposited therein (save and except Company / Surplus Sub-Account), that may be opened in accordance with this Common Loan Agreement, the Supplementary Escrow Agreement, or any of the other Project Documents subject to and without prejudice to the rights of NHAI under the Concession Agreement and Escrow Agreement;

(iii) A first charge on all intangible assets of the Company if any including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertaking, intellectual property and uncalled capital present and future excluding the Project Assets (provided that all amounts received on account of any of these shall be deposited in the Escrow Account and that the charges on the same shall be subject to the extent permissible as per the priority specified in Clause 25 of the Concession Agreement and Clause 4 of the Escrow Agreement). Further, a charge on uncalled capital, as set in above, shall be subject however to the provisions of Clauses 5.3 and 7.1(k) and Clause 25 of the Concession Agreement;

(iv) Charge/assignment by way of security in:

- All the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Documents (as defined under Concession Agreement) including concession agreement and EPC Contract.
- The right, title and interest of the Borrower in, to and under all the Government Approvals;
- All the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee including contractor guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents; and
- All the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts;

(v) Pledge of 51% (fifty-one percent) of the paid up and voting Equity Share capital of the Borrower until the Final Settlement Date. Provided that any enforcement of the pledge over Equity Shares shall be subject to Clause 5.3 and 7.1(k) of the Concession Agreement and prior written approval of NHAI as provided therein. Provided further that the Pledgors' liability hereunder and under the Pledge Agreement shall be limited to the extent of the Pledged Shares.

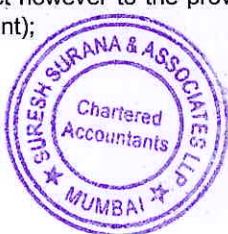
For Topup loan taken of Rs. 15,200 Lakhs From Central Bank of India

(i) a first charge on all the Borrower's tangible movable assets, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets;

(ii) a first charge over all accounts of the Borrower, including, the Escrow Account and the Sub-Accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement and the Supplementary Escrow Agreement, or any of the other Project Agreements and all funds from time to time deposited therein, the receivables and all Authorized Investments or other securities, provided that:

- the same is being applied to the extent of waterfall of priority of payment, as specified in Article 25 of the Concession Agreement and Clause 4 of the Escrow Agreement and not beyond that; and
- the charge over the receivables shall be enforceable by the Lenders or on their behalf only for the purpose of ensuring that the receivables are credited to the Escrow Account for the purpose of being applied to the extent of waterfall of priority of payment as specified in Clause 25 of the Concession Agreement and Clause 4 of the Escrow Agreement and not beyond that.

(iii) a first charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower, if any including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertaking, intellectual property and uncalled capital present and future excluding the Project Assets (provided that all amounts received on account of any of these shall be deposited in the Escrow Account and that the charges on the same shall be subject to the extent permissible as per the waterfall of priorities specified in Clause 25 of the Concession Agreement and Clause 4 of the Escrow Agreement. Further, a charge on uncalled capital, as set in above, shall be subject however to the provisions of the Concession Agreement including Clauses 5.3 and 7.1(k) and Clause 25 of the Concession Agreement);



Notes forming part of the financial statements

(iv) a charge/ assignment by way of security in:

(a) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in the Project Agreements including Concession Agreement and the EPC Contract, duly acknowledged and consented to by NHAI and by the relevant counter-parties to such Project Agreements to the extent not expressly provided in Concession Agreement or each such Project Agreement; all as amended, varied or supplemented from time to time;

(b) the right, title and interest of the Borrower in, to and under all the Government Approvals;

(c) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower in any letter of credit, guarantee including contractor guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Agreements; and

(d) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Borrower under all Insurance Contracts.

