

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of

Ansal Hi – Tech Townships Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Ansal Hi – Tech Townships Limited (“the Company or AHTL”), and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as “the Group”), as listed in Annexure “1”, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31 2025, the consolidated statement of profit and loss, including the statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated cash flow statement and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and consolidated notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred as “consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries, except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph below, the aforesaid consolidated 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its consolidated loss including other comprehensive income, its consolidated cash flows and the consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

(a). We draw attention to Note 37(b) of the accompanying Statement, the Company has taken loan from Indian bank which have been classified as non-performing assets ('NPA borrowings') The Company had entered into settlement agreement with Indian Bank for the aforesaid loan. As described in the said note, the Company has not recognised interest for the period from 01st April 2024 to 31st March 2025 aggregating to Rs. 585.40 lakhs payable under the terms of the said agreements, as estimated by the management based on expected re-negotiation with the Lenders. Due to non-availability of statement of Accounts from the Lenders, stated amount has been calculated on the basis of available document with the management.

We further report that, if the observations made by us in para (a) above been considered, the group share of consolidated loss for the year ended would have been Rs. 1,548.22 Lakhs as against the reported figure of group share of total comprehensive loss of Rs. 962.82 Lakhs, and other current financial liabilities would have been Rs. 27,917.39 lakhs (as against the reported figure of Rs. 27,331.99 lakhs).

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



in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Emphasis of Matter

- a) We draw attention to note 37(a) of the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 which describes that the company has availed a loan of Rs. 5,000 lakhs from Indian Bank against construction of a residential project located at Dadri, Gautam Buddh Nagar, UP. The loan account is classified as NPA. Indian Bank has approved a conditional OTS Scheme dated 25.06.2025 for payment of Rs 5,309 lakhs as full and final repayment of bank's dues against Term Loan availed by AHTL. AHTL has already paid an amount of Rs 2,450 lakhs against the OTS approved amount. The Ansal Hi-Tech Township Limited (AHTL) has approached Indian Bank for approval for revision in payment terms of balance agreed OTS amounts.

Indian Bank has filed a recovery suit against AHTL & the Company (in capacity as a guarantor) in DRT, New Delhi.

b.) **Outstanding balances pending for Reconciliation/Confirmation**

Balance of amounts due to/ from trade payables (including MSME Vendors), borrowings, advance received from customers, advance to suppliers, security deposits, other loans and advances, advance for purchase of land, inter corporate deposits and other assets are pending for reconciliation / confirmation. The overall impact of the above and the consequential impact of same on Consolidated Financial Results are not ascertainable and hence, we are unable to express an opinion on the same.

c.) **Reconciliation of advance received from Homebuyers**

Advance received from homebuyers and trade receivables are pending for reconciliation / confirmation. In view of absence of the reconciliation, we are unable to express an opinion on the consequential impact of same on Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

- a. As per termination agreement dated 26.06.2023 between Migsun group and Ansal Hi-Tech Township Limited, due to non-fulfillment of terms and conditions of MOU1, MOU 2 as well as PMC agreement, consequently, Migsun group terminated the MOU's and PMC agreement. The balance outstanding in the books of Ansal Hi-Tech Township Limited is under reconciliation.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results



of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Assessment of the going concern of the Company	
<p>The accumulated losses as on March 31, 2025 is Rs. 20,903.27 lakhs (major part of accumulated losses was due to the Company adopting Ind AS – 115 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” with effect from 01.04.2018 resulting in reversal of earlier profits of Rs. 6022.70 lakhs in retained earnings as at 01.04.2018). As a result, accumulated losses exceed the share capital and free reserves of the Company. Due to recession in the industry, the Company continues to face liquidity issues due to multiple repayment and statutory obligations. These events or conditions indicate that there are conditions existing that may have some impact on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.</p> <p>In view of management facing liquidity issues the management has taken various initiatives to revive their liquidity position and in view of its confidence in achieving these initiatives the accounts have been prepared on the same accounting assumptions.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures to assess the going concern of the Company in view of the liquidity issues being faced by the Company included the following:</p> <p>Inquire of management as to its knowledge of events or conditions and related business risks beyond the period of assessment used by management that may cast doubt on the entity's ability to meet its financial commitments continue as a going concern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and discussion of cash flow, profit, and other relevant forecasts with management. • Reading of minutes of the meetings of shareholders, board of directors, and other important committees for reference to financing difficulties. • Obtaining written representation from management concerning plans for future action whose outcome is expected to mitigate the situation.

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

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, Management Discussion and Analysis and Director's Report including Annexures to Director's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to make available to us after the date of this Auditor's Report.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act



with respect to the preparation of these consolidated 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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. With respect to matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order" or "CARO"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the CARO reports issued by the respective auditors of companies included in the consolidated financial statements, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report as under:

Qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditors Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements are:

S. No	Name	CIN	Holding company / subsidiary / associate/ joint venture	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or is adverse
1	Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited	U45200DL2006PLC155229	Holding Company	vii(a)
2	Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited	U45200DL2006PLC155229	Holding Company	vii(b)
3	Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited	U45200DL2006PLC155229	Holding Company	ix(a)

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the considerations of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - (a) We have sought except for the matter(s) described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;
 - (b) In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the Basis of qualified Opinion paragraph, proper books of account as required law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it



appears from our examination of those books;

- (c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss including (including other comprehensive income) consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;
- (d) In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matter described in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion Paragraph above' the aforesaid consolidated 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) The matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the group.
- (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the Management of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2025 taken on record of the Holding Company and the report of the statutory auditors who are appointed under section 139 of the Act of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group companies, is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" which is based on the auditor's reports of the Group. Our report expresses a modified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial control over financial reporting of the Company for reasons stated therein;
- (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:

According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration during the year.

- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. Except as described in para (a) of the "Basis for qualified opinion paragraph", the consolidated financial statement discloses the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on the consolidated financial position of the Group -Refer Note 35 to the consolidated financial statements;
 - ii. Except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for qualified Opinion paragraph, the group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There is no amount which is, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company and its subsidiary companies.
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in



writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

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

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company.

