

AGARWAL & SAXENA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, the statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of matter described in Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph below, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, its profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Qualified Opinion

1. Other Current Liabilities (Note-14) amounting to Rs 3,000.00 Hundreds is subject to confirmation and/or reconciliation as at 31st March 2025. Impact of the aforesaid on the assets/ liabilities and Profit for the year is not ascertainable.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Information other than the 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 contained in the Company's Annual Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon). The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other

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information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls. However, the provisions of Section 143(3)(i) are not applicable to the Company in terms of notification No. GSR 583(E), dated 13th June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;
 - e. The matter(s) described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the company;



- f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- g. The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above;
- h. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, reporting under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act on adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable to the Company in terms of notification no. GSR 583(E), dated 13th June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA);
- i. The Company being a private limited company the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company;
3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which it was required to make a provision towards material foreseeable losses under any law or accounting standards.
- c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- d) (i) 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:
- 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.
- (ii) 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 Company shall:
- 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 Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and



(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

e) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

f) Based on our examination, the company, has used Tally accounting software for maintaining its books of account throughout the year. The said software did not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. The Company, therefore, did not have the audit trail feature enabled throughout the year.

For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)



Akshay Sethi
Partner

M. No.:539439

UDIN:- 25539439BM JBJT 993 0

Place: New Delhi

Date: 26/09/2025

Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited)
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Assets			
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	14,117.37	2,548.98
(ii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5	6,52,470.56	6,25,282.17
(iii) Loans	6	19,000.00	19,000.00
(iv) Others	7	6,489.92	6,531.81
(b) Other Current Assets	8	4,516.74	1,763.04
Total current assets		6,96,594.59	6,55,126.00
Total assets		6,96,594.59	6,55,126.00
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	1,000.00	1,000.00
(b) Other equity	10	(20,608.48)	(22,889.00)
Total equity		(19,608.48)	(21,889.00)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	7,07,234.98	6,68,892.59
(ii) Trade payables	12		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		236.00	118.00
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		67.00	582.00
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	-	69.00
Other current liabilities	14	8,665.09	7,353.41
Total current liabilities		7,16,203.07	6,77,015.00
Total liabilities		7,16,203.07	6,77,015.00
Total equity and liabilities		6,96,594.59	6,55,126.00

Summary of Material accounting policies

1-3

Notes to Financial Statements

4-28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For **AGARWAL & SAXENA**

Chartered Accountants

(FNN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi

Partner

M. No. : 539439



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited

Sanjay Kant Jha

Sanjay Kant Jha

Director

DIN: 10788824

A.P. Joshi

Naveen Joshi

Director

DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 26/09/2025

Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited)
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2025

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Income:			
Other income	15	45,715.79	16,969.91
Total Income		45,715.79	16,969.91
Expenses:			
Other expenses	16	37,788.11	198.80
Total Expenses		37,788.11	198.80
Profit before tax		7,927.68	16,771.11
Tax Expense			
Current tax		5,647.16	4,335.48
Profit for the year	(a)	2,280.52	12,435.63
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		2,280.52	12,435.63
Earnings per share:			
Basic EPS attributable to equity shareholders (in Rs.)	17	22.81	124.36
Diluted EPS attributable to equity shareholders (in Rs.)	17	22.81	124.36

Summary of Material accounting policies

1-3

Notes to Financial Statements

4-28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For **AGARWAL & SAXENA**

Chartered Accountants

(FRN-002405C)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited

Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



Sanjay Kant Jha

Sanjay Kant Jha
Director
DIN: 10788824

Naveen Joshi

Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 26/09/2025

Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited)
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2025

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax	7,927.68	16,771.11
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(45,167.34)	(16,674.91)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	(37,239.66)	96.20
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(2,753.70)	(1,481.66)
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables	(397.00)	(406.00)
Increase/(decrease) in other current financial liabilities	(69.00)	-
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	1,311.68	3,674.12
Cash used in operations	(39,147.68)	1,882.66
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(5,647.16)	(4,335.48)
Net cash used in operating activities	(44,794.84)	(2,452.82)
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Investments in)/redemption of fixed deposits with remaining maturity more than 3 months	(27,146.50)	(5,78,554.70)
Interest received	45,167.34	16,674.91
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	18,020.84	(5,61,879.79)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net of repayments)	38,342.39	5,65,491.51
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	38,342.39	5,65,491.51
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	11,568.39	1,158.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,548.98	1,390.08
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14,117.37	2,548.98
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	792.83	792.83
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	13,324.54	1,756.15
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	14,117.37	2,548.98

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our report of even date
For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited

Sanjay Kant Jha
Sanjay Kant Jha
Director
DIN: 10788824

Naveen Joshi
Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 26/09/2025

Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited)
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2025

A. Equity Share Capital: (Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Number	Amount
At 1st April 2023	10,000	1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
At 31st March 2024	10,000	1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
At 31st March 2025	10,000	1,000.00

B. Other Equity:

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total other Equity
	Retained Earnings	
At 1st April 2023	(35,324.63)	(35,324.63)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	12,435.63	12,435.63
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
At 31st March 2024	(22,889.00)	(22,889.00)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,280.52	2,280.52
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
At 31st March 2025	(20,608.48)	(20,608.48)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)



Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



For and on behalf of the Board of the Directors of
Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited



Sanjay Kant Jha
Director
DIN: 10788824



Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 26/09/2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited (Formerly Known as Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited) (the Company) is a private company domiciled in India.

The Company's object is to carry on the business of real estate promotion and development in residential and commercial segment.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is 711/92, Deepali, Nehru Place, New Delhi -110019. As at March 31, 2025, STG Softek Private Limited, the holding company owned 100% of the Company's equity share capital.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting standards (herein after refer to 'Ind AS') as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupees as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Rounding of errors has been ignored.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it is:



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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation/settlement in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as their operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

b. Fair value measurement

The Company 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 Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The 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 Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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 the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy



At each reporting date, the management of the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies of the Company.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

This note summarises the accounting policy for determination of fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes as following:

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

c. Revenue recognition

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

d. Income taxes

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. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). 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.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off these.



e. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

f. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition. After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.



Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 (Business Combinations) applies are classified as at FVTPL. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The respective company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed the obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; And

Either the Company:

(a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or



(b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the continuing involvement of Company. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.
- b) Trade receivables and contract revenues from service concession arrangements that are within the scope of Ind AS 11.
- c) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

The company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L).

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

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

The financial liabilities of the company include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdraft.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as discussed below:-

Loans and borrowings



After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

The company perform quantitative analysis to determine whether an exchange or a modification is to be accounted for as an extinguishment. If the change in discounted cash flows (calculated on the basis of EIR) of the revised loans as compared with the original loan is less than 10%, the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment and the unamortised loan origination costs in respect of the original financial liability are carried forward and amortised over the life of the modified loan facility. However, if the impact on cash flows due to modification is equal to or more than 10%, the unamortised loan origination costs of the initial loan facility are directly taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs in the same year.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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 realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

g. Cash and Cash-Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts are form an integral part of Company's cash management."



h. Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when 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 company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable."

i. Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issue data later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors."

j. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Impairment of financial assets - At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

Provisions - At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.



Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited
(Formerly Known as Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited)
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amounts in INR Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets - Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Fair value measurements - Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

k. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS - 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	13,324.54	1,756.15
Cash on hand	792.83	792.83
Total	14,117.37	2,548.98

5 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Deposits* with		
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months	6,52,470.56	6,25,282.17
Total	6,52,470.56	6,25,282.17

*Lien marked against Guarantee given to Electricity Department on behalf of its group company.

6 Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to related Party	19,000.00	19,000.00
Total	19,000.00	19,000.00

Disclosure of Loans and Advances granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and Related Parties which are:

Repayable on Demand

Type of Borrower	As at 31st March 2025	
	Amount of Loan or Advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans
Related Parties	19,000.00	100%

7 Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Others		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	6,489.92	6,531.81
Total	6,489.92	6,531.81

8 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
TDS receivable	4,516.74	1,763.04
Total	4,516.74	1,763.04



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

9 Equity Share capital

A Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Authorised share capital 30,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year:30,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each)	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00
Total	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00

B Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up share capital 10,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 10,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total	1,000.00	1,000.00

C Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00

D Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share.Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

In the event of liquidation of the company the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive the assets in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each of them.

E Details of shares held by holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares are held by:				
Holding Company				
STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Equity shares				
Holding Company				
STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

G As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

H No shares have been allotted without payment of cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

I There was no buy back of shares by the company during the said period.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

J Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2025

Name of Promoters	Share held by Promoter				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024		
	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	
STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2024

Name of Promoters	Share held by Promoter				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023		
	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	
STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%

10 Other equity

Retained earnings

Particulars	Amount
At 1st April 2023	(35,324.63)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	12,435.63
At 31 March 2024	(22,889.00)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	2,280.52
At 31 March 2025	(20,608.48)



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

11 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties	7,07,234.98	6,68,892.59
Total	7,07,234.98	6,68,892.59

* Loan from body corporate is unsecured and repayable on demand and does not carry any interest.

12 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
i) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 25)	236.00	118.00
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	67.00	582.00
Total	303.00	700.00

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
MSME	236.00	-	-	-	-	236.00
Others	-	60.00	7.00	-	-	67.00
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	236.00	60.00	7.00	-	-	303.00

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
MSME	118.00	-	-	-	-	118.00
Others	7.00	-	-	575.00	-	582.00
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	125.00	-	-	575.00	-	700.00

13 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Expenses payable	-	69.00
Total	-	69.00

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Other payables		
TDS payable	17.93	17.93
Provision for income tax	5,647.16	4,335.48
Others	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total	8,665.09	7,353.41



15 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Interest income		
- on fixed deposit with banks	45,167.34	16,674.91
Other Income	548.45	295.00
Total	45,715.79	16,969.91

16 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Office Expenses	-	36.34
Bank Charges	36,762.69	-
Interest on TDS	294.69	24.31
Payment to auditors*	236.00	118.00
Fees & Subscription	286.83	20.15
Conveyance & Travelling	10.90	-
Professional Fee	60.00	-
ROC Expenses	137.00	-
Total	37,788.11	198.80

*Payment to Auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
As auditor;		
Audit fee	236.00	118.00
Total	236.00	118.00

17 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used for the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Net profit for calculation of basic EPS	2,280.52	12,435.63
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic EPS	10,000	10,000
Par Value per share	10	10
Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	22.81	124.36
Net profit for calculation of diluted EPS	2,281	12,436
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS	10,000	10,000
Par Value per share	10	10
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	22.81	124.36



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

18 Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

The names of related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the period and description of relationship as identified by the management are:

I. Holding Company :

STG Softek Private Limited

II. Key management personnel :

Mr. Getamber Anand

III. Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

Anand Divine Developers Private Limited
ATS Real Estate Builders Private Limited
ATS Infrastructure Limited
Umritha Infrastructure Development LLP
Almond Infrabuild Private Limited
Ats Expertise Private Limited
ATS Infratech Pvt. Ltd.
ATS Realty Pvt. Ltd.
ATS Grand Realtors Pvt. Ltd.

b) Transactions and balances with enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives

For the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

S. No.	Name of Company/ Person	Nature of relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction		Closing Balance	
1	Anand Divine Developers Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				35,113.81	Cr	4,51,394.21	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				(3,50,000.00)	Cr	(4,16,280.40)	Cr
2	ATS Real Estate Builders Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	2,118.00	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				(118.00)	Cr	(2,118.00)	Cr
3	Almond Infrabuild Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	48,371.09	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				(48,371.09)	Cr	(48,371.09)	Cr
4	Umritha Infrastructure Development LLP	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	19,000.00	Dr
				Nil	Cr	Nil	Cr
				Nil	Dr	(19,000.00)	Dr
				Nil	Cr	Nil	Cr
5	ATS Infrastructure Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				2,962.68	Cr	18,078.70	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				(505.91)	Cr	(15,116.02)	Cr
6	ATS Expertise Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	97,000.00	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				(97,000.00)	Cr	(97,000.00)	Cr
7	ATS Realty Pvt. Ltd.	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				128.90	Cr	128.90	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	Nil	Cr
8	ATS Grand Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				137.00	Cr	144.08	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	(7.08)	Cr

Note: Figures in Brackets relate to the previous year.



19 Segment Information

The CEO of the company takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the reports/ information provided by functional heads and is thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker.

The Company is engaged in the business of Real Estate Development and construction. (refer note 1). Considering the nature of company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating segment' and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

20 Financial instruments - Fair values and accounting classifications

Set out below, are the fair values of the financial instruments of the Company, including their accounting classifications:

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2025			As at 31st March 2024		
		Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL
Financial assets							
Current							
Cash and cash equivalents	4	14,117.37	-	-	2,548.98	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents*	5	6,52,470.56	-	-	6,25,282.17	-	-
Loans	6	19,000.00	-	-	19,000.00	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	7	6,489.92	-	-	6,531.81	-	-
		6,92,077.85	-	-	6,53,362.96	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	11	7,07,234.98	-	-	6,68,892.59	-	-
Trade payables	12	303.00	-	-	700.00	-	-
Expense Payable	13	-	-	-	69.00	-	-
		7,07,537.98	-	-	6,69,661.59	-	-

*Lien marked against electricity department

21 Financial instruments- Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorizes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

- Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the financial asset or financial liability.
- Level 3 - Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company :-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/liabilities as at period end:

	Carrying Amount	As at 31st March 2025			Carrying Amount	As at 31st March 2024		
		Level of Input used in				Level of Input used in		
		Level I	Level II	Level III		Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial assets not measured at fair value								
Measured at amortised cost								
<u>Financial assets (Current): Others</u>								
Advance to related party	19,000.00	-	-	-	19,000.00	-	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	6,489.92	-	-	-	6,531.81	-	-	-
Total	25,489.92	-	-	-	25,531.81	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances								
Cash and cash equivalents	14,117.37	-	-	-	2,548.98	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	6,52,470.56	-	-	-	6,25,282.17	-	-	-
Total	6,66,587.93	-	-	-	6,27,831.15	-	-	-
Grand Total	6,92,077.85	-	-	-	6,53,362.96	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Measured at amortised cost								
<u>Short-term borrowings</u>								
Loan from related party	7,07,234.98	-	-	-	6,68,892.59	-	-	-
Total	7,07,234.98	-	-	-	6,68,892.59	-	-	-
Trade payables	303.00	-	-	-	700.00	-	-	-
Expense Payable	-	-	-	-	69.00	-	-	-
Total	303.00	-	-	-	769.00	-	-	-
Grand Total	7,07,537.98	-	-	-	6,69,661.59	-	-	-

