Harsha Exito Engineering Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31,2026

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	3,843.30	3,862.19
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	5	32.45	20.78
(c) Deferred Tax Asset (net)	6	26.02	90.07
Total non-current assets		**3,901.77**	**3,973.04**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	12.10	1.95
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	0.97	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	1.03	7.49
(c) Other current assets	10	115.62	94.87
Total current assets		**129.72**	**104.31**
Total Assets		**4,031.49**	**4,077.35**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	5,000.00	5,000.00
(b) Other equity	12	(1,241.74)	(1,010.66)
Total equity		**3,758.26**	**3,989.34**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	108.52	76.17
(ii) Trade payables			
- Dues to Micro and Small enterprises	14	-	-
- Dues to Creditors other than Micro and Small		6.07	4.50
(b) Other current liabilities	15	158.64	7.34
Total current liabilities		**273.23**	**88.01**
Total liabilities		**273.23**	**88.01**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**4,031.49**	**4,077.35**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of the board

Ashish Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01543967

K.Kumaravel
Director & Company Secretary
DIN: 00664405

Vijay Balakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

As per our report of even date attached
For M/s. L. Mukundan and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010283S)

L. Mukundan
Partner
M.No.204372

L MUKUNDAN & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CHENNAI-6 FRN. 010283S

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

Harsha Exito Engineering Private Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31,2026

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

		Notes	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Continuing Operations				
A	**Income**			
	(a) Revenue from operations	16	26.87	54.44
	(b) Other income	17	0.15	0.40
	Total income		**27.02**	**54.84**
B	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of materials consumed	18	1.61	-
	(b) Employee benefits expense	19	-	7.35
	(c) Finance costs	20	8.91	8.41
	(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	21	155.46	138.80
	(e) Other expenses	22	28.07	39.66
	Total expenses		**194.05**	**194.22**
C	**Profit before exceptional items and tax**		**(167.03)**	**(139.38)**
	Exceptional items		-	-
D	**Profit before tax from continuing operations**		(167.03)	(139.38)
	Tax expense	23		
	(a) Current tax		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax charge/ (credit)		64.05	82.08
	Profit for the year		**(231.08)**	**(221.46)**
E	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations		-	
	Income tax (charge)/ credit relating to these items		-	
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year			**(231.08)**	**(221.46)**
Earnings per share		24		
Basic earnings per share			(4.62)	(4.43)
Diluted earnings per share			(4.62)	(4.43)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For M/s. L. Mukundan and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010283S)

For and on behalf of the board

Ashish Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01543967

K.Kumaravel
Director & Company Secretary
DIN: 00664405

L. Mukundan
Partner
M.No.204372

L. MUKUNDAN & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CHENNAI-6 FRN: 010283S

Vijay Balakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

Harsha Exito Engineering Private Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31,2026

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit before income tax	(167.03)	(139.38)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	155.46	138.80
Finance costs	8.91	8.41
(Profit)/ loss on sale of fixed asset	8.31	-
Operating Profit before working capital changes	5.65	7.83
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	(11.67)	(20.78)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(10.15)	3.14
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(0.97)	(10.21)
(Increase)/ decrease in other assets	(20.76)	
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions and other liabilities	151.30	(2.22)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	1.57	3.31
Cash generated from operations	114.97	(18.93)
Adjustment entries		
Less : Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**114.97**	**(18.93)**
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchase of PPE (including changes in CWIP)	(157.67)	(1.52)
Sale proceeds of PPE	12.80	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(144.87)**	**(1.52)**
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Finance costs	(8.91)	(8.41)
Increase / (decrease) in Borrowings	32.35	36.07
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	**23.44**	**27.66**
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(6.46)**	**7.21**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	7.49	0.28
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**1.03**	**7.49**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 "Cash Flow Statements".
2. Components of cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	0.90	7.36
Cash on hand	0.13	0.13
	1.03	7.49

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the board

For M/s. L. Mukundan and Associates

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No.010283S)

Ashish Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01543967

K.Kumaravel
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L. Mukundan
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M.No.204372

L. MUKUNDAN & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CHENNAI-6 FRN: 010283S

Vijay Balakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

Harsha Exito Engineering Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31,2026

(All amounts are in lakhs of Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity Share Capital

Balance as at March 31,2024	5,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31,2025	5,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31,2026	5,000.00