For MRKS and Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 023711N

SAURABH KUCHHAL

Partner

Membership No. 512362



Place: New Delhi

Date: 01-Dec-2025

UDIN: 25512362KPOEEO5180

List of entities included in the consolidated Financial Statements

Annexure-1

S.No.	Name of Company	Relation	Audited/Management certified
1	Aabad Real Estates Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
2	Ablaze Buildcon Private Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
3	Affluent Realtors Private Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
4	Anchor Infra Projects Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
5	ARZ Properties Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
6	Auspicious Infracon Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
7	Awadh Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
8	Bendictory Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
9	Caspian Infrastructure Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
10	Celestial Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
11	Chaste Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
12	Cohesive Constructions Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
13	Cornea Properties Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
14	Creative Infra Developers Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
15	Decent Infratech Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
16	Diligent Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
17	Divinity Real Estates Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
18	Einstein Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
19	Emphatic Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
20	Euphoric Properties Private Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
21	H G Infrabuild Private Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
22	Harapa Real Estates Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
23	Inderlok Buildwell Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
24	Kapila Buildcon Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
25	Komal Building Solution Private Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
26	Kshitiz Realtech Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
27	Kutumbakam Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
28	Lovely Building Solution Private Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
29	Lunar Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
30	Marwar Infrastructure Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
31	Medi Tree Infrastructure Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
32	Muqaddar Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
33	Paradise Realty Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
34	Parvardigaar Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
35	Phalak Infracon Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
36	Pindari Properties Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
37	Pivotal Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
38	Plateau Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
39	Quest Realtors Private Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
40	Retina Properties Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
41	Rudrapriya Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified



42	Sarvodaya Infratech Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
43	Shohrat Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
44	Sidhivinayak Infracon Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
45	Singolo Constructions Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
46	Sparkle Realtech Private Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
47	Superlative Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
48	Tamana Realtech Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
49	Taqdeer Realtors Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
50	Thames Real Estates Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
51	Twinkle Infraprojects Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified
52	Unison Propmart Limited	Subsidiary	Management certified



Annexure-2 to the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Ansal Hi – Tech Townships Limited dated December 01, 2025 on its Consolidated Financial Statements

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 2(g) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statement of **Ansal Hi- Tech Townships Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" or "Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025, we have audited the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting of the Company and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Management of the Holding Company, its subsidiaries are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the group considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the group's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, 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 group's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

- a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weakness has been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to its standalone financial statements during the current financial year:

- The Company's internal financial control in respect of regular assessment of claims filed by the customers against the Company, regular compliance verification of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) of different States and the Information Technology General Controls in relation to this for the purpose of management information system (MIS) were not operating effectively and needs to be strengthened.
- The Company's internal financial control in respect of supervisory and review controls over process of determining of recoverability of land advances due to various parties were not operating effectively. Absence of aforesaid assessment in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India could potentially result in a material misstatement in the carrying value of these loan advances.

Based on verification, subsequently and as represented by the Management of Company, necessary remedial measures have since been taken to strengthen the controls.

Hence, our opinion is qualified on adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting in respect of matters stated above.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial



control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, the group has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the group 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, and except for the possible effects of the material weakness described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the group's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2025.

Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the consolidated financial statements of the Group, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss including consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flow statement & consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. This material weakness was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2025 consolidated financial statements of the Group and this report does not affect our report dated December 01, 2025, which expressed a modified opinion on those consolidated financial statements in respect of above matters.

For MRKS and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 023711N

SAURABH KUCHHAL
Partner
Membership No. 512362



Place: New Delhi
Date: 01-Dec-2025
UDIN: 25512362KPOEEO5180

Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited
CIN - U45200DL2006PLC155229
Consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2025

	Note	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Assets			
Non - current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	20.72	12.33
Capital work - in - progress	3	1,048.51	1,048.51
Other intangible assets	3A	-	-
Financial assets			
Investments	4	2.08	2.08
Loans	5	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	2.42	2.43
		<u>1,073.73</u>	<u>1,065.34</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	7	78,447.18	77,849.63
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	220.90	300.55
Bank Balances	10	36.30	15.20
Others	11	149.76	174.82
Current tax assets (net)	12	4.47	7.28
Other current assets	13	7,794.91	6,057.31
		<u>86,653.52</u>	<u>84,404.78</u>
Total assets		<u>87,727.26</u>	<u>85,470.12</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	6,000.00	6,000.00
Other equity	15	(3,347.30)	(2,385.71)
		<u>2,652.70</u>	<u>3,614.29</u>
Liabilities			
Non - current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	-	-
Other financial liabilities	17	-	-
Provisions	18	1,390.87	1,390.87
		<u>1,390.87</u>	<u>1,390.87</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	19	458.09	2,908.09
Lease Liability	19A	-	-
Trade payables	20	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		17.28	17.28
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,735.51	1,798.22
Other financial liabilities	21	27,866.37	27,331.99
Other current liabilities	22	52,581.49	48,391.73
Provisions	23	21.16	17.66
		<u>83,679.89</u>	<u>80,464.96</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>87,727.26</u>	<u>85,470.12</u>
Significant accounting policies	2	0.00	(0.00)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For MRKS and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :- 023711N

Saurabh Kuchhal
Partner
Membership No. 512362
Place : New Delhi
Date: 01/12/2025
UDIN : 25512362KPOEE05180



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

Banti
(Director)
DIN: 08347881

Harpal Yadav
(Director)
DIN: 10694650

Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

CIN - U45200DL2006PLC155229

Consolidated statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Note	For the year ended 31/31/2025 Rs. In lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. In lakhs
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	1,571.89	2,311.95
Other income	25	286.96	8,746.04
Total income		1,858.85	11,057.99
Expenses			
Cost of Construction	26	728.35	8,553.54
Employee benefits expenses	27	227.06	381.68
Finance costs	28	-	-
Depreciation and amortization expenses	29	0.71	0.66
Other expenses	30	1,865.55	2,150.99
Total expenses		2,821.67	11,086.86
(loss) before tax for the year		(962.82)	(28.87)
Tax expense			
Current tax	31	-	-
Deferred tax	31	-	1.86
			1.86
Net (loss) after tax for the year		(962.82)	(30.73)
Other comprehensive income			
-Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	32	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00
Total comprehensive income for the year		(962.82)	(30.74)
Earnings per share (face value of share Rs. 10 (Rs. 10) each)			
Basic and Diluted (In Rupees)	33	(1.60)	(0.05)
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an intergral part of the consolidated financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For MRKS and Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN :- 023711N

Saurabh Kuchhal

Partner

Membership No. 512362

Date: 01/12/2025

UDIN : 25512362KPOE605180



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

Banti

Banti
(Director)
DIN: 08347881

Harpal Yadav

Harpal Yadav
(Director)
DIN: 10694650

Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

CIN - U45200DL2006PLC155229

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

1. Basic of accounting and preparation of Financial Statements

A. Group overview

Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited (the company or AHTL) was incorporated in 2006. The Company's main business is real estate promotion and development in residential and commercial segment. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees.