Notes:

- There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

22 Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

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.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents	Ageing analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base
Liquidity risk	Trade payables & Borrowings	Cash flow forecast	Availability of borrowing facilities

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and credit risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors default of other counter parties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

a) Credit risk management

i) The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on the following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- A: Low credit risk
B: Moderate credit risk
C: High credit risk

Asset Group	Basis of categorization	Provision for expected credit loss
Low Credit risk	Cash and cash	12 months expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Not applicable	Life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	Not applicable	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits:

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country:

Assets under Low credit risk

Credit rating	Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
A. Low Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	6,92,077.85	6,53,362.96

b) Credit exposure

Provisions for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for following financial assets:

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying	Expected credit loss	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	6,92,077.85	0%	-	6,92,077.85

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying	Expected credit loss	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	6,53,362.96	0%	-	6,53,362.96



22A Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Company to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

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

As at 31 March 2025	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings						
Loans from related parties	7,07,234.98	-	-	-	-	7,07,234.98
Other Current financial liabilities						
Expense Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trades payables	-	303.00	-	-	-	303.00
Trades payables	-					

As at 31 March 2024	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings						
Loans from related parties	6,68,892.59	-	-	-	-	6,68,892.59
Other Current financial liabilities						
Expense Payable	-	69.00	-	-	-	69.00
Trades payables	-	700.00	-	-	-	700.00
Trades payables	-					



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

23 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders.

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Net debts*	6,93,117.61	6,66,343.61
Total equity	(19,608.48)	(21,889.00)

*Net debts = Long term borrowings + short term borrowing - cash and cash equivalents

24 Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has no contingent liability as at 31st March 2025 (31 March 2024 Nil)

Capital Commitments:

There are no capital commitment as at 31 March 2025, (31 March 2024 : NIL).

25 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

The Company has not received any memorandum (as required to be filed by the suppliers with the notified authority under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006) claiming their status as micro, small and medium enterprises. Consequently, the information required to be furnished in terms of para 6, after sub-para-F of Part I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the amount unpaid as at the year-end to such enterprises together with the interest paid/ payable to such parties has not been disclosed. However, certain specific entities have been identified as MSME Enterprises and disclosure has been made accordingly in the books of accounts.

Further, in the absence of such information being available in respect of all MSME suppliers as above, the "total outstanding dues of micro-enterprises and small enterprises" as required to be disclosed vide para 4(b) of Part I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 contains only amounts with respect to specific parties which were identified as MSME as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. As a consequence, the total amount payable to suppliers' net of balances pertaining to parties as specified above as at the year-end has been classified as "total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises" under Trade Payables in the Balance Sheet.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	236.00	118.00
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 to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
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.	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
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	Nil	Nil



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

26 Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024	Variance	Reason of Variance (Refer Note)
Current ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.97	0.97	0.51%	
Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Debt Consists Long Term Borrowing, Lease Liability	Total equity	-36.07	-30.56	0.18	
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning before Interest, Tax and Depreciation	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	0.01	0.03	-0.55	1
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	-0.11	-0.44	-75.16%	1
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Average inventory	0.00	0.00	-	
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Average trade receivables	0.00	0.00	-	
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases	Average trade payables	0.00	0.00	-	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Working Capital = Total Current Asset - Total Current Liability	0.00	0.00	-	
Net profit ratio (in %)	Total Comprehensive Income	Revenue from operations	0.00	0.00	-	
Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before Interest and Tax	Average Capital Employed (Capital Employed = Total Asset - Total Current Liability)	-0.38	-0.60	-35.97%	1
Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	0.00	0.00	-	

Reasons for Variances:

1. The company's net profit has been decreased due to non recurring expenses which leads to variations in ratios as reported above.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

27 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (iii) The Company has 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
- (iv) The Company do not have any transactions with struck-off companies
- (v) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (vi) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (vii) The Company has not availed any facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets.
- (viii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ix) The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (x) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

- 28 The Company is in the business of real estate promotion and development in the residential and commercial segment. Although the company had no turnover during the year under audit, the management is of the view that the company would be able to continue as a going concern as it is in the process of identifying a suitable business proposition and does not have any intention to close down the entity.

For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Greatvalue HPL Infratech Private Limited

Sanjay Kant Jha
Director
DIN: 10788824

Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 26/09/2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2024, the statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of matter described in Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph below, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Qualified Opinion

1. Other Current Liabilities (Note-14) amounting to Rs 3.00 Lakhs is subject to confirmation and/or reconciliation as at 31st March 2024. Impact of the aforesaid on the assets/ liabilities and Loss for the year is not ascertainable. However, management is in the process of reconciling the same and is of the opinion that impact, if any, on the assets/ liabilities and/ or income/ expenditure consequent to such reconciliation will not be material.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Information other than the 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 contained in the Company's Annual Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon). The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report of Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
for the year ended 31st March 2024

Page 1 of 5



In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls. However, the provisions of Section 143(3)(i) are not applicable to the Company in terms of notification No. GSR 583(E), dated 13th June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards



specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;

- e. The matter(s) described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the company;
- f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- g. The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above;
- h. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, reporting under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act on adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable to the Company in terms of notification no. GSR 583(E), dated 13th June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA);
- i. The Company being a private limited company the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company;

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

- a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which it was required to make a provision towards material foreseeable losses under any law or accounting standards.
- c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- d) (i) 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:
 - 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.

(ii) 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 Company shall:



- 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 Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

e) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

f) Based on our examination, the company, has used Tally accounting software (Tally ERP 9) for maintaining its books of account throughout the year. The said software had a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. The Company, however, did not have the audit trail feature enabled throughout the year.

Place: New Delhi
Date:02.09.2024

For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)




Akshay Sethi
Partner

M. No.:539439

UDIN:- 24539439BK FANN9237

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Assets			
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,548.98	1,390.08
(ii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5	625,282.17	53,213.37
(iii) Loans	6	19,000.00	19,000.00
(iv) Others	7	6,531.81	45.91
(b) Other Current Assets	8	1,763.04	281.38
Total current assets		655,126.00	73,930.74
Total assets		655,126.00	73,930.74
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	1,000.00	1,000.00
(b) Other equity	10	(22,889.00)	(35,324.63)
Total equity		(21,889.00)	(34,324.63)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	668,892.59	103,401.08
(ii) Trade payables	12		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		118.00	531.00
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		582.00	575.00
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	69.00	69.00
Other current liabilities	14	7,353.41	3,679.29
Total current liabilities		677,015.00	108,255.37
Total liabilities		677,015.00	108,255.37
Total equity and liabilities		655,126.00	73,930.74

Summary of Material accounting policies

1-3

Notes to Financial Statements

4-28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For **AGARWAL & SAXENA**