Provided that the assignment mentioned in paragraph (e) above shall be enforceable:

(A) to the extent covered by and in accordance with the Substitution Agreement so as to enable the Lenders to substitute the Borrower by the Nominated Company (as defined under the Concession Agreement) in respect of the aforesaid in terms of the Substitution Agreement; and/or

(B) only for the purpose of ensuring that the amounts received thereupon are credited to the Escrow Account for the purpose of being applied to the extent of waterfall of priority of payment as specified in Article 25 of the Concession Agreement and Article 4 of the Escrow Agreement and not beyond that.

(v) Pledge of 30% (Thirty percent) of the paid up and voting Equity Share capital of the Borrower and 21% NDU until the Final Settlement Date. Provided that any enforcement of the pledge over Equity Shares shall be subject to Clause 5.3 and 7.1(k) of the Concession Agreement and prior written approval of NHAI as provided therein. Provided further that the Pledgors' liability hereunder and under the Pledge Agreement shall be limited to the extent of the Pledged Shares.

Provided that the aforesaid mortgages, charges, pledge and assignments shall in all respects rank pari-passu inter-se amongst the Lenders, in accordance with the Concession Agreement, without any preference or priority to one over the other or others.

Interest and Repayment terms

a) Rate of interest

Bank Name	Rate
Union Bank of India	MCLR (1 Month) + 0.05%
Central Bank of India	MCLR (1 Month)

b) Term loans are repayable in 30 half yearly installments starting from February 2026 and ending in August 2040 except top up loan of Rs. 15,200.00 lakhs is repayable in 28 half yearly installements starting from February 2026 and ending in August 2039.

17 Deferred tax liabilities

Taxable difference on account of receivable under service concession arrangements
Taxable difference on account of Property, plant and equipment
Taxable difference on borrowings
Total

(₹ in lakhs)	
As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1,253.99	948.10
0.63	-
69.57	67.98
1,324.19	1,016.08



Notes forming part of the financial statements

	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
18 Contract liabilities (Refer note 37)		
- Mobilisation advances	126.04	748.21
Total	126.04	748.21
19 Current financial liabilities - borrowings - at amortised cost		
Secured		
Current maturities of long term borrowings - (Refer note 16 for nature of security)	3,844.05	1,337.45
Unsecured		
Borrowings from related party (Refer note 36)		
Nil (31 March 2025 : 8,144,290) 0% unsecured optionally convertible debentures of Rs 100 each fully paid up (Refer note A and B below for terms and conditions)	-	8,144.29
Loans repayable on demand from related party (Interest-free) (Refer note 36)	-	3,682.76
Total	3,844.05	13,164.50

Unsecured Optionally convertible debentures ('OCDs')

During the year, the Company redeemed its Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) at their face value in accordance with the terms of issue.

A) Terms and conditions for 1,178,290 OCD's out of 8,144,290 OCD's

i) Redemption:

a) Debentures shall be redeemable at the option of the issuer, any-time after a period of 3 months from the date of issue but not later than 18 years.

b) If redeemed after a period of 2 years from the date of issue, the redemption amount shall be the aggregate of the Issue price and premium equivalent to 15% of Free Cash Flow for Equity (FCFE), if any of the issuer.

c) Before redeeming the OCDs, the issuer shall give option to holder to convert the OCDs in to equity by issuing 15 day's notice thereto. If the holder does not opt for converting, the issuer shall redeem within 7 days of the expiry of the notice period.

ii) Conversion:

Each debenture having face value of Rs 100 each shall be convertible at the option of the holder at any time during the tenure of the debentures into 10 equity shares of Rs 10 each. If the debentures are not redeemed within 18 years from the date of issue, the debentures will be mandatorily converted into equity shares.

iii) Payment of interest:

The OCDs shall not carry any interest.