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statement of Ansal Hi-tech Townships Limited ("The Company" or "Parent Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively the Group) for the year ended March 31, 2025.

The registered office of the Company is situated at Office No. D-5, Basement, Defence Colony, South Delhi, New Delhi, India, 110024.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and adopted by board of directors of the Company in their meeting held on October 05, 2025.

B. Basis of preparation of accounts

The financial statement of the subsidiaries entities used in the consolidation are drawn upto the same reporting date as that of the Company, i.e. March 31, 2025.

The consolidated financial statement of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) to comply with section 133 of the companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), and the relevant provisions and amendments, as applicable. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention except certain as stated otherwise.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

C. Operating cycle

The normal operating cycle in respect of operation relating to under construction real estate project depends on signing of agreement, size of the project, phasing of the project, type of development, project complexities, approvals needed & realisation of project into cash & cash equivalents and range from 3 to 5 years. Accordingly, project related assets & liabilities have been classified into current & non-current based on operating cycle of respective projects. All other assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on a period of twelve month.

D. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the parent Group. All the financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded to the nearest thousands.

E. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon the Management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.



The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

a. Property, plant and equipment

Useful life of the tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. Assumptions are also made, when Group assesses, whether an assets may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the assets may capitalised.

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from define benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumption includes discount rate, trends in salary escalation and attrition rate. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government securities. The period to maturity of the underlying securities correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

C. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market price in activate markets, their fair value is measures using valuation technique. The input to these models are taken from the observable market where possible, but this is not feasible, a review of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumption relating to these assumption could affect the fair value of financial instrument.

d. Intangibles

Internal technical or user team assess the remaining useful lives of Intangible assets. Management believes that assigned useful lives are reasonable.

The Group has revisited the useful life of the assets and the impact of change in life on transition is considered in opening carrying values. Also all Intangibles are carried at net book value on transition.

e. Provision for contingencies

Provision for project related liabilities is made on the basis of management judgement and estimation for possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Group

f. Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value 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 by the Group.



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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is 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 recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group 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.

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

2. Significant accounting policies

A. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Act.

Principles of consolidation and equity accounting

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date when control ceases to exist.

The Group combines the financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries line by line adding together like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on



transactions between Group companies are eliminated. unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed wherever considered necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated balance sheet respectively.

Changes in ownership interests

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised within equity.

When the Group ceases to consolidate or equity account for an investment because of a loss of control, joint control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value with the change in carrying amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss. This fair value becomes the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

If the ownership interest in a joint venture or an associate is reduced but joint control or significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss where appropriate.

B. Business combinations

The acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of the acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the condition for recognition are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date except certain assets and liabilities required to be measured as per the applicable standard. Goodwill arising on acquisition is recognised as an asset and initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired over, liabilities recognised and contingent liabilities assumed. In the case of bargain purchase, resultant gain is recognized in other comprehensive income on the acquisition date and accumulated to capital reserve in equity.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders in the acquiree is initially measured at the non-controlling shareholders proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

C. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost net of tax/ duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, when significant part of the property, plant and equipment are required to replace at intervals, the Group derecognized the replaced part and recognized the new parts with its own associated useful life and it depreciated accordingly. Likewise when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance cost are recognized in the statement of the profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.



Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalised at factory cost including Goods and service tax/excise duty whatever is applicable.

Capital expenditure on tangible assets for research and development is classified under property and equipment and is depreciated on the same basis as other property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised from the financial statement, either on disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment from disposal of property, plant and equipment are a recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

D. Investment properties

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit & loss as & when incurred.

Though the Group measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in statement of profit & loss in the period of de-recognition.

E. Intangible assets

Capital expenditure on purchase and development of identifiable assets without physical substance is recognized as intangible assets in accordance with principles given under Ind AS-38 – Intangible Assets.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Expenses Incurred during construction period, preliminary project expenditure, capital expenditure, indirect expenditure incidental and related to construction / implementation, interest on borrowings to finance fixed assets and expenditure on start-up / commissioning of assets forming part of a composite project are capitalized up to the date of commissioning of the project as the cost of respective assets.

F. Depreciation and amortization

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if applicable.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided over the useful life of assets as specified in schedule II to the Act. Property, plant and equipment which are added / disposed of during the year, depreciation is provided pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition / deletion.



Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a written down basis.

The useful lives of property, plant & equipment are given below:

Asset	Use full life
Office & residential premises	60 years
Plant & machinery (computers)	3 years
Plant & machinery (others)	15 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Office equipment's	5 years
Air conditioning plant & air conditioners	15 years
Vehicles	8 years

Intangible assets are amortised on written down value over its useful life not exceeding six years.

G. Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress/intangible assets under development are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost.

H. Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and assets classified as investment property with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Impairment losses on continuing operations, including impairment on inventories are recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to other comprehensive income. For such properties, the impairment is recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

I. Inventories

Inventories are valued as under:-

i.	Building materials, stores, spare parts	At weighted average cost
ii.	Shuttering & scaffolding materials	At depreciated cost
iii.	Apartments / houses / shops/ flats	At lower of cost or net realisable value
iv.	Projects in progress	It represents land acquired for future development and construction, and is stated



		at cost including the cost of land, the related costs of acquisition, construction costs, borrowing costs incurred to get the properties ready for their intended use.
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Cost is calculated on weighted average basis.

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

J. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities 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 consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the Group's cash management.

K. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Policy applicable after April 1, 2019

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the assets.

Where the Company is the lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing



rate as the discount rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments; The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Policy applicable before April 1, 2019

Where the Group is the lessee

Finance leases are capitalized as assets at the commencement of the lease, at an amount equal to the fair value of leased asset or present value of the minimum lease payments, whichever is lower, valued at the inception date. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing cost. A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Where the Group is the lessor

Rental Income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease, costs including depreciation are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

L. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders 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 potential dilutive equity shares.

M. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

General

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settled the obligation in respect of which reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to provision presented in the statement of profit & loss is net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are disclosed 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 finance cost.



Contingent liability is disclosed in the notes in case of:

- There is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group.
- A present obligation arising from past event, when it is not probable that as outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- A present obligation arises from the past event, when no reliable estimate is possible
- A present obligation arises from the past event, unless the probability of outflow are remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower expected costs of terminating the contract and the expected cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognizes impairment on the assets with the contract.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

N. Taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Minimum alternate tax

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Group recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Group recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Group reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Group does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.



Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at reporting date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

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

The Group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

O. Advances to subsidiaries, associates and others for purchase of land

Advances given to subsidiary and land holding companies for acquiring land are initially classified as 'Advances' for purchase of land under "Other non- current/ current assets". On obtaining the license for a land, the full cost of the land is transferred to cost of land, an item of cost of construction, from 'advance against land'.

P. Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and is net of rebates and discounts. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Revenue is recognised in the income statement to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

The Company has applied five step model as per Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' to recognise revenue in the standalone financial statements. The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- c) The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.



Revenue is recognised at point of time based on various conditions as included in the contracts with customers.

Point of Time:

Revenue from real-estate projects

Revenue is recognised at a Point in Time w.r.t. sale of real estate units, including land, plots, apartments, commercial units, development rights as and when the control passes on to the customer which is generally at the time of handing over of the possession to the customer.

ii. Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

A receivable 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). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

- iii. Income from know how fee is recognized as per the terms of the agreement with the recipient of know how.
- iv. The estimates relating to saleable area, sale value, estimated costs etc., are revised and updated periodically by the management and necessary adjustments are made in the accounts in the year in which the estimates are revised.
- v. Indirect costs are treated as "period costs" and are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they are incurred.
- vi. Surrender of flats by buyers are valued at cost and accounted for as surrender of rights under 'cost of construction' in the case of projects in progress and once sold, proceeds are treated as 'Sales'.
- vii. For recognizing income and working out related cost of construction, in case of developed land, flats / shops/ houses/ farms etc., major self-contained residential township projects are divided into various schemes such as plotted area, constructed houses, commercial area, malls etc.



- viii. Whereas all income and expenses are accounted for on accrual basis, interest on delayed payments by customers against dues and holding charges, interest claims for delay in projects and assured returns to customers are taken into account on realization or payment owing to practical difficulties and uncertainties involved.
- ix. Interest income on fixed deposits with banks is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rates applicable.
- x. Dividend income from investments is recognized when the company's right to receive payment is established.

Q. Foreign currency translation/conversion

Consolidated financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

• **Initial recognition**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

• **Conversion**

Foreign currency monetary items are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

• **Exchange differences**

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

R. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss as other gains/(losses).



S. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the projects are charged to the respective project on the basis of expenditure incurred net of customer collections.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

T. Employee benefits

Expenses and liabilities in respect of employee benefits are recorded in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-19 - 'Employee Benefits'.

Defined contribution plan:

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and superannuation scheme are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss of the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the provident fund/trust.

Defined benefit plan:

The Group's liabilities on account of gratuity and earned leaves on retirement of employees are determined at the end of each financial year on the basis of actuarial valuation certificates obtained from registered actuary in accordance with the measurement procedure as per Indian Accounting Standard (INDAS)-19- 'Employee Benefits'. Gratuity liability is funded on year-to-year basis by contribution to respective fund. The costs of providing benefits under these plans are also determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans are recognized through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Accumulated leaves, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method at the year-end.

U. Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets

i. Classification

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.



ii. Initial recognition and measurement

The Group recognizes financial assets when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial assets.

iii. Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement the financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss
- Equity investments

iv. Debt instrument at amortised cost

A “debt instrument” is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met.

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount and premium and fee or costs that are an integral part of an EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v. Debt instrument at Fair value through Profit or loss

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

vi. Equity investments

All equity investments other than investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit or loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of profit or loss.



vii. Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised when:

- The right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or
- The Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or
- The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the assets.

viii. Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies 'simplified approach' measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instrument and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- Trade receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognised impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

(b) Financial liabilities

i. Classification

The Group classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost

ii. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loan and borrowings and payables net of directly attributable transaction costs.

iii. Loan and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method. Gain and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction cost. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to loans & Borrowings.

iv. 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 amount recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss.

v. Offsetting of financial instrument

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

(c) Share capital

i. Ordinary equity shares

Incremental cost directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

V. Segment accounting and reporting

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the financial statements.

The Operating Segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/ services.

- i.** Segment Revenue includes sales and other income directly identifiable with/ allocable to the segment including inter- segment revenue.
- ii.** Expenses that are directly identifiable with/ allocable to the segments are considered for determining the segment result. Expenses not allocable to segments are included under unallocable expenditure.
- iii.** Income not allocable to the segments is included in unallocable income
- iv.** Segment results includes margin on inter segment and sales which are reduced in arriving at the profit before tax of the Group.
- v.** Segment assets and Liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Assets and liabilities not allocable to any segment are classified under unallocable category.