Chartered Accountants

(FRN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi

Partner

M. No. : 539439



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Rajesh Raizada

Director

DIN: 06640724

Naveen Joshi

Director

DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 02.09.2024

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2024

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Income:			
Other income	15	16,969.91	2,813.76
Total Income		16,969.91	2,813.76
Expenses:			
Other expenses	16	198.80	335.84
Total Expenses		198.80	335.84
Profit before tax		16,771.11	2,477.92
Tax Expense			
Current tax		4,335.48	661.36
Earlier Year tax		-	1,655.11
Profit for the year	(a)	12,435.63	161.45
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(a) + (b)	12,435.63	161.45
Earnings per share:			
Basic EPS attributable to equity shareholders	17	124.36	1.61
Diluted EPS attributable to equity shareholders	17	124.36	1.61

Summary of Material accounting policies

1-3

Notes to Financial Statements

4-28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For AGARWAL & SAXENA

Chartered Accountants

(FRN-002405C)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited



Akshay Sethi

Partner

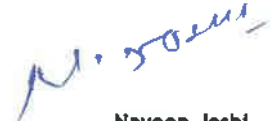
M. No. : 539439




Rajesh Raizada

Director

DIN: 06640724



Naveen Joshi

Director

DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 02.09.2024

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2024

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax	16,771.11	2,477.92
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(16,674.91)	(2,813.76)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	96.20	(335.84)
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in other Non current assets		
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(1,481.66)	1,437.26
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables	(406.00)	163.00
Increase/(decrease) in loans	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	3,674.12	403.06
Cash used in operations	1,882.65	1,667.48
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(4,335.48)	(2,316.47)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,452.82)	(648.99)
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Investments in)/redemption of fixed deposits with remaining maturity more than 3 months	(578,554.70)	(2,532.38)
Interest received	16,674.91	2,813.76
Net cash generated/(used in) investing activities	(561,879.79)	281.38
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net of repayments)	565,491.51	361.71
Net cash generated/(used from) financing activities	565,491.51	361.71
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,158.90	(5.90)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,390.08	1,395.98
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,548.98	1,390.08
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	792.83	830.17
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	1,756.15	559.91
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	2,548.98	1,390.08

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our report of even date
For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Rajesh Raizada
Director
DIN: 06640724

Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Rajesh Raizada
N. Joshi

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 02.09.2024

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC2065432
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2024

A. Equity Share Capital: (Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Number	Amount
At 1st April 2022	10,000	1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
At 31st March 2023	10,000	1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
At 31st March 2024	10,000	1,000.00

B. Other Equity:

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total other Equity
	Retained Earnings	
At 1st April 2022	(35,486.08)	(35,486.08)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	161.45	161.45
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
At 31st March 2023	(35,324.63)	(35,324.63)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	12,435.63	12,435.63
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
At 31st March 2024	(22,889.00)	(22,889.00)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For AGARWAL & SAXENA

Chartered Accountants

(FRN-002405C)



Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



For and on behalf of the Board of the Directors of
Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited



Rajesh Raizada
Director
DIN: 06640724



Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 02.09.2024

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amounts in INR Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited (the Company) is a private company domiciled in India.

The Company's object is to carry on the business of real estate promotion and development in residential and commercial segment.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is 711/92, Deepali, Nehru Place, New Delhi -110019. As at March 31, 2024, STG Softek Private Limited, the holding company owned 100% of the Company's equity share capital.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNT POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting standards (herein after refer to 'Ind AS') as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupees as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Rounding of errors has been ignored.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle



- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation/settlement in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as their operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

b. Fair value measurement

The Company 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 Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The 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 Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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 the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy



At each reporting date, the management of the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies of the Company.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

This note summarises the accounting policy for determination of fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes as following:

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

c. Revenue recognition

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

d. Income taxes

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. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). 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.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off these.



Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

In situations where company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period.

Deferred taxes in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period are recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate.

However, the company restricts the recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

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

Minimum Alternate Tax

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.



e. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

f. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition. After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included



in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

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

b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 (Business Combinations) applies are classified as at FVTPL. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The respective company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed the obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; And

Either the Company:



(a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the continuing involvement of Company. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.

b) Trade receivables and contract revenues from service concession arrangements that are within the scope of Ind AS 11.

c) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

The company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L).

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

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

The financial liabilities of the company include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdraft.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as discussed below:-

Loans and borrowings



After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

The company perform quantitative analysis to determine whether an exchange or a modification is to be accounted for as an extinguishment. If the change in discounted cash flows (calculated on the basis of EIR) of the revised loans as compared with the original loan is less than 10%, the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment and the unamortised loan origination costs in respect of the original financial liability are carried forward and amortised over the life of the modified loan facility. However, if the impact on cash flows due to modification is equal to or more than 10%, the unamortised loan origination costs of the initial loan facility are directly taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs in the same year.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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 realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

g. Cash and Cash-Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts are form an integral part of Company's cash management."

Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date



Impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities.

i. Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when 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 company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable."

j. Impairment of non-financial assets:

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

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

k. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements



Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amounts in INR Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Impairment of financial assets - At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

Provisions - At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets - Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Fair value measurements - Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	1,756.15	559.91
Cash on hand	792.83	830.17
Total	2,548.98	1,390.08

5 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Deposits* with		
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months	625,282.17	53,213.37
Total	625,282.17	53,213.37

*Lien marked against Guarantee given to Electricity Department

6 Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Advances other than capital advances		
Advances to related Party	19,000.00	19,000.00
Total	19,000.00	19,000.00

Disclosure of Loans and Advances granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and Related Parties which are:

Repayable on Demand

Type of Borrower	As at 31st March 2024	
	Amount of Loan or Advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMP's	-	-
Related Parties	19,000.00	100%

7 Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Others		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	6,531.81	45.91
Total	6,531.81	45.91

8 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
TDS receivable	1,763.04	281.38
Total	1,763.04	281.38



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

9 Equity Share capital

A	Particulars	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Authorised share capital 30,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year:30,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each)	300,000.00	300,000.00
	Total	300,000.00	300,000.00

B	Particulars	As at	As at
		31st March 2024	31st March 2023
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up share capital 10,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 10,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each)	1,000.00	1,000.00
	Total	1,000.00	1,000.00

C Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00

D Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share.Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

In the event of liquidation of the company the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive the assets in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each of them.

E Details of shares held by holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares are held by:				
Holding Company STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Equity shares				
Holding Company STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

G As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

H No shares have been allotted without payment of cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

I There was no buy back of shares by the company during the said period.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

J Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2024

Name of Promoters	Share held by Promoter				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023		
	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	
STG Softek Private Limited	- 10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023

Name of Promoters	Share held by Promoter				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022		
	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	
STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%

10 Other equity

Retained earnings

Particulars	Amount
At 1st April 2022	(35,486.08)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	161.45
At 31 March 2023	(35,324.63)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	12,435.63
At 31 March 2024	(22,889.00)



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

11 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties	668,892.59	103,401.08
Total	668,892.59	103,401.08

^ Loan from body corporate is unsecured and repayable on demand and does not carry any interest.