B) Terms and conditions for 6,966,000 Debentures OCD's out of 8,144,290 OCD's

i) Redemption:

The Debenture holder as well as the Company has the right to seek redemption or do redemption, as the case may be, any time after the allotment of debentures. If the debentures are not converted into equity or redeemed until the expiry of the tenure, the debentures shall be redeemed at the expiry of the tenure i.e. 10 years from the date of allotment.

ii) Conversion:

Each debenture shall be convertible, at the option of the holder or the Company into 10 equity shares of Rs 10 each of the Company at any time after the expiry of 5 years and such conversion option shall be available till the expiry of the tenure (10 years from date of allotment) unless redeemed earlier.

iii) Payment of interest:

The OCDs shall not carry any interest.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

20 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 40) (A)	70.00	65.66
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
- Related parties - (Refer note 36)	897.43	-
- Others	103.00	130.91
Sub total (B)	1,000.43	130.91
Total (A+B)	1,070.43	196.57

Notes :

- a) Trade payable are non-interest bearing and are normally settled as per payment terms mentioned in the contract.
b) Trade payable included retention payable of Rs. 0.24 Lakhs (31 March 2025 : Rs. 22.45 Lakhs) as per terms of contract.

Ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2026

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due				TOTAL
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	70.00	-	-	-	-	70.00
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including accrued liabilities)	16.69	864.92	28.92	89.90	0.00	1,000.43
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	86.69	864.92	28.92	89.90	0.00	1,070.43

Ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due				TOTAL
		< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	65.66	-	-	-	-	65.66
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including accrued liabilities)	130.29	0.23	-	-	0.39	130.91
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	195.95	0.23	-	-	0.39	196.57

21 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payables	6.12	94.07
Total	6.12	94.07



Notes forming part of the financial statements

	(₹ in lakhs)	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
22 Revenue from operations		
- Revenue from construction contract	9,963.22	27,933.08
- Revenue from utility	70.07	215.88
- Revenue from operation and maintenance	1,128.71	-
Other operating income		
- Interest Income on financial assets at amortised cost	8,515.26	6,063.85
Total	19,677.26	34,212.81
23 Other income		
Interest Income on financial assets at amortised cost		
- On bank deposits	79.75	-
Interest on income tax refund	27.41	17.38
Profit on Sale of Investments	18.31	-
Net gain on financial assets designated as fair value through profit and loss	16.29	-
Total	141.76	17.38
24 Construction expenses		
Sub-contracting charges	9,910.87	25,161.34
Rates and taxes	56.38	2,165.87
Operation and Maintenance expenses	356.00	-
Legal and professional charges	213.70	280.05
Insurance charges	155.36	508.00
Other expenses	0.74	-
Total	10,693.05	28,115.26
For related party transactions Refer note 36		
25 Finance costs		
- Term loans	5,896.28	5,750.40
- Interest on others	0.01	103.13
Bank and other financial charges	46.55	109.47
Total	5,942.84	5,963.00
For related party transactions Refer note 36		
26 Depreciation		
Depreciation	0.01	-
Total	0.01	-
27 Other expenses		
Rates and taxes	0.13	-
Legal and professional charges	-	6.18
Corporate social responsibility expenses - (Refer Note 45)	16.52	22.00
Payment to statutory auditors		
- Audit fees (including fees for limited review)	4.03	3.70
- Other matters	0.40	-
- Out of pocket expenses	0.06	-
Director sitting fees	2.25	1.83
Miscellaneous expenses	0.15	-
Total	23.54	33.71
For related party transactions Refer note 36		



Notes forming part of the financial statements

28 Income tax

(a) Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax		
Tax on profit for the year	481.80	9.91
Earlier years	(5.64)	(4.33)
Deferred tax	308.12	19.85
Total tax expense	784.28	25.43

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Accounting profit before tax	3,159.58	118.22
At India's statutory income tax rate (25.17%)	795.20	29.76
Earlier years	(5.64)	(4.33)
Other non deductible expenses	4.16	-
Other allowances / items	(9.44)	-
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	784.28	25.43

(c) Deferred tax relates to the following:

(₹ in lakhs)