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited
CIN - U45200DL2006PLC155229
Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A Share capital

	Numbers	Rs. in Lakhs
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 01, 2023	6,00,00,000	6,000.00
Changes in equity share capital for the year ended March 31, 2023	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	<u>6,00,00,000</u>	<u>6,000.00</u>
Changes in equity share capital for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	<u><u>6,00,00,000</u></u>	<u><u>6,000.00</u></u>

B Other equity

	Reserves and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities premium reserve	Capital Reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of post employment defined benefit obligation	
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	
As at April 01, 2023	6,515.62	11,052.79	(19,909.71)	(12.01)	(2,353.32)
Impact of change in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	-	-	(30.73)	-	(30.73)
As at March 31, 2024	<u>6,515.62</u>	<u>11,052.79</u>	<u>(19,940.45)</u>	<u>(12.01)</u>	<u>(2,384.48)</u>
Addition during the year	-	-	(962.82)	-	(962.82)
As at March 31, 2025	<u><u>6,515.62</u></u>	<u><u>11,052.79</u></u>	<u><u>(20,903.27)</u></u>	<u><u>(12.01)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,347.30)</u></u>

As per report of even date

For MRKS and Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN :- 023711N

Saurabh Kuchhal
Partner
Place : New Delhi
Date: 01/12/2025
UDIN : 25512362 KP0E E05130



For and on behalf of the board
Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

Banti
Banti
(Director)
DIN: 08347881

Harpal Yadav
Harpal Yadav
(Director)
DIN: 10694650

3 Property, plant & equipment

	Tangible assets						Rs. in lakh	
	Plant & machinery	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Vehicle	Furniture & fixtures	Right to use	Total	Capital work in progress
Gross block								
As at 01.04.2023	114.98	9.57	45.11	14.38	7.69	9.50	201.24	1,048.51
Additions	-	-	-	-	3.52	-	3.52	0.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2024	114.98	9.57	45.11	14.38	11.21	9.50	204.76	1,048.51
Additions	-	5.16	-	-	3.94	-	9.10	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2025	114.98	14.73	45.11	14.38	15.15	9.50	213.85	1,048.51
Depreciation								
As at 01.04.2023	109.35	9.08	42.86	13.67	7.31	9.50	191.76	-
Charge for the year	-	0.01	-	-	0.65	-	0.66	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2024	109.35	9.09	42.86	13.67	7.96	9.50	192.42	-
As at 01.04.2024	109.35	9.09	42.86	13.67	7.96	9.50	192.42	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	0.71	-	0.71	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31.03.2025	109.35	9.09	42.86	13.67	8.67	9.50	193.13	-
Net block								
WDV as at March 31, 2025	5.63	5.64	2.25	0.71	6.48	-	20.72	1,048.51
WDV as at March 31, 2024	5.63	0.48	2.25	0.71	3.26	(0.00)	12.33	1,048.51

Asset under construction

Capital work in progress (CWIP) as at March 31, 2024 comprise expenditure for the Building in the course of construction. Total amount of CWIP as at March 31,2024 is Rs 1048.51 lakhs (March 31, 2023: 1048.51 lakhs).

Capital Work in Progress ageing schedule as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Rs. In Lakh	
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Project in Progress	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,048.51	1,048.51	

Capital Work in progress ageing schedule as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Rs. In Lakh	
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Project in Progress	0.00			1,048.51	1,048.51	



4	Non current investments	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
	Other Investments		
	-Investments in Gold Bonds	2.08	2.08
	Total	2.08	2.08
	Aggregate amount of Investments		
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
	Market value of quoted investments	-	-
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	2.08	2.08
	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
		2.08	2.08
5	Loans		
	Security deposit	-	-
	Advance to phalak infracon	-	-
		-	2.79
6	Deferred tax assets(net)	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
		Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
	Deferred tax assets	2.42	2.43
	MAT credit entitlement	-	-
		2.42	2.43
	Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
	Net deferred tax assets	2.42	2.43
	Total		
	(Loss) before tax		
7	Inventories	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
	Land	8,776.36	8,776.36
	Land at Gujarat	5.28	5.28
	Projects in Progress	69,598.27	69,000.71
	Material at Site	67.28	67.28
	Total	78,447.18	77,849.63
8	Trade receivables (Unsecured considered goods)	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
	Considered good- secured	-	-
	Considered good - unsecured	-	-
	Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	Credit impaired	-	-
	Total	-	-



9	Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
	Balances with banks		
	On current accounts	111.91	240.67
	On fixed deposit accounts maturity more than 3 months	11.14	11.14
	Cash on hand	97.85	48.75
	Total	220.90	300.55
10	Bank balances	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
	Margin money	1.03	1.03
	Fixed Deposit	35.26	14.15
	Earmarked balances	0.01	0.01
	Total	36.30	15.19
11	Other financial assets	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
	Other land advances	149.76	174.82
	Total	149.76	174.82
12	Current tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
	Advance tax and tax deduction at source	4.47	7.28
	Total	4.47	7.28
13	Other current assets	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
	Security Deposits	4,836.29	3,178.87
	Advances to suppliers/contractors	2,319.70	2,206.61
	Balance with statutory authorities	18.09	13.62
	Others	620.84	658.21
	Total	7,794.91	6,057.30



14 Equity share capital

	As at March 31,2025		As at March 31,2024	
	Number	Rs. in Lakhs	Number	Rs. in Lakhs
Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	10,00,00,000	10,000.00	10,00,00,000	10,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	6,00,00,000	6,000.00	6,00,00,000	6,000.00
Total	6,00,00,000	6,000.00	6,00,00,000	6,000.00

Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting year.

	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Add: issued during the year	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the close of the year	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the Shareholders.

During the last 5 years, the company has not issued any bonus shares nor are there any shares bought back and issued for consideration other than cash.

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at March 31,2025		As at March 31,2024	
	No of Shares	% holding	No of Shares	% holding
Ansal Properties and Infrastructure Limited ('APIL')	20,71,882	3.45%	20,71,882	3.45%
APIL jointly with Star Estates Management Limited, Uttam Galva Steels Limited & Nirman Overseas Private Limited	5,14,50,000	85.75%	5,14,50,000	85.75%
Delhi towers limited	64,78,114	10.80%	64,78,114	10.80%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

15 Other equity

	As at March 31,2025	As at March 31,2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Securities premium	6,515.62	6,515.62
Debenture redemption reserve	-	-
Retained earnings	(20,903.27)	(19,972.77)
Items of other comprehensive income		
Other items of other comprehensive income	(12.01)	(12.01)
Capital Reserve	11,052.79	11,052.79
Total	11,052.79	(2,416.45)

Securities premium reserve the amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium reserve.