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at March 31,2024	**(789.20)**	**(789.20)**
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(221.46)	(221.46)
Balance as at March 31,2025	**(1,010.66)**	**(1,010.66)**
Additions/ (deductions) during the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(231.08)	(231.08)
Balance as at March 31,2026	**(1,241.74)**	**(1,241.74)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the board

For M/s. L. Mukundan and Associates

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No.010283S)

Ashish Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01543967

K.Kumaravel
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L. Mukundan
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M.No.204372

L MUKUNDAN & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * CHENNAI-6 FRN: 010283S

Vijay Balakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

1 Corporate Information

Harsha Exito Engineering Private Limited ("HEEL") is principally engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of glass, non ferrous metals, plastics and its allied products, located at SIPCOT Industrial estate Thervoykandigai, Tiruvallur District Tamil Nadu. which is currently non operational

The entire share capital of the company is held by Pondy Oxides and Chemicals Limited and hence Harsha Exito Engineering Private Limited is the Wholly owned Subsidiary of Pondy Oxides and Chemicals Limited.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance
These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rules, as amended from time to time.

Use of estimates
The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

Functional and presentation currency
These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest Lakhs (up to two decimals).

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 16, 2025.

2A Critical accounting estimates and management judgments

In application of the accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements used in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE), Intangible Assets and Investment Properties
The residual values and estimated useful life of PPEs, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties are assessed by the technical team at each reporting date by taking into account the nature of asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement and maintenance support. Upon review, the management accepts the assigned useful life and residual value for computation of depreciation/amortisation. Also, management judgement is exercised for classifying the asset as investment properties or vice versa.

Current tax
Calculations of income taxes for the current period are done based on applicable tax laws and management's judgement by evaluating positions taken in tax returns and interpretations of relevant provisions of law.

Deferred Tax Assets

Significant management judgement is exercised by reviewing the deferred tax assets at each reporting date to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be retained/ recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Fair value

Management uses valuation techniques in measuring the fair value of financial instruments where active market quotes are not available. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Impairment of Trade Receivables

The impairment for trade receivables are done based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The assumptions, selection of inputs for calculation of impairment are based on management judgement considering the past history, market conditions and forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting date.

Impairment of Non-financial assets (PPE/ Intangible Assets/ Investment Properties)

The impairment of non-financial assets is determined based on estimation of recoverable amount of such assets. The assumptions used in computing the recoverable amount are based on management judgement considering the timing of future cash flows, discount rates and the risks specific to the asset.

Defined Benefit Plans and Other long term employee benefits

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long term employee benefits, and the present value of such obligation are determined by the independent actuarial valuer. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in future. Management believes that the assumptions used by the actuary in determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rates are reasonable. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, this obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities could not be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, management uses valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model, to determine its fair value The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is exercised in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Provisions and contingencies

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure estimated at end of each reporting period.

3 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:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
iv) 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 and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

b) Fair value measurement

The Company has applied the fair value measurement wherever necessitated at each reporting period.

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:

i) In the principal market for the asset or liability;
ii) 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 liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

A fair value measurement of a non - financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and the 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active market 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; and
Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Company has designated the respective team leads to determine the policies and procedures for both recurring and non - recurring fair value measurement. External valuers are involved, wherever necessary with the approval of Company's board of directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosure, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risk of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above. The component wise fair value measurement is disclosed in the relevant notes.

c) Revenue Recognition

Sale of goods

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods and related services.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue on sale of goods is recognised when the risk and rewards of ownership is transferred to the buyer, which generally coincides with the despatch of the goods or as per the inco-terms agreed with the customers.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. It comprises of invoice value of goods after deducting discounts, volume rebates and applicable taxes on sale. It also excludes value of self-consumption.

Sale of services

Income from sale of services is recognised when the services are rendered as per the terms of the agreement and when no significant uncertainty as to its determination or realisation exists.

Export entitlements

In respect of the exports made by the Company, the related export entitlements from Government authorities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive the incentives/ entitlements as per the terms of the scheme is established and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Interest Income

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established by the reporting date, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

d) Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress

Presentation

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs of a qualifying asset, if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of tangible assets outstanding at each balance sheet date, are disclosed as capital advances under long term loans and advances and the cost of the tangible assets not ready for their intended use before such date, are disclosed as capital work in progress.