	Balance Sheet		Recognized in the statement of profit and loss	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liabilities				
Taxable difference on account of receivable under service concession arrangements	1,253.99	948.10	305.90	24.40
Taxable difference on account of Property, plant and equipment	0.63	-	0.63	-
Taxable difference on borrowings	69.57	67.98	1.59	(4.55)
Total	1,324.19	1,016.08	308.12	19.85
Deferred tax charge			308.12	19.85



WELSPUN AUNTA-SIMARIA PROJECT PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes forming part of the financial statements
29 Fair value measurements
Financial instruments by category

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets				
Non-current assets				
Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	-	76,476.19	-	67,447.01
Current assets				
Investments	1,064.44	-	-	-
Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	-	4,007.16	-	5,684.27
Trade receivables	-	64.25	-	60.42
Cash and cash equivalents	-	0.21	-	0.21
Bank balances	-	3,838.92	-	59.04
Total financial assets	1,064.44	84,386.73	-	73,250.95
Financial liabilities				
Non Current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	74,403.53	-	61,385.00
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	3,844.05	-	13,164.50
Trade payables	-	1,070.43	-	196.57
Total financial liabilities	-	79,318.01	-	74,746.07

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.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis of 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

		As at 31 March 2026			
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	1,064.44	1,064.44	1,064.44	-	-
Total	1,064.44	1,064.44	1,064.44	-	-

		As at 31 March 2025			
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at FVTPL	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

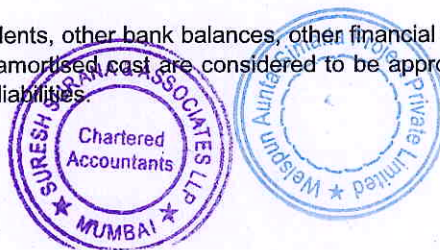
Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Level 1: Investments included in Level 1 of fair value hierarchy are based on prices quoted in stock exchange and/ or NAV declared by the funds.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

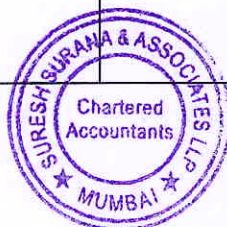
Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value due to short-term maturities of these financial assets/ liabilities.



30 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Measure (In times/ percentage)	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	% variance	Reason for variance #
(a) Current Ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	2.03	0.75	171.91%	On account of repayment of Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) and loans repayable on demand from related party.
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total Equity	Times	6.27	7.38	-15.02%	-
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	Times	1.12	1.02	10.54%	-
(d) Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	Percentage	21.03%	0.92%	2180.12%	On account of increase in profits during the current year.
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories	Times	NA	NA	NA	-
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	179.06	494.19	(63.77%)	On account of decrease in revenue during the current year.
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Subcontracting costs + other expenses	Average trade payables	Times	16.92	164.23	(89.70%)	On account of decrease in sub contract charges.
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	Times	14.09	(8.82)	-259.78%	On account of increase in working capital due to repayment of Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs) and loans repayable on demand from related party.



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(i) Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	Percentage	21.28%	0.33%	6355.61%	On account of increase in profits during the current year.
(j) Return on capital employed	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax [Earnings = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings]	Percentage	9.89%	7.10%	39.30%	On account of increase in profits during the current year.
(k) Return on investment	Income generated from invested fund	Average investment	Percentage	6.50%	NA	NA	-

The reason for variance are explained where it exceeds 25%. Further, ratios are computed based on the nature of industries/ operations and guidance note issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

31 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities mainly comprise borrowings and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes loans, Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements, Trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