General Reserve represents the amount, which is transferred to General reserve from Debenture redemption reserve at the time of redemption of debentures

Capital reserve represents the amount of Net gain arise on redemption of debenture during the year.



16 Non - current financial liabilities borrowings

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31,2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured		
Debentures	-	-
Less: Current Maturities (refer note 1 below)	-	-
Secured		
- Term loan from banks	4,303.08	4,303.08
Less: Current Maturities (refer note 2 below)	(4,303.08)	(4,303.08)
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Notes		

1 Debentures has been redeemed during the year.

2 Term loan from Indian Bank, having outstanding balance Rs. 4108.09 Lakhs (March 31, 2022- 4,108.09 Lakhs). During Sep'23 Indian Bank has approved OTS offer submitted by the company for full repayment of bank's approved OTS amounts by 31st March'24. Indian Bank also has filed a recovery suit against the Company in DRT, New Delhi. The next hearing before DRT is 12th February, 2024.

17 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31,2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Loans repayable on demand from related parties		
-Unsecured	-	-
Lease liability	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

18 Non current - Provisions

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31,2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave Encashment & Gratuity (Refer note no 46)	13.66	13.66
Others	1,377.21	1,377.21

19 Current financial liability - Borrowings

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31,2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Current maturities of long term debt	458.09	2,908.09
Total	<u>458.09</u>	<u>2,908.09</u>

19A Lease Liability

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31,2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Current maturities of long term debt	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

20 Trade payables

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31,2024 Rs. in Lakhs
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17.28	17.28
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note no. 45)	2,735.51	1,798.22
Total	<u>2,752.79</u>	<u>1,815.49</u>



21 Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31,2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest accrued and due (refer note no. 39)	2,429.79	2,429.79
Book Overdrafts	40.95	106.02
Security Deposits from Contractors	96.42	95.66
Provision for brokerage on Sale	-	-
Expenses Payables	3.93	2.58
Accrued Salaries and benefits	26.20	5.26
Others payables	7,110.33	5,932.65
Related Party	18,158.74	18,760.01
Total	27,866.37	27,331.99

22 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31,2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Advance received from customers	52,439.68	48,300.37
Advance to others	116.57	74.23
Advances from related parties	-	-
Withholding and other taxes	25.24	17.14
Total	52,581.49	48,391.74

23 Provisions (current)

	As at March 31,2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave Encashment (Refer note no 46)	21.16	17.66
Income tax provision	-	-
Total	21.16	17.66



24 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Sale real estate	1,571.89	2,311.95
Other operating revenue	-	-
Total	1,571.89	2,311.95

25 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Interest income		
-Interest on Income Tax	0.40	0.17
Other non - operating income (net of expenses)		
- Miscellaneous Income (including amount written back)	286.56	8,745.87
Total	286.96	8,746.04

26 Cost of materials consumed

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Cost of construction		
Balance as per last year	69,004.36	76,964.67
Impact of change in accounting policy	-	-
Project Expenses		
Leasehold land	1.37	2.09
Government charges	-	332.80
Cost of development rights	-	-
Site development expenses	1,041.58	70.99
Personnel expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus	-	-
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	220.92	145.80
Gratuity and leave encashment expenses	3.33	1.07
Operating and other expenses	2.82	-
Rent	-	-
Legal and professional expenses	-	-
Architectural and consultancy	6.60	-
Miscellaneous expenses	45.63	40.48
Financial expenses		
Other borrowing costs	-	-
	70,326.62	77,557.90
Less: Income generated from surplus funds	-	-
- Interest income	-	-
	70,326.62	77,557.90
Less: Cost of construction charged to statement of profit and loss		
-- cost of Construction	728.35	913.02
--Impairment loss	-	7,640.52
Balance carried to balance sheet	69,598.27	69,004.36

27 Employee benefits expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Salaries and wages	220.92	368.21
Contribution to provident and other funds	3.33	2.89
Gratuity and leave encashment expenses	-	2.02
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	2.82	8.57
Total	227.06	381.67



28 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Interest		
- Term loan	-	-
- Others	-	-
- Other finance cost	-	-
Less: Interest charged to cost of construction		
Total	-	-

29 Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Depreciation of tangible assets	0.71	0.69
Amortization of intangible assets	-	-
Depreciation on right to use	-	-
Total	0.71	0.69

30 Other expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Business promotion	2.26	4.45
Printing and stationary	5.49	1.96
Legal and professional fees	172.45	137.83
Advertisement & Publicity	3.14	2.41
Bank charges	2.14	3.38
Auditor's Remuneration	9.27	9.12
Repairs & maintenance	13.97	14.57
Rebate & Discount	1,602.04	1,839.56
Rates and Taxes	4.70	79.94
Rent	31.82	26.46
Office Expenses	11.92	19.72
Filling Fees	-	1.81
Conveyance	-	3.77
Mis expenses	6.34	6.01
Total	1,865.55	2,150.99

31 Tax expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Current tax		
Deferred tax	-	1.86
Total	-	1.86

32 Other comprehensive income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on gratuity	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00

33 Earnings per share

	UOM	For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs
Net (loss) as per Statement of Profit & Loss	Amt. in lakhs	(962.82)	(30.74)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	No.	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Basic and Diluted earning per share	Rs.	(1.60)	(0.05)



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****35. Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for):****(Rs.in Lakhs)**

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i.	Claims regarding interest, damages, etc. (to the extent quantified)	2,225.00	1,550.00

Notes:

- a. The Honorable Supreme Court has passed a decision on 28th February, 2019 in relation to inclusion of certain allowances within the scope of "Basic wages" for the purpose of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The Company, based on legal advice, is awaiting further clarifications in this matter in order to reasonably assess the impact on its financial statements, if any. Accordingly, the applicability of the judgement to the Company, with respect to the period and the nature of allowances to be covered, and resultant impact on the past provident fund liability, cannot be reasonably ascertained, at present
- b. The Company is subject to various claims and exposures related with RERA Disputes with the customers, which arise in the ordinary course of conducting its business. These claims and exposures are majorly related with refund of advance taken from customers and interest thereon. The value of these claims are unascertainable. The Company considers that it can take steps such that the risks can be mitigated.
- c. The management is of the view that in majority of the cases, claims will be successfully resisted or settled out of court on payment of nominal compensation.