12 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
i) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 25)	118.00	531.00
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	582.00	575.00
Total	700.00	1,106.00

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
MSME	118.00	-	-	-	-	118.00
Others	7.00	-	-	575.00	-	582.00
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	125.00	-	-	575.00	-	700.00

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
MSME	118.00	163.00	250.00	-	-	531.00
Others	-	-	575.00	-	-	575.00
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	118.00	163.00	825.00	-	-	1,106.00

13 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Expenses payable	69.00	69.00
Total	69.00	69.00

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Other payables		
TDS payable	17.93	17.93
Provision for income tax	4,335.48	661.36
Others	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total	7,353.41	3,679.29



15 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Interest income - on fixed deposit with banks	16,674.91	2,813.76
Other Income	295.00	-
Total	16,969.91	2,813.76

16 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Office Expenses	36.34	-
Bank Charges	-	7.08
Interest on TDS	24.31	65.76
Payment to auditors*	118.00	163.00
Fees & Subscription	20.15	100.00
Total	198.80	335.84

***Payment to Auditors**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
As auditor:		
Audit fee	118.00	163.00
Total	118.00	163.00

17 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used for the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2023
Net profit for calculation of basic EPS	12,435.63	161.45
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic EPS	10,000	10,000
Par Value per share	10	10
Basic earnings per share	124.36	1.61
Net profit for calculation of diluted EPS	12,436	161
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS	10,000	10,000
Par Value per share	10	10
Diluted earnings per share	124.36	1.61



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

18 Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

The names of related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the period and description of relationship as identified by the management are:

I. Holding Company :

STG Softek Private Limited

II. Key management personnel :

Mr. Getamber Anand

III. Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

Anand Divine Developers Private Limited
ATS Real Estate Builders Private Limited
ATS Infrastructure Limited
Umritha Infrastructure Development LLP
Almond Infrabuild Private Limited
Ats Expertise Private Limited
ATS Infratech Pvt. Ltd.

b) Transactions and balances with enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives

For the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

S. No.	Name of Company/ Person	Nature of relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction		Closing Balance	
1	Anand Divine Developers Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				350,000.00	Cr	416,280.40	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
2	ATS Real Estate Builders Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				118.00	Cr	2,118.00	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
3	Almond Infrabuild Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Loans & Advances	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				48,371.09	Cr	48,371.09	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
4	Umritha Infrastructure Development LLP	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Loans & Advances	Nil	Dr	19,000.00	Dr
				Nil	Cr	Nil	Cr
				Nil	Dr	(19,000.00)	Dr
5	ATS Infrastructure Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Loans & Advances	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				505.91	Cr	15,116.02	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
6	Ats Expertise Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Loans & Advances	(361.71)	Cr	(14,610.11)	Cr
				97,000.00	Cr	97,000.00	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
7	ATS Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Loans & Advances	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				90,000.00	Cr	90,000.00	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	Nil	Cr



1) Figures in Brackets relate to the previous year.

19 Segment Information

The CEO of the company takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the reports/ information provided by functional heads and is thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker.

The Company is engaged in the business of Real Estate Development and construction. (refer note 1). Considering the nature of company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating segment' and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

20 Financial Instruments - Fair values and accounting classifications

Set out below, are the fair values of the financial instruments of the Company, including their accounting classifications:

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
		Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL
Financial assets					
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,548.98	-	1,390.08	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents*	5	625,282.17	-	53,213.37	-
Loans	6	19,000.00	-	19,000.00	-
Other Current Financial Assets	7	6,531.81	-	45.91	-
		653,362.96	-	73,649.36	-
Financial liabilities					
Current					
Borrowings	11	668,892.59	-	103,401.08	-
Trade payables	12	700.00	-	1,106.00	-
Expense Payable	13	69.00	-	69.00	-
		669,661.59	-	104,576.08	-

*Lien marked against electricity department



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

21 Financial Instruments- Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorizes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

- i) Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ii) Level 2 - Inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the financial asset or financial liability.
- iii) Level 3 - Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company :-

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/liabilities as at period end:

	Carrying Amount	As at 31st March 2024			As at 31st March 2023		
		Level of Input used in			Level of Input used in		
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Measured at amortised cost							
Financial assets (Current): Others							
Advance to related party	19,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	6,531.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25,531.81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances							
Cash and cash equivalents	2,548.98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	625,282.17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	627,831.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	653,362.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Measured at amortised cost							
Short-term borrowings							
Loan from related party	668,892.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	668,892.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables							
Trade payables	700.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expense Payable							
Expense Payable	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	769.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	669,661.59	-	-	-	-	-	-



There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

22 Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

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.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents	Ageing analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base
Liquidity risk	Trade payables & Borrowings	Cash flow forecast	Availability of borrowing facilities

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and credit risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors default of other counter parties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

a) Credit risk management

i) The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on the following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- A: Low credit risk
B: Moderate credit risk
C: High credit risk

Asset Group	Basis of categorization	Provision for expected credit loss
Low Credit risk	Cash and cash	12 months expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Not applicable	Life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	Not applicable	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits:

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country:

Assets under Low credit risk

Credit rating	Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. Low Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	653,362.96	73,649.36

b) Credit exposure

Provisions for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for following financial assets:

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying	Expected credit loss	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	653,362.96	0%	-	653,362.96

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying	Expected credit loss	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	73,649.36	0%	-	73,649.36



Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

22A Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Company to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

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

As at 31 March 2024	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings						
Loans from related parties	668,892.59	-	-	-	-	668,892.59
Other Current financial liabilities						
Expense Payable	-	69.00	-	-	-	69.00
Trades payables	-	700.00	-	-	-	700.00

The Company expects liabilities with current maturities to be repaid from net cash provided by operating activities of the entity to which the debt relates or through opportunistic refinancing activity or some combination thereof.

The Company relies mainly on long-term debt obligations to fund their construction activities. The majority of non-recourse debt is funded by non convertible debentures and optionally convertible debentures issued to non-related and related parties, and is supplemented by term loans from banks.

As at 31 March 2023	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings						
Loans from related parties	103,401.08	-	-	-	-	103,401.08
Other Current financial liabilities						
Expense Payable	-	69.00	-	-	-	69.00
Trades payables	-	1,106.00	-	-	-	1,106.00



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

23 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders.

Particulars	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Net debts*	666,343.61	102,011.00
Total equity	(21,889.00)	(34,324.63)

*Net debts = Long term borrowings + short term borrowing - cash and cash equivalents

24 Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has contingent liability to the extent of INR Rs. 80,63,54,728 (31 March 2023 Rs. 75,00,00,000) as guarantee given against credit facilities/financial assistance and for electricity connection availed by related parties

Capital Commitments:

There are no capital commitment as at 31 March 2024, (31 March 2023 : NIL).

25 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

The Company has not received any memorandum (as required to be filed by the suppliers with the notified authority under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006) claiming their status as micro, small and medium enterprises. Consequently, the information required to be furnished in terms of para 6, after sub-para-F of Part I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the amount unpaid as at the year-end to such enterprises together with the interest paid/ payable to such parties has not been disclosed. However, certain specific entities have been identified as MSME Enterprises and disclosure has been made accordingly in the books of accounts.