Component Cost

All material/ significant components have been identified and have been accounted separately. The useful life of such component are analysed independently and wherever components are having different useful life other than plant they are part of, useful life of components are considered for calculation of depreciation.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Machinery spares/ insurance spares that can be issued only in connection with an item of fixed assets and their issue is expected to be irregular are capitalised. Replacement of such spares is charged to revenue. Other spares are charged as revenue expenditure as and when consumed.

Derecognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

e) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life on a written down value method. The depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less 5% being its residual value.

Depreciation is provided on written down value method, over the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except in respect of certain assets, where useful life estimated based on internal assessment and/or independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuer, past trends and differs from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013.

Depreciation for PPE on additions is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date of such additions. For deletion/ disposals, the depreciation is calculated on pro-rata basis up to the date on which such assets have been discarded/ sold.

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

Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that the useful lives as given below best represent the period over which the management expects to use the asse

Assets	Useful life in years
Buildings	5 - 60
Plant and Equipment	3 - 25
Electrical Fittings	3 - 10
Lab Equipment	3 - 10
Office Equipment	3 - 5
Furniture and Fixtures	3 - 10
Vehicles	3 - 10

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset comprises (a) its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and (b) any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is initially recognised based on the accounting policy for business combinations and is tested for impairment annually.

Useful life and amortisation of intangible assets

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Subsequent cost and measurement

Subsequent costs are capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures, including expenditure on internally-generated intangibles, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Derecognition

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

g) Investment property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes).

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16 - Property, plant and equipments requirements for cost model. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Company depreciates investment property as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Though the Company measures investment property using the cost-based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on an annual evaluation applying a valuation model. External valuers are involved, wherever necessary with the approval of Company's board of directors. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

h) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are determined on weighted average method for all products.

(i) Raw materials, stock acquired for trading, packing materials and consumables: At purchase cost including other cost incurred in bringing materials/consumables to their present location and condition.

(ii) Work-in-process and intermediates: At material cost, conversion costs and appropriate share of production overheads

(iii) Finished goods: At material cost, conversion costs and an appropriate share of production overheads.

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

i) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and Financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. However, 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 are also added to the cost 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.

The company offsets a financial asset and a financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified on the basis of their contractual cash flow characteristics and the entity's business model of managing them.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost
The Company classifies a debt instrument as at 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.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the computation of 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 instrument at FVTOCI
The Company classifies a debt instrument at FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met:
a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL
The Company classifies all debt instruments, which do not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, as at FVTPL.

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

Equity investments
The Company has accounted for Investment in subsidiaries at cost less impairment loss if any.

All equity investments under scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Where the Company makes an irrevocable election of classifying the equity instruments at FVTOCI, it recognises all subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI, without any recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of such investments.

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

Financial assets are measured at FVTPL except for those financial assets whose contractual terms give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represents SPPI, are measured as detailed below depending on the business model:

Classification	Name of the financial asset
Amortised cost	Trade receivables, Loans given to employees and others, deposits, interest receivable, unbilled revenue and other advances recoverable in cash.
FVTOCI	Equity investments in companies other than subsidiaries and associates if an option exercised at the time of initial recognition.
FVTPL	Other investments in equity instruments, mutual funds, forward exchange contracts (to the extent not designated as a hedging instrument).

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has 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 Company's continuing involvement. 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.

On derecognition of a financial asset in the entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received, receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, if any, is recognised in profit or loss, except in case of equity instruments classified as FVOCI, where such cumulative gain or loss is not recycled to statement of profit and loss.

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, receivables and bank balance.
b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at FVTOCI
c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL) at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, the Company considers all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument and Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation of ECL for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, which reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

For impairment purposes, significant financial assets are tested on individual basis at each reporting date. Other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics. Accordingly, the impairment testing is done on the following basis:

Name of the financial asset	**Impairment Testing Methodology**
Trade Receivables	Expected Credit Loss model (ECL) is applied. The ECL over lifetime of the assets are estimated by using a provision matrix which is based on historical loss rates reflecting current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions which are grouped on the basis of similar credit characteristics such as nature of industry, customer segment, past due status and other factors that are relevant to estimate the expected cash loss from these assets.
Name of the financial asset	**Impairment Testing Methodology**
Other financial assets	When the credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. When there is significant change in credit risk since initial recognition, the impairment is measured based on probability of default over the life time. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 month ECL.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL and as at amortised cost.