36. Capital and other commitments –

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	NIL	NIL
Other Commitments	NIL	NIL



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

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

37. The Company has made defaults in repayments of dues to banks and financial institutions and Debenture Holders. Delays existing as on March 31, 2023 are as under:

Particulars	Period of Delay				183 - 913 Days	Total
	1 - 30 Days*	31 - 60 Days	61 - 89 Days	90- 182 Days		
	Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs
Term Loans from Banks						
- Principal (As at March 31, 2025)	-	-	-	-	458.09	458.09
- Principal (As at March 31, 2024)	-	-	-	-	(2908.09)	(2908.09)
- Interest (As at March 31, 2025)	-	-	-	-	2429.79	2429.79
- Interest (As at March 31, 2024)	-	-	-	-	(2429.79)	(2429.79)

Figures in brackets indicate previous year figures.

- The company has availed a loan of Rs. 5,000 lakhs from Indian Bank against which outstanding principal loan amount is Rs. 458.09 lakhs against construction of a residential project located at Dadri, Gautam Buddh Nagar, UP. The loan account is classified as NPA. During Sep'23 Indian Bank has approved OTS offer submitted by the company for full repayment of bank's approved OTS amounts by 31st March'24. Indian Bank also has filed a recovery suit against the Company in DRT, New Delhi.
 - The loan account of the holding Company (Ansal Hi Tech Townships Limited) has been classified as Non- Performing Assets (NPA) by Indian Bank and the company has not charged interest on the said accounts. In view of OTS proposals filed with the bank and the expected settlement with bank, the provision for interest in respect of loans classified as NPA has not been made during the year to the tune of , Rs. 585.40 lakhs in respect of the Company, and therefore to that extent finance costs and loan liabilities have been understated for the period ended 31st March 2025.
 - As per one time settlement agreement dated 30th March, 2023 between Ansal Hi Tech Township Limited (AHTL) and Ansal Properties & Infrastructure Limited (APIL), total outstanding balance of APIL in the books of AHTL has been settled to Rs. 19,500 lakhs after considering all the adjustments and mutually agreed between the companies
 - As per termination agreement dated 26.06.2023 between Migsun group and Ansal Hi-Tech Township Limited, due to non-fulfillment of terms and conditions of MOU1, MOU 2 as well as PMC agreement, consequently, Migsun group terminated the MOU's and PMC agreement. The balance outstanding in the books of Ansal Hi-Tech Township Limited is under reconciliation.
38. Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 to the extent of information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	17.28	17.28
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

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

The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-
Total	17.28	17.28

Due Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditor.

Note: Provision for Interest for delay payment of dues to MSME vendor specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 has not been provided

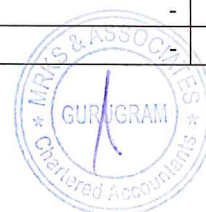
39. The Company is engaged in development of a real estate project in Dadri and for the purpose has entered into Development Agreement with subsidiaries and certain other companies (project associates). As per the agreement, the Company has given advances to subsidiaries and project associates for acquiring land for the project.

40. **Financial risk management objectives and policies**

i) **Financial instruments by category**

	March 31, 2025		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	220.90
Bank Balances	-	-	36.30
Others	-	-	149.76
Total financial assets	-	-	406.09
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	458.09
Trade payables	-	-	2,752.79
Other financial liabilities	-	-	27,866.37
Total financial liabilities	-	-	31,077.25

	March 31, 2024		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	-	-	0
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	300.55
Bank Balances	-	-	15.20
Others	-	-	174.82



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025**

Total financial assets	-	-	490.57
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	2,908.09
Trade payables	-	-	1,815.50
Other financial liabilities	-	-	27,331.99
Total financial liabilities	-	-	32,055.58

ii) Financial instruments measured at amortised cost

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

iii) Risk Management

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

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair values of financial instruments will fluctuate because of change in market price. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. Financial Instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investments and deposits. There is no currency risk since all operations are in INR. The Company managed interest rate risk by converting existing loans and borrowings with cheaper means of finance and charging interest on amount recoverable from customers in case of delays beyond a credit period.

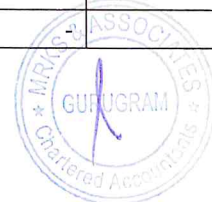
Credit risk:

It is that one party to a financial instrument or customer contract will cause a financial loss due to non fulfillment of its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract for the other party, leading to a finance loss. The Company's credit risks relate to the sales of Plot, FSI, under construction properties and completed properties after receiving completion certificate / occupancy certificate as per local laws and leasing activities. The customer credit risk is managed by holding property under sale as mortgage against recoverable amount till the date of possession or registry whichever is earlier. Further, it charges interest and holding charges over and above the amount recoverable in case of delay(s) in payment by customer. There is a cancellation policy where the Company can cancel the booking in case of nonpayment of amount dues by forfeiting up to 20% of the amount already paid. In case of leasing activities, there is security as collateral up to three months rental value.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's Long term, short term borrowings and current maturity obligations in the nature of cash credit.

Particulars	Fixed Rate Borrowing	Variable Rate Borrowing	Total Borrowing
As at March 31, 2025	458.09	-	458.09
As at March 31, 2024	2908.09		2908.09



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****Liquidity risk:**

The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's cash flow is a mix of cash flow from collections from customers, leasing and interest income. The other main component in liquidity is timing to call loans/ funds and optimization of repayments of loans installment, interest payments.