Further, in the absence of such information being available in respect of all MSME suppliers as above, the "total outstanding dues of micro-enterprises and small enterprises" as required to be disclosed vide para 4(b) of Part I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 contains only amounts with respect to specific parties which were identified as MSME as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. As a consequence, the total amount payable to suppliers' net of balances pertaining to parties as specified above as at the year-end has been classified as "total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises" under Trade Payables in the Balance Sheet.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	118.00	531.00
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 to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
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.	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
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	Nil	Nil



26 Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023	Variance	Reason of Variance (Refer Note)
Current ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.968	0.683	41.69%	1 & 2
Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Debt Consists Long Term Borrowing, Lease Liability	Total equity	-30.558	-3.012	914.40%	2
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning before Interest, Tax and Depreciation	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	0.025	0.024	4.63%	
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	-0.442	-0.005	9328.53%	2
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Average inventory	-	-	-	
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Average trade receivables	-	-	-	
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases	Average trade payables	-	-	-	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Working Capital = Total Current Asset - Total Current Liability	-	-	-	
Net profit ratio (in %)	Total Comprehensive Income for the year	Revenue from operations	-	-	-	
Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before Interest and Tax	Average Capital Employed (Capital Employed = Total Asset - Total Current Liability)	-0.597	-0.072	728.49%	2
Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	-	-	-	

Reasons for Variances:

1. Company has made 4 fixed deposits during the current financial year of Rs. 5,63,54,728.
2. During the current financial year, a bank guarantee has been given to company of Rs. 5 or for which it raised the loan from related party and for creating the bank guarantee bank charges charged by the bank due to which loss for the current year rise.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

27 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (iii) The Company has 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
- (iv) The Company do not have any transactions with struck-off companies
- (v) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (vi) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (vii) The Company has not availed any facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets.
- (viii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ix) The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (x) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.


- 28** The Company is in the business of real estate promotion and development in the residential and commercial segment. Although the company had no turnover during the year under audit, the management is of the view that the company would be able to continue as a going concern as it is in the process of identifying a suitable business proposition and does not have any intention to close down the entity.

For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)


Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited


Rajesh Raizada
Director
DIN: 06640724


Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 02.09.2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2023, the statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of matter described in Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph below, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2023 and its profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Qualified Opinion

1. Other Current Liabilities (Note-14) amounting to Rs 3.00 Lakhs is subject to confirmation and/or reconciliation as at 31st March 2023. Impact of the aforesaid on the assets/ liabilities and Loss for the year is not ascertainable. However, management is in the process of reconciling the same and is of the opinion that impact, if any, on the assets/ liabilities and/ or income/ expenditure consequent to such reconciliation will not be material.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Information other than the 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 contained in the Company's Annual Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon). The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.



Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such



controls. However, the provisions of Section 143(3)(i) are not applicable to the Company in terms of notification No. GSR 583(E), dated 13th June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This report does not contain a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Company.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;



- d. Except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended;
 - e. The matter(s) described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the company;
 - f. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - g. The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above;
 - h. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, reporting under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act on adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable to the Company in terms of notification no. GSR 583(E), dated 13th June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA);
 - i. The Company being a private limited company the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company;
3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which it was required to make a provision towards material foreseeable losses under any law or accounting standards.
 - c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d) (i) 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:
 - 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.
 - (ii) 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 Company shall:



- 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 Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

- e) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- f) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

Place: New Delhi
Date: 14.07.2023

For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)



Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No.:539439

UDIN:-23539439B6UQEY1481

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Assets			
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,390.08	1,395.98
(ii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5	53,213.37	50,543.70
(iii) Loans	6	19,000.00	19,000.00
(iv) Others	7	45.91	183.20
(b) Other Current Assets	8	281.38	1,718.64
Total current assets		73,930.74	72,841.52
Total assets		73,930.74	72,841.52
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	1,000.00	1,000.00
(b) Other equity	10	(35,324.63)	(35,486.08)
Total equity		(34,324.63)	(34,486.08)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	103,401.08	103,039.37
(ii) Trade payables	12		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		531.00	368.00
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		575.00	575.00
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	69.00	69.00
Other current liabilities	14	3,679.29	3,276.23
Total current liabilities		108,255.37	107,327.60
Total liabilities		108,255.37	107,327.60
Total equity and liabilities		73,930.74	72,841.52

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-3

Notes to Financial Statements 18-28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For AGARWAL & SAXENA

Chartered Accountants

(FRN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi

Partner

M. No. : 539439



Place : New Delhi

Dated : 14.07.2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Rajesh Raizada

Rajesh Raizada

Director

DIN: 06640724

N. Joshi

Naveen Joshi

Director

DIN: 07922648

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Income:			
Other income	15	2,813.76	2,497.64
Total Income		2,813.76	2,497.64
Expenses:			
Other expenses	16	335.84	562.83
Total Expenses		335.84	562.83
Profit before tax		2,477.92	1,934.81
Tax Expense			
Current tax		661.36	258.30
Earlier Year tax		1,655.11	22,571.40
Profit for the year	(a)	161.45	(20,894.89)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	(a) + (b)	161.45	(20,894.89)
Earnings per share:			
Basic EPS attributable to equity shareholders	17	1.61	(208.95)
Diluted EPS attributable to equity shareholders	17	1.61	(208.95)

Summary of significant accounting policies

1-3

Notes to Financial Statements

18-28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



Rajesh Raizada
Rajesh Raizada
Director
DIN: 06640724

Naveen Joshi
Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 14.07.2023

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC206543
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax	2,477.92	1,934.81
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(2,813.76)	(2,497.64)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	(335.84)	(562.83)
Changes in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in other Non current assets		
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	1,437.26	(541.00)
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables	163.00	83.00
Increase/(decrease) in loans	-	(10,349.96)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	403.06	276.23
Cash used in operations	1,667.48	(11,094.56)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2,316.47)	(22,829.70)
Net cash used in operating activities	(648.99)	(33,924.26)
Cash flows from investing activities		
(Investments in)/redemption of fixed deposits with remaining maturity more than 3 months	(2,532.38)	176.07
Interest received	2,813.76	2,497.64
Net cash generated/(used in) investing activities	281.38	2,673.71
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net of repayments)	361.71	11,248.40
Net cash generated/(used from) financing activities	361.71	11,248.40
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(5.90)	(20,002.15)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,395.98	21,397.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,390.08	1,395.77
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	830.17	830.17
Balances with banks:		
- On current accounts	559.91	565.81
Total cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	1,390.08	1,395.98

Notes:

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our report of even date
For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



Place : New Delhi
Dated : 14.07.2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Rajesh Raizada

Rajesh Raizada
Director
DIN: 06640724

Naveen Joshi

Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
CIN:U70100DL2010PTC2065432
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Number	Amount
At 1st April 2021	10,000	1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
At 31st March 2022	10,000	1,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
At 31st March 2023	10,000	1,000.00

B. Other Equity:

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total other Equity
	Retained Earnings	
At 1st April 2021	(14,591.19)	(14,591.19)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(20,894.89)	(20,894.89)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
At 31st March 2022	(35,486.08)	(35,486.08)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	161.45	161.45
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	-	-
At 31st March 2023	(35,324.63)	(35,324.63)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439



Place : New Delhi
Dated : 14.07.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of the Directors of
Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Rajesh Raizada

Rajesh Raizada
Director
DIN: 06640724

N. Joshi

Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited (the Company) is a private company domiciled in India.