This refers to risk to Company's cash flow and profits on account of movement in market interest rates. For the Company the interest risk arises mainly from interest bearing borrowings and Service concession receivable which are at floating interest rates. To mitigate interest rate risk, the Company closely monitors market interest.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Variable rate borrowings #	78,509.37	62,978.09
Variable rate service concession receivable	80,483.35	73,131.28

excluding IndAS adjustments related to borrowings

(b) Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings and service concession receivable affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact of change in interest rate of borrowings, as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Effect on Profit before tax	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
For Borrowings		
Interest rates : Increase by 50 basis points	(3,263.00)	(2,411.00)
Interest rates : Decrease by 50 basis points	3,263.00	2,411.00
For Service concession receivable		
Interest rates : Increase by 50 basis points	4,061.00	3,657.00
Interest rates : Decrease by 50 basis points	(4,061.00)	(3,657.00)

B. Credit risk on Financial assets

The Company is engaged in infrastructure development and construction business on Hybrid Annuity business model (HAM) and currently derives turnover from EPC contract with NHAI. Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument leading to financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities.

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentration of credit risk and failures by counterparty to discharge their obligation in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash and cash equivalent, other bank balance, service concession receivables, investments, trade and other receivable. The company limits its counter parties credit risk on cash and cash equivalent, other bank balance and investments by dealing with bank and financial institute with good ratings. The exposure to credit risk for service concession receivables and trade receivable is low as it mainly consists of NHAI and the amount is received on timely basis within the credit period.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

C Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that the funds are available for use as per the requirements.

i) Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on the contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March 2026.

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Carrying value	Contractual cashflows			
		Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
Long term borrowings #	78,509.37	1,30,391.00	9,395.00	36,851.00	84,145.00
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,070.43	1,070.43	1,070.43	-	-
Total	79,579.80	1,31,461.43	10,465.43	36,851.00	84,145.00

excluding IndAS adjustments and including current maturities of long term borrowings.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on the contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March 2025.

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Carrying value	Contractual cashflows			
		Total	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
Long term borrowings #	62,978.09	1,18,518.00	11,050.00	34,374.00	73,094.00
Short term borrowings	11,827.05	11,827.05	11,827.05	-	-
Trade payables	196.57	196.57	196.57	-	-
Total	75,001.71	1,30,541.62	23,073.62	34,374.00	73,094.00

excluding IndAS adjustments and including current maturities of long term borrowings.

32 Receivable under Service concession arrangement

The Company manages concession arrangement which include the construction of road on hybrid annuity basis followed by a period in which the Company maintains and services the infrastructure. These concession arrangements set out rights and obligations relating to the infrastructure and services to be provided. For fulfilling those obligations, the Company is entitled to receive cash from the grantor. The Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of the services provided. The same is classified and disclosed as current and non current service concession receivables in the balance sheet based on the criteria of current and non current classification mentioned in note 3(A)(i). The net movement in service concession receivables is towards recognition of revenue and accrual of interest (using effective interest rate) for the year less grant/annuity received during the year.

33 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, instruments entirely equity in nature (compulsorily convertible debentures) and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, optionally convertible debentures, borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

		(₹ in lakhs)	
		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Net Debt	A	74,408.45	74,490.25
Total Capital	B	12,480.23	10,104.93
Capital and net debt	C = A + B	86,888.68	84,595.18
Gearing Ratio	A / C	85.64%	88.05%

34 Earnings per share (EPS)

		(₹ in lakhs)	
		Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders	A	2,375.30	92.79
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the period used for calculating basic EPS (Number of shares)	B	10,00,000	10,00,000
Add : Effect of dilutions :-			
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (number of shares)		6,93,15,200	6,93,15,200
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the period used for calculating diluted EPS (Number of shares)	C	7,03,15,200	7,03,15,200
Basic earnings per share	A / B	237.53	9.28
Diluted earnings per share	A / C	3.43	0.13

35 Segment information

The Company is engaged in the business of infrastructure development which in the opinion of the management is considered the only business segment in the context of Ind AS 108. The geographical segment is not relevant as the Company operates in a single geographical segment i.e. India.