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 computation of EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

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 Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Classification	Name of the financial liability
Amortised cost	Borrowings, Trade payables, Interest accrued, Unclaimed / Disputed dividends, Security deposits and other financial liabilities not for trading.
FVTPL	Foreign exchange Forward contracts being derivative contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 and other financial liabilities held for trading.

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.

Financial guarantee contracts
A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at higher of (i) The amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments and (ii) The amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115 – Revenue.

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

Reclassification of financial assets
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. The Company's senior

management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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.

j) Hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to commodity price risk and foreign currency risk. These instruments include commodity futures/forward contracts and foreign exchange forward contracts.

Recognition and Measurement :

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date the contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Changes in fair value are generally recognized in the statement of profit or loss unless the derivative qualifies for hedge accounting.

At the inception of each hedging relationship, the Company formally documents:
a) The risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge
b) The economic relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item
c) The nature of the hedged risk
d) The method for assessing hedge effectiveness

The Company assesses, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the hedging instruments are highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. This assessment is performed at each reporting date. Hedges that meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 are accounted for as follows:

Cash Flow Hedges:

The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity. The ineffective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognized in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss in the same period(s) during which the hedged forecast transaction affects profit or loss (for example, when the forecast sale occurs). If a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss from the hedging instrument is immediately reclassified from equity to profit or loss

Discontinuation of Hedge Accounting:

If the hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, or exercised without replacement or rollover (as part of the documented hedging strategy), or if the designation as a hedge is revoked, or if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is ceased prospectively. The cumulative gain or loss recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs, unless the transaction is no longer expected to occur, in which case it is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

k) Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency spot rates at the date at which the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

l) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost include interest computed using Effective Interest Rate method, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. The Company determines the amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation by applying capitalisation rate to the expenditure incurred on such cost. The capitalisation rate is determined based on the weighted average rate of borrowing cost applicable to the borrowings of the Company which are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of the qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing cost that the Company capitalises during the period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period. All other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

m) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions are complied with.

In case of revenue related grant, the income is recognised on a systematic basis over the period for which it is intended to compensate an expense and is disclosed under "Other operating revenue" or netted off against corresponding expenses wherever appropriate. Receivables of such grants are shown under "Other Financial Assets". Export benefits are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same. Receivables of such benefits are shown under "Other Financial Assets".

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value, shall be presented in the balance sheet by setting up the grant as deferred income. The grant set up as deferred income is recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

n) 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 the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly 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.

Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments clarifies that while determinating the taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments.

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 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. Where there is deferred tax assets arising from carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax created, they are recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

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.

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 other comprehensive income or in 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.

Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

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.

o) Retirement and other employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for short-term employee benefit in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Employee Benefits in connection with Plan amendments, curtailments and settlements, to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost to be updated and to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost or gain or loss on settlement.

Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

Other long term employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by the employees up to the reporting date.

p) Leases

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets

(i) Right of Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date when the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

(ii) Lease Liability

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is generally not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Other Financial Liabilities.

(iii) Short term leases and leases of low value assets

Short term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the lease payment is recognised as an expense based on straight line basis over the lease term

q) Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (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 groups 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.

r) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent asset

Provisions

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

Provisions are discounted, if the effect of the time value of money is material, using pre-tax rates that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, an increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost. These provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Necessary provision for doubtful debts, claims, etc., are made, if realisation of money is doubtful in the judgement of the management.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are disclosed separately.

Show cause notices issued by various Government authorities are considered for evaluation of contingent liabilities only when converted into demand.

Contingent assets

Where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, the Company discloses a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect.

Contingent assets are disclosed but not recognised in the financial statements.

s) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances with original maturity of less than 3 months, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

t) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are presented using indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

Bank borrowings are generally considered to be financing activities. However, where bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand form an integral part of an entity's cash management, bank overdrafts are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash flow statement.

u) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a 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 for bonus shares, as appropriate.

v) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108, who reviews and assesses the financial performance and makes the strategic decisions.

w) Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the date of the acquisition, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at fair values on their acquisition date. Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of aggregate consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets and liabilities. Transaction costs are recognised in profit & loss account.