The Company's object is to carry on the business of real estate promotion and development in residential and commercial segment.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The address of its corporate office is 711/92, Deepali, Nehru Place, New Delhi -110019. As at March 31, 2023, STG Softek Private Limited, the holding company owned 100% of the Company's equity share capital.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNT POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting standards (herein after refer to 'Ind AS') as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Derivative financial instruments,
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupees as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Rounding of errors has been ignored.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle



- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation/settlement in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as their operating cycle for classification of their current assets and liabilities.

b. Fair value measurement

The Company 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 Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. The 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 Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured 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 the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy



At each reporting date, the management of the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies of the Company.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

This note summarises the accounting policy for determination of fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes as following:

- Disclosures for significant estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

c. Revenue recognition

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

d. Income taxes

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. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). 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.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off these.



e. Borrowing costs

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

The loan origination costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings (e.g. loan processing fee, upfront fee) are amortised basis the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method over the term of the loan. The EIR amortisation is recognised under finance costs in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The amount amortized for the period from disbursement of borrowed funds upto the date of capitalization of the qualifying assets is added to cost of the qualifying assets.

f. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre -tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as an increase in revaluation.

g. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when



the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

h. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition. After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.



Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 (Business Combinations) applies are classified as at FVTPL. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The respective company has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed the obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; And

Either the Company:

(a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the continuing involvement of Company. In that case, the



Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances.
- b) Trade receivables and contract revenues from service concession arrangements that are within the scope of Ind AS 11.
- c) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL

The company recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L).

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

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

The financial liabilities of the company include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdraft.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as discussed below:-

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

The company perform quantitative analysis to determine whether an exchange or a modification is to be accounted for as an extinguishment. If the change in discounted cash flows (calculated on



the basis of EIR) of the revised loans as compared with the original loan is less than 10%, the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment and the unamortised loan origination costs in respect of the original financial liability are carried forward and amortised over the life of the modified loan facility. However, if the impact on cash flows due to modification is equal to or more than 10%, the unamortised loan origination costs of the initial loan facility are directly taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs in the same year.

Derecognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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 realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i. Cash and Cash-Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash and cash equivalents include bank overdrafts are form an integral part of Company's cash management."

j. Events occurring after the Balance Sheet date

Impact of events occurring after the balance sheet date that provide additional information materially affecting the determination of the amounts relating to conditions existing at the balance sheet date are adjusted to respective assets and liabilities.

k. Contingent liabilities and assets

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when 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 company or a present obligation that



arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable."

l. Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issue data later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors."

m. Impairment of non-financial assets:

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

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



n. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Impairment of financial assets - At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

Provisions - At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets - Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Fair value measurements - Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

o. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies



Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amounts in INR Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

Based on the preliminary assessment, the company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact on its financial statements.



4 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Particulars		
Balances with banks	559.91	565.81
- On current accounts	830.17	830.17
Cash on hand	1,390.08	1,395.98
Total		

5 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Particulars		
Deposits with	53,213.37	50,543.70
- Remaining maturity for less than twelve months	53,213.37	50,543.70
Total		

6 Loans	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Particulars		
Advances other than capital advances	19,000.00	19,000.00
Advances to related Party	19,000.00	19,000.00
Total		

Disclosure of Loans and Advances granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and Related Parties which are:

Repayable on Demand	As at 31st March 2023	
	Amount of Loan or Advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of Loans
Type of Borrower		
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMP's	19,000.00	100%
Related Parties		

7 Financial Assets	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Particulars		
Others	45.91	183.20
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	45.91	183.20
Total		

8 Other Current Assets	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Particulars		
TDS receivable	281.38	1,031.48
MAT credit entitlement	-	396.12
Self Assessment tax	-	291.04
Total	281.38	1,718.64



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

9 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
A Authorised share capital 30,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year:30,00,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each)	300,000.00	300,000.00
Total	300,000.00	300,000.00

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
B Issued, Subscribed and Paid up share capital 10,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 10,000 Equity shares of INR 10/- each)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total	1,000.00	1,000.00

C Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00

D Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share.Each equity shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

In the event of liquidation of the company the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive the assets in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each of them.

E Details of shares held by holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares are held by:				
Holding Company STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Equity shares Holding Company STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

G As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

H No shares have been allotted without payment of cash or by way of bonus shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

I There was no buy back of shares by the company during the said period.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

J Shareholding of Promoters

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2023

Name of Promoters	Share held by Promoter				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022		
	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	
STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%

Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022

Name of Promoters	Share held by Promoter				% change during the year
	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021		
	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	No. of Shares held	% of total shares	
STG Softek Private Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%

10 Other equity

Retained earnings

Particulars	Amount
At 1st April 2021	(14,591.19)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(20,894.89)
At 31 March 2022	(35,486.08)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	161.45
At 31 March 2023	(35,324.63)



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

11 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties	103,401.08	103,039.37
Total	103,401.08	103,039.37

^ Loan from body corporate is unsecured and repayable on demand and does not carry any interest.

12 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
i) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 25)	531.00	368.00
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	575.00	575.00
Total	1,106.00	943.00

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
MSME	118.00	163.00	250.00	-	-	531.00
Others	-	-	575.00	-	-	575.00
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	118.00	163.00	825.00	-	-	1,106.00

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments					Total
	Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
MSME	118.00	250.00	-	-	-	368.00
Others	-	575.00	-	-	-	575.00
Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	118.00	825.00	-	-	-	943.00

13 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Expenses payable	69.00	69.00
Total	69.00	69.00

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Other payables		
TDS payable	17.93	17.93
Provision for income tax	661.36	258.30
Others	3,000.00	3,000.00
Total	3,679.29	3,276.23



15 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Interest income - on fixed deposit with banks	2,813.76	2,497.64
Total	2,813.76	2,497.64

16 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Legal and professional fee	-	135.00
Bank Charges	7.08	5.90
Interest on TDS	65.76	17.93
Payment to auditors*	163.00	163.00
Fees & Subscription	100.00	241.00
Total	335.84	562.83

*Payment to Auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
As auditor:		
Audit fee	163.00	163.00
Total	163.00	163.00

17 Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share data used for the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Net profit for calculation of basic EPS	161.45	(20,894.89)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic EPS	10,000	10,000
Par Value per share	10	10
Basic earnings per share	1.61	(208.95)
Net profit for calculation of diluted EPS	161	(20,895)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS	10,000	10,000
Par Value per share	10	10
Diluted earnings per share	1.61	(208.95)



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

18 Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

The names of related parties where control exists and/or with whom transactions have taken place during the period and description of relationship as identified by the management are:

I. Holding Company :

STG Softek Private Limited

II. Key management personnel :

Mr. Getamber Anand

III. Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives:

Anand Divine Developers Private Limited

ATS Real Estate Builders Private Limited

ATS Infrastructure Limited

Umritha Infrastructure Development LLP

b) Transactions and balances with enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives

For the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

S. No.	Name of Company/ Person	Nature of relationship	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction		Closing Balance	
1	Anand Divine Developers Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	86,790.97	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	(86,790.97)	Cr
2	ATS Real Estate Builders Private Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Unsecured Loan	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	2,000.00	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				Nil	Cr	(2,000.00)	Cr
3	Umritha Infrastructure Development LLP	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Loans & Advances	Nil	Dr	19,000.00	Dr
				Nil	Cr	Nil	Cr
				Nil	Dr	(19,000.00)	Dr
				Nil	Cr	Nil	Cr
4	ATS Infrastructure Limited	Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives.	Re-Imbursement of Expenses	Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				361.71	Cr	14,610.11	Cr
				Nil	Dr	Nil	Dr
				(22,898.44)	Cr	(14,248.40)	Cr

Note:

1) Figures in Brackets relate to the previous year.