Fair value measurements**Financial instruments by category****i) Fair value hierarchy**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the financial statement and are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

ii) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurements

March 31, 2025	Note	Level-1	Level -2	Level-3	Total
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	8	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	220.90	-	220.90
Bank balances	10	-	36.30	-	36.30
Other financial asset	11	-	-	149.76	149.76
Loan	5	-	-	-	-
Investment	4	-	-	2.08	2.08
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	19	-	458.09	-	458.09
Trade payable	20	-	2752.79	-	2752.79
Other financial liabilities	21	-	-	27,866.37	27,866.37
Debentures	16	-	-	-	-



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

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

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value- recurring fair value measurement

March 31, 2024	Note	Level-1	Level -2	Level-3	Total
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	8	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	300.55	-	300.55
Bank balances	10	-	1.04	14.16	15.20
Other financial asset	11	-	-	174.82	174.82
Loan	5	-	-	-	-
Investment	4	-	-	2.08	2.08
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	19	-	2908.09	-	2908.09
Trade payable	20	-	1815.49	-	1815.49
Other financial liabilities	21	-	-	27331.99	.99
Debentures	19	-	-	-	-

41. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders and net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings less current investments and cash and cash equivalents. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

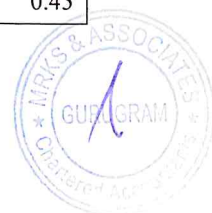
The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals, long term borrowings and short term borrowings. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is Net debt divided by total capital plus Net debt.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Debt (i)	458.09	2908.09
Cash & bank balances	(257.20)	(315.75)
Net Debt	200.89	2592.34
Total Equity	2652.70	3614.29
Total Debt & Equity	2853.78	6522.38
Net debt to equity ratio (Gearing Ratio)	0.07	0.45

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings and current maturity



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

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

42. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days the receivables are due and the rates as given in the provision matrix. The provision matrix at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. In Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
Trade receivables		
Considered good- unsecured	-	-
Considered good- secured	-	-
Significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
Total	-	-

43. **Related Party Disclosure**

- (a) List of related parties disclosure as required by Ind AS- 24, 'Related Party Disclosures', attached as per Note 34(a) to the financial statements.
- (b) Details of related party transactions during the year & balances as at balance sheet date are attached as per Note 34(b) to the financial statements.

44. **Disclosure Ind As 116**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard:

Ind AS 116 Leases was notified by MCA on 30 March 2019 and it replaces Ind AS 17 Leases, including appendices thereto. Ind AS 116 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under Ind AS 17. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less).

The Company intends to adopt these standards from the date of entering lease agreement that is 1st August 2019. The impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 on the financial statements is given below.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right of use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Right To Use Asset – Buildings	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Cost	
As at April 1, 2024	9.50
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	9.50
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2025	9.50
Charge for the year	-
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2025	9.50
Net block as at March 31, 2025	9.50



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

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

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Year ended March 31, 2025 (Leases under Ind AS 116)	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Depreciation expense of right of use assets	0.00
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	-

45. Payment to auditors (excluding of tax)-

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
	Rs.in Lakhs	Rs.in Lakhs
Audit Fee	7.77	7.66
Limited review /quarterly audit	1.50	1.50
Out of Pocket Expenses	0.00	0.00
Total	9.27	9.16

46. In the opinion of the Management, there is no reduction in the value of any assets, hence no provisions is required in terms of Ind AS -36 "Impairment of Assets".

47. Due to change in current estimates and other conditions thereon inventories of holding company Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited has been written down by Rs. 33,152.33 Lakhs during the year

48. Gratuity and leave encashment -

Gratuity (being partly administered by a Trust) is computed as 15 days salary, for every recognized retirement/termination/resignation. The Gratuity plan for the Company is a defined benefit scheme where annual contributions as per actuarial valuation are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

The Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme whereby the Company deposits an amount determined as a fixed percentage of basic pay with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

The Company also has a leave encashment scheme with defined benefits for its employees. The Company makes provision for such liability in the books of accounts on the basis of year end actuarial valuation. No fund has been created for this scheme.

49. Provisions

Movement in each class of provision as per Ind AS - 37 during the financial year are provided below:

Particulars	Provision for project expenses
	Rs.in Lakhs
As at March 31, 2023	1,377.21
Provision during the year	-
Payment/reversal made during the year	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,377.21
Provision during the year	-
Payment/reversal made during the year	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,377.21

50. Company has not fulfill any of the threshold criteria for applicability of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Due to this Company has not made any provision of CSR expenditure.



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

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

51. The Company is in the process of appointing the company secretary, which is mandatory to appoint under the Companies Act, 2013.

Segment Reporting

52. The Company is engaged mainly in real estate development business and has operations mainly in India. Hence, the company has only one reportable segment as per provisions of IND AS – 108 “Operating Segment”.
53. The Company is engaged in the business of real estate development which has been classified as infrastructural facilities as per Schedule VI to the Act. Accordingly provisions of section 186 of the Act, are not applicable to Company and hence no disclosure under section is required.
54. The Company has incurred cash losses during the current and previous years. Due to continued recession in the real estate sector owing to slowdown in demand, the Company is facing tight liquidity situation as a result of which there have been delays/default in payment of principal and interest on borrowings, statutory liabilities, salaries to employees and other dues. Also, the Company continues to face lack of adequate sources of finance to fund execution and completion of its ongoing projects resulting in delayed realisation from its customers and lower availability of funds to discharge its liabilities. The company is continuously exploring alternate sources of finance, including sale of non-core assets to generate adequate cash inflows for meeting these obligations and to overcome this liquidity crunch. In the opinion of the Management, no adverse impact is anticipated on future operations of the company.
55. Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date
- a) The holding company (Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited) has entered in the development agreement dated 23.06.2023 with Safe zone Infrastructure Private Limited. The impact of the same has not been considered in financials and management of both the companies are under discussion to consider the impact in next financial year.
- b) The holding company (Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited) has entered into the agreement dated 20.05.2023 with Migsun group. The impact of the same has not been considered in financials and management of both the companies are under discussion to consider the impact in next financial year.
56. Other Statutory information
- i) The Company do not have any benami property, and no proceeding has been initiated against the Company for holding any benami property.
- ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- iii) The Company have not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- iv) 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:
- a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
- b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries."
- v) 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 Group shall:
- a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
- b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.



Ansal Hi-Tech Townships Limited

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

vi) The Company have not 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 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

57. Previous year figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever considered necessary, to make them comparable with current year's figure.

As per report of even date

**For MRKS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN NO. 023711N**

Saurabh Kuchhal
Partner
Membership No. 512362



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ansal Hi-tech Townships Limited

Banti
(Director)
DIN: 08346881

Harpal Yadav
(Director)
DIN: 10694650

Place: New Delhi

Date: 01/12/2025

UDIN: 25512362490EE0980