a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Tangible Assets											Intangible Assets
	Owned Assets									Right of Use Asset	Total	
	Free hold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Lab Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Electrical Fittings	Sub Total	Leasehold Land		
Deemed Cost as at April 1, 2024	-	**3,332.69**	**670.38**	-	-	**42.51**	**3.75**	**321.47**	**4,370.78**	**700.82**	**5,071.60**	-
Additions	-	39.50	19.25	-	-	-	-	-	58.77	-	58.77	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at March 31, 2025	-	**3,372.19**	**689.63**	-	-	**42.51**	**3.75**	**321.47**	**4,429.55**	**700.82**	**5,130.37**	-
Additions	-	157.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	157.68	-	157.68	-
Disposals	-	(24.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24.00)	-	(24.00)	-
Cost as at March 31, 2026	-	**3,505.87**	**689.63**	-	-	**42.51**	**3.75**	**321.47**	**4,563.23**	**700.82**	**5,264.05**	-
Depreciation/Amortisation												
As at March 31, 2024	-	**170.67**	**663.11**	-	-	**36.19**	**3.75**	**240.08**	**1,113.80**	**15.58**	**1,129.38**	-
Charge for the year	-	107.14	0.83	-	-	1.97	0.00	21.07	131.01	7.79	138.80	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	**277.81**	**663.94**	-	-	**38.16**	**3.75**	**261.15**	**1,244.81**	**23.37**	**1,268.18**	-
Charge for the year	-	124.98	5.71	-	-	1.36	-	15.62	147.67	7.79	155.46	-
Disposals	-	(2.89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.89)	-	(2.89)	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	**399.90**	**669.65**	-	-	**39.52**	**3.75**	**276.77**	**1,389.59**	**31.16**	**1,420.75**	-
Net Block												
As at April 1, 2024	-	3,162.02	7.27	-	-	6.32	-	81.39	3,257.00	685.24	3,942.24	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	3,094.38	25.69	-	-	4.35	-	60.32	3,184.74	677.45	3,862.19	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	3,105.97	19.98	-	-	2.99	-	44.70	3,173.64	669.66	3,843.30	-

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
5 Other non-current financial assets		
Security deposits	32.45	20.78
	32.45	**20.78**
6 Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability) - Net		
Deferred Tax Asset		
On Fixed Assets	26.02	90.07
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	**26.02**	**90.07**
7 Inventories		
Stores and spares	10.80	-
Tools and Equipments	1.30	1.95
	12.10	**1.95**
8 Trade receivables*		
Considered good - Secured	-	-
Considered good - Unsecured	0.97	-
	0.97	-

Ageing for trade receivables – current outstanding as at March 31, 2026 is as

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than Six Months	6 Months – 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	0.97	-	-	-	-	0.97
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.97	-	-	-	-	0.97

9 Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	0.13	0.13
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	0.90	7.36
	1.03	**7.49**
10 Other current assets		
Other advances		
GST / Rebate Receivables	3.38	2.08
Prepaid expenses	0.76	0.96
Balances with government authorities	2.07	1.80
Others - Suppliers Advance (including for expenses)	109.41	90.03
	115.62	**94.87**

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
11 Capital		
Authorised Share Capital		
50,00,000 (50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	5,000.00	5,000.00
	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Issued Share Capital		
50,00,000 (50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	5,000.00	5,000.00
	5,000.00	**5,000.00**
Subscribed and fully paid up share capital		
50,00,000 (50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	5,000.00	5,000.00
	5,000.00	**5,000.00**

Notes:

(a) **Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed**		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	50,00,000	50,00,000
Balance at the end of the year	**50,00,000**	**50,00,000**

(b) **Shareholders holding more than 5% of the total share capital**

Name of the share holder	March 31,2026		March 31,2025	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Pondy Oxides and Chemicals Limited	50,00,000	100.00	50,00,000	100.00

(c) **Rights, preferences and restrictions in respect of equity shares issued by the Company**

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.100 each.The equity shares of the company having par value of Rs.100/- rank pari-passu in all respects including voting rights and entitlement to dividend.