19 Segment Information

The CEO of the company takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the reports/ information provided by functional heads and is thus considered to be Chief Operating Decision Maker.

The Company is engaged in the business of Real Estate Development and construction. (refer note 1). Considering the nature of company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/ or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating segment' and hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided other than those already provided in the financial statements.



Wonderworld Infotech Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

20 Financial Instruments - Fair values and accounting classifications

Set out below, are the fair values of the financial instruments of the Company, including their accounting classifications:

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
		Amortised Cost	FYTOCI	Amortised Cost	FYTOCI
Financial assets					
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,390.08	-	1,395.98	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5	53,213.37	-	50,543.70	-
Loans	6	19,000.00	-	19,000.00	-
Other Current Financial Assets	7	45.91	-	183.20	-
		73,649.36	-	71,122.88	-
Financial liabilities					
Current					
Borrowings	11	103,401.08	-	103,039.37	-
Trade payables	12	1,106.00	-	943.00	-
Expense Payable	13	69.00	-	69.00	-
		104,576.08	-	104,051.37	-



Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

21 Financial Instruments- Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorizes financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

- i) Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- ii) Level 2 - Inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the financial asset or financial liability.
- iii) Level 3 - Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company :

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/liabilities as at period end:

	Carrying Amount	As at 31st March 2023			As at 31st March 2022		
		Level of Input used in			Level of Input used in		
		Level I	Level II	Level III	Level I	Level II	Level III
<u>Financial assets not measured at fair value</u>							
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>							
Financial assets (Current): Others	19,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance to related party	45.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	19,045.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							
Cash and bank balances	1,390.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	53,213.37	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents							
Total	54,603.45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	73,649.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Financial liabilities not measured at fair value</u>							
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>							
Short-term borrowings	103,401.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan from related party	103,401.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,106.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expense Payable	1,175.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	104,576.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total							

Notes:

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

22 Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

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.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents	Ageing analysis	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base
Liquidity risk	Trade payables & Borrowings	Cash flow forecast	Availability of borrowing facilities

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and credit risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors default of other counter parties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

a) Credit risk management

i) The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on the following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- A: Low credit risk
B: Moderate credit risk
C: High credit risk

Asset Group	Basis of categorization	Provision for expected credit loss
Low Credit risk	Cash and cash	12 months expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Not applicable	Life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	Not applicable	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits:

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country:

Assets under Low credit risk

Credit rating	Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A. Low Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	73,649.36	71,122.88

b) Credit exposure

Provisions for expected credit losses

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses for following financial assets:

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying	Expected credit loss	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	73,649.36	0%	-	73,649.36

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying	Expected credit loss	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents, Loans & Other financial assets	71,122.88	0%	-	71,122.88



Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

22A Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The approach of the Company to manage liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet their respective liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk damage to their reputation.

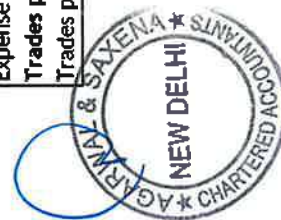
The table below summarizes the maturity profile of financial liabilities of Company based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31 March 2023	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	103,401.08	-	-	-	-	103,401.08
Loans from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	69.00	-	-	-	69.00
Expense Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trades payables	-	1,106.00	-	-	-	1,106.00
Trades payables	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Company expects liabilities with current maturities to be repaid from net cash provided by operating activities of the entity to which the debt relates or through opportunistic refinancing activity or some combination thereof.

The Company relies mainly on long-term debt obligations to fund their construction activities. The majority of non-recourse debt is funded by non convertible debentures and optionally convertible debentures issued to non-related and related parties, and is supplemented by term loans from banks.

As at 31 March 2022	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	103,039.37	-	-	-	-	103,039.37
Loans from related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	69.00	-	-	-	69.00
Expense Payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trades payables	-	943.00	-	-	-	943.00
Trades payables	-	-	-	-	-	-



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

23 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amounts of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders.

Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
Net debts*	102,011.00	101,643.39
Total equity	(34,324.63)	(34,486.08)

*Net debts = Long term borrowings + short term borrowing - cash and cash equivalents

24 Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has contingent liability to the extent of INR Rs. 75,00,00,000 (31 March 2021 Rs. 75,00,00,000,) as guarantee given against credit facilities/financial assistance availed by related parties

Capital Commitments:

There are no capital commitment as at 31 March 2023, (31 March 2022 : NIL).

25 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined under the MSME Act, 2006

The Company has not received any memorandum (as required to be filed by the suppliers with the notified authority under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006) claiming their status as micro, small and medium enterprises. Consequently, the information required to be furnished in terms of para 6, after sub-para-F of Part I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the amount unpaid as at the year-end to such enterprises together with the interest paid/ payable to such parties has not been disclosed. However, certain specific entities have been identified as MSME Enterprises and disclosure has been made accordingly in the books of accounts.

Further, in the absence of such information being available in respect of all MSME suppliers as above, the "total outstanding dues of micro-enterprises and small enterprises" as required to be disclosed vide para 4(b) of Part I of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 contains only amounts with respect to specific parties which were identified as MSME as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. As a consequence, the total amount payable to suppliers' net of balances pertaining to parties as specified above as at the year-end has been classified as "total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises" under Trade Payables in the Balance Sheet.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	531.00	368.00
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 to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	Nil	Nil
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.	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
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	Nil	Nil



26 Ratios

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022	Variance	Reason of Variance (Refer Note)
Current ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.683	0.679	0.63%	
Debt-Equity ratio (in times)	Debt Consists Long Term Borrowing, Lease Liability	Total equity	(3.01)	(2.99)	0.00%	
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning before Interest, Tax and Depreciation	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	0.024	0.019	-27.62%	1
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	(0.005)	75.459%	-100.62%	2
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Average inventory	-	-	-	
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Average trade receivables	-	-	-	
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases	Average trade payables	-	-	-	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from Sale of Product	Working Capital = Total Current Asset - Total Current Liability	-	-	-	
Net profit ratio (in %)	Total Comprehensive Income for the year	Revenue from operations	-	-	-	
Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before Interest and Tax	Average Capital Employed (Capital Employed = Total Asset - Total Current Liability)	(0.07)	(0.08)	-10.52%	
Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	-	-	-	

Reasons for Variances:

1. During the current financial year, the company has incurred decreased legal & professional expense as compared to previous year.
2. During the Financial Year 2021-22, the company had charged tax related to earlier years to Profit and Loss account.



(Amounts in INR hundreds, unless otherwise stated)

27 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (ii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (iii) The Company has 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
- (iv) The Company do not have any transactions with struck-off companies
- (v) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (vi) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (vii) The Company has not availed any facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets.
- (viii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ix) The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (x) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

- 28** The Company is in the business of real estate promotion and development in the residential and commercial segment. Although the company had no turnover during the year under audit, the management is of the view that the company would be able to continue as a going concern as it is in the process of identifying a suitable business proposition and does not have any intention to close down the entity.

For AGARWAL & SAXENA
Chartered Accountants
(FRN-002405C)

Akshay Sethi
Partner
M. No. : 539439

Place : New Delhi
Dated : 14.07.2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Wonderworld Infratech Private Limited

Rajesh Raizada
Director
DIN: 06640724

Naveen Joshi
Director
DIN: 07922648