36 Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party disclosures

a) Particulars of Relationship	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Shareholding
Welspun Enterprises Limited ("WEL")	Parent company	Parent company	74.00%
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited	Entity having significant influence	Entity having significant influence	26.00%

b) Fellow subsidiaries

Welspun Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited
Kim Mandvi Corridor Private Limited (Formerly known as Welspun Project (Kim Mandvi Corridor) Private Limited) #
Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
Build-Tech Projects and Infra Private Limited (Formerly known as Welspun Build-Tech Private Limited) #
ARSS Bus Terminal Private Limited
Grenoble Infrastructure Private Limited
DME Infra Private Limited
Welspun Sattanathapuram Nagapattinam Road Private Limited
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited
Welspun EDAC JV Private Limited



Notes forming part of the financial statements

Welspun-Kaveri Infraprojects JV
Welspun Michigan Engineers Limited
Welspun Smartops Limited *

* Became fellow subsidiary w.e.f. 28 January 2025

Ceased to be fellow subsidiaries w.e.f. 27 March 2025

c) Associates of Parent company

Welspun Infrafacility Private Limited
Adani Welspun Exploration Limited
Welspun Corporate services Limited *

* Became associate of parent company w.e.f. 19 March 2026

d) Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Yogen Babulal Lal	Director
Mr. Lalit Jain	Director
Mrs. Aruna Sharma	Independent Director
Mr. Raghav Chandra	Independent Director

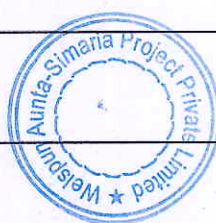
e) Other related party with whom transaction has taken place

Welspun Foundation for Health and Knowledge

f) The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

(₹ in lakhs)

Nature of transactions	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Construction expenses		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	10,282.23	24,945.46
Legal and professional charges		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	18.57	1.00
Reimbursement of expenses		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	2.22	22.91
Reimbursement of expenses (Recovery)		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	25.65	147.94
Trade advances given		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	3,453.96
Proceeds from short term borrowings		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	55.00
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	33.08	-
Repayment of short term borrowings		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	3,682.76	-
Corporate social responsibility expenses		
Welspun Foundation for Health and Knowledge	16.52	22.00
Redemption of Optionally Convertible Debentures		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	8,144.29	-
Bank guarantee given/ (discharged) (for advance) received by		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	(2,000.00)	(2,063.50)
Director Sitting Fees		
Mrs. Aruna Sharma	1.20	0.95
Mr. Raghav Chandra	1.05	0.88



Notes forming part of the financial statements

Closing balances as at

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Optionally Convertible Debentures (OCDs)		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	8,144.29
Current financial liabilities - borrowings		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	3,682.76
Trade Advances		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	3,453.96
Trade Payables		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	897.43	-
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs)		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	3,482.26	3,482.26
Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited	3,449.26	3,449.26
Bank guarantee outstanding (for advance) provided by		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	2,000.00

During the earlier year, Welspun Enterprises Limited ("WEL") has given an undertaking amounting to Rs. 85,805.00 lakhs to lenders for debt availed by the Company, pursuant to which maximum exposure of WEL aggregates to Rs 26,940.09 lakhs (31 March 2025: 12,544.49 lakhs)

Transactions with related parties are at arm's length and in the ordinary courses of business. All the outstanding balances are unsecured and settled for consideration in cash.

37 Disclosure pertaining to Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

A) Disaggregated revenue information

Having regard to the nature of contract with customer, there is timing of revenue recognition.

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from goods and services recognised over a period of time	18,478.48	33,996.93
Revenue from goods and services recognised at a point in time	1,198.78	215.88
	19,677.26	34,212.81

B) Contract Balances

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Contract liabilities - Current	126.04	748.21
Total	126.04	748.21

The contract liabilities represents interest bearing mobilisation advance received from the customer as per the concession agreement. The principal amount of mobilisation advance shall be deducted by the customer (NHAI) in four equal instalments from each of the milestone payments to be made during the construction period and the interest thereon shall be recovered as the fifth and final instalment upon expiry of 120 days from the date of recovery of the 4th instalment. The balance of contract liabilities includes interest free mobilisation advance received for change of scope (COS).