(d) **Disclosure of shareholding of promoters as at 31st March is as follows**

Name of the share holder	March 31,2026		March 31,2025		% change during the year
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%	
Pondy Oxide and Chemicals Limited	50,00,000	100	50,00,000	100	-
Total	50,00,000	100	50,00,000	100	

12 Other Equity		
Retained Earnings	(1,241.74)	(1,010.66)
	(1,241.74)	**(1,010.66)**
a) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	(1,010.66)	(789.20)
Net profit/(loss) for the period	(231.08)	(221.46)
Closing balance	**(1,241.74)**	**(1,010.66)**

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
13 Current liabilities - Financial Liabilities: Borrowings*		
Unsecured		
From Others*	108.52	76.17
	108.52	**76.17**

*Loan from Holding company for business purposes which is repayable on demand. Interest is charged @ 7.50% p.a

14 Trade payables		
Dues to Micro and Small enterprises	-	-
Dues to Creditors other than Micro and Small enterprises	6.07	4.50
	6.07	**4.50**

Ageing for trade payables – current outstanding as at March 31, 2026 is as follows :

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than one Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	-	0.02	1.52	-	-	1.54
iii) Disputed dues– MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues– Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Accrued Expenses	4.53	-	-	-	-	4.53
Total	4.53	0.02	1.52	-	-	6.07

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

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than one Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	-	1.55	-	-	-	1.55
iii) Disputed dues– MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues– Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Accrued Expenses	2.95	-	-	-	-	2.95
Total	2.95	1.55	-	-	-	4.50

15 Other current liabilities		
Statutory Dues Payable	0.97	0.78
Advance and deposits from customers	-	6.56
Other payables	157.67	-
	158.64	**7.34**

		For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
16	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Products		
	Manufactured Goods	1.61	3.22
	Sale of Services		
	Rental Income	16.56	15.08
		18.17	18.30
	Other Operating Revenue	8.70	36.14
		26.87	**54.44**
17	**Other income**		
	Interest Income		
	Interest on Fixed deposit	0.12	-
	Miscellaneous income	0.03	0.40
		0.15	**0.40**
18	**Cost of materials consumed**		
	Opening inventory of raw materials	-	-
	Add : Purchases	1.61	-
	Less : Closing inventory of raw materials	-	-
		1.61	**-**
19	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries and wages	-	7.10
	Staff welfare expenses	-	0.25
		-	**7.35**
20	**Finance Cost**		
	Interest on unsecured loans	8.91	8.41
		8.91	**8.41**
21	**Depreciation and amortisation expense**		
	Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	155.46	138.80
		155.46	**138.80**
22	**Other expenses**		
	Repairs and Maintenance		
	Plant and Machinery	0.65	4.29
	Repairs and Maintenance - Vehicles	0.27	1.00
	Factory expenses	9.06	23.74
	Legal and professional charges	2.34	2.15
	Payments to Auditors [refer note 22 (a)]	1.23	1.29
	Communication expenses	0.30	0.19
	Rates and Taxes	4.72	4.60
	Rent	-	0.24
	Travelling and Conveyance	-	0.11
	Loss on fixed assets sold / scrapped / written off	8.31	-
	Miscellaneous Expenses	1.19	2.05
		28.07	**39.66**

	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
22 (a) Payment to auditors		
Statutory Audit fees	1.00	1.00
Limited Review Audit	0.15	0.25
Other Certifications	0.08	0.04
	1.23	**1.29**

23 Income tax expense

(a) Income tax expense

Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax adjustments	64.05	82.08
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**64.05**	**82.08**
Income tax expense	**64.05**	**82.08**

b) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations	(167.03)	(139.38)
Income tax expense	-	-
Effect of expenses/income that are not deductible/taxable in determining taxable profit	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-

c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

Deferred tax		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-

d) Movement of deferred tax expense for the year ended March 31,2026

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	90.07	(64.05)	-	26.02
	90.07	(64.05)	-	26.02

e) Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 31,2025

Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	172.15	(82.08)	-	90.07
Total	172.15	(82.08)	-	90.07

	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025

24 Earnings per share

	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(231.08)	(221.46)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	50,00,000	50,00,000
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	(4.62)	(4.43)
Diluted earnings per share (Rs)	(4.62)	(4.43)

25 Disclosures required by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(b) The delayed payments of principal amount paid beyond the appointed date during the	-	-
(c) Interest actually paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act	-	-
(d) Normal Interest due and payable during the year, for all the delayed payments, as per the agreed terms	-	-
(e) Total interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid	-	-

*This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group.

26 Commitments and contingent liability

As per the NCLT Order dated 12th Jan 2023, the contingent liabilities and commitments, claims and obligation, corporate guarantees and legal proceedings initiated against the company stand extinguished and accordingly no outflow of economic benefits is expected in respect thereof. The order further provides that the implementation of resolution plan will not affect the rights of the company to recover any amount due to the company and there shall be no set off of any such amount recoverable by the company against any liability discharged or extinguished.