Notes forming part of the financial statements

C) Revenue recognition for future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied)

Unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations are subject to variability due to several factors such as terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revalidations of the estimates, economic factors (changes in tax laws etc). The aggregate value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is Nil as the construction is completed during the financial year 2025-26 (As at 31 March 2025 : Rs. 6,270.30 lakhs out of which 100% is expected to be recognised as revenue in the next year). No consideration from contracts with customers is excluded from the amount mentioned above.

- 38 During the construction phase of the project due to heavy flood on June 2020 (P-13) and July 2019 (P-14), causing instability at the barrage site and necessitating evacuation of project personnel and equipment. As a consequence of the elevated river levels and adverse hydraulic conditions, the well foundations of Pier No. 13 (P-13) and Pier No. 14 (P-14), which had been partially sunk, experienced tilting and displacement from their intended positions.

Subsequent inspections carried out after the monsoon season indicated that the P-13 and P-14 wells were not visible at their expected elevations and location, suggesting possible collapse or significant displacement. Accordingly, the Company commissioned detailed geophysical investigations using Side Scan Sonar (SSS), Sub-Bottom Profiler (SBP) and Multibeam Echo Sounder (MBES) technologies. Based on the findings of these investigations, the wells were determined to have toppled at an inclination of approximately 63 degrees and become embedded approximately 6 metres below the riverbed.

The Company lodged insurance claims under the Contractor's All Risk (CAR) Policy amounting to Rs. 8,025 Lakhs in respect of P-13 and ₹3,146 Lakhs in respect of P-14. The insurer rejected the claims vide its communication dated August 12, 2025.

Aggrieved by the rejection of the claims (P-13 and P-14), the Company has filed a complaint before the Hon'ble National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) vide reference no. 202601132098 dated January 13, 2026 for P -13. The matter was admitted by the NCDRC on February 23, 2026 and the next hearing has been scheduled for June 30, 2026 for filing of the written version by the insurer. Company is in process of filing the complaint for P-14 with NCDRC.

The Contractor ("Welspun Enterprises Limited") submitted a claim to the company for the additional cost incurred due to the losses of P-13 and P-14. Pending the final outcome of the litigation process and the realisation of the insurance claim, no impact given in accounts in respect of the aforesaid claims.

In terms of contractual obligations towards Contractor in the event of crystallisation of the insurance claim, the entire proceeds are required to be passed on to the contractor.

39 Concession arrangements - main features

(i) Name of the concession :

Aunta - Simaria Highway Project

(ii) Description of arrangements :

Six-laning of Aunta - Simaria (Ganga Bridge with approach road) section of NH 31 from KM 197.900 to 206.050 (Design Chainage) and (Existing Chainage Km 204.741 to Km 209.945 of NH-31) [Total Design Length – 8.150 km] in the State of Bihar

(iii) Significant terms of arrangements

Period of Concession: 15 Years from COD.

Construction Period: 1277 days from Appointed Date.

Remuneration: Annuity, Interest and O&M

Investment grant from concession grantor: Yes

Infrastructure return to grantor at end of concession : Yes

Investment and renewal obligations: No

Re-pricing dates: Half Yearly for O&M

Basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined:

Inflation price index as defined in concession agreement.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

(iv) Financial Assets (Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements):	Rs. In lakhs
Current	4,007.16
Non Current	76,476.19

As on 31 March 2026, the construction of project is completed.

40 Disclosure required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('The Act') are given as follows :-

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
a) Principal amount payable to the suppliers under the Act	70.00	65.66
b) Principal amount due to the suppliers under the Act	-	-
c) Interest accrued and due to the suppliers under the Act, on the above amount	-	-
d) Payment made to suppliers other than interest beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
e) Interest paid to suppliers under the Act	-	-
f) Interest due and payable to suppliers under the Act, for payment already made	-	-
g) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year under the Act	-	-
h) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years for the purpose of disallowances under Section 23 of the Act	-	-

Note : The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro enterprises and Small enterprises" on the basis of information available to the Company.

41 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

i) Claim against the Company not acknowledged as debts

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Disputed Income tax liability	4,876.32	1,540.91
Disputed TDS liability	12.36	12.36
	4,888.68	1,553.27

Notes :

(a) Future cash outflow in respect of contingent liabilities are determinable only on receipt of judgement / decision pending at various authorities.

(b) The income tax demand arises from disputed disallowances. Based on the management's assessment, the Company believes that it is more likely than not, no outflow of resources will be required in these matters.

42 Collateral / security pledged

The Company has pledged following assets for borrowings

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment	33.07	-
Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	80,483.35	73,131.28
Contract assets	-	448.90
Investments	1,064.44	-
Trade receivables	64.25	60.42
Cash and cash equivalents	0.21	0.21
Bank balances (other than above)	3,838.92	59.04
Total assets pledged	85,484.24	73,699.85



Notes forming part of the financial statements

43 Reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities as required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" is as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

	Compulsorily convertible debentures	Optionally convertible debentures	Borrowings (Current and Non Current)
As at 31 March 2025	6,931.52	8,144.29	66,405.21
Cash inflow	-	-	16,998.42
Cash outflow	-	(8,144.29)	(5,149.90)
Non-cash items	-	-	(6.15)
As at 31 March 2026	6,931.52	-	78,247.58

(₹ in lakhs)

	Compulsorily convertible debentures	Optionally convertible debentures	Borrowings (Current and Non Current)
As at 31 March 2024	6,931.52	8,144.29	53,334.79
Cash inflow	-	-	13,049.22
Cash outflow	-	-	-
Non-cash items	-	-	21.20
As at 31 March 2025	6,931.52	8,144.29	66,405.21

44 Details of loans given, investments made and guarantee given covered U/s 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities as specified under Schedule VI of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and hence the provisions of Section 186 except for sub section (1) of the Act related to loans/ guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company. There are no investments made by the Company during the year.

45 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

(₹ in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2026
- amount required to be spent by the company during the year	16.52
- amount of expenditure incurred	16.52
- shortfall at the end of the year	NIL
- total of previous years shortfall	NIL
- reason for shortfall	NA
- nature of CSR activities	Contribution towards empowerment of women and socially backward class
- details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	Welspun Foundation for Health and Knowledge
- where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	No provision, required



Notes forming part of the financial statements

46 Core Investment Companies (CIC)

Management has assessed that there are three CIC in the Group ('Companies in the Group' is as defined in Master Direction - Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016, as amended).

- 47** 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 relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that no audit trail facility has been enabled at the database level for direct database changes. However stringent control procedures were implemented to effectively restrict direct changes to data throughout the financial year. These procedures included thorough reviews of logs and reconciliation of datasets and during the financial year no direct changes were made that impacted financial records. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, was noted in respect of accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of previous year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous year.

48 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off during the year under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory year.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
- (v) The Company have no any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (vi) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.
- (vii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- (viii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial years.
- (ix) The Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year.
- (x) Utilization of borrowed funds and securities premium
 - (a) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) The Company have 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 directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (xi) The Company has availed term loans (secured) which are project specific and does not warrant submission of quarterly information to banks/financial institutions.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

- 49 Figures for the previous year are re-classified/ re-arranged/ re-grouped, wherever necessary to be in conformity with the figures of the current year's classification/ disclosure.

As per our report of even date attached.

For Suresh Surana & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 121750W / W100010



Bhavesh Shah

Partner

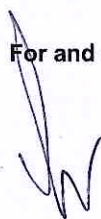
Membership Number 100640



Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board



Yogen Babulal Lal

Director

DIN : 01828376

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2026



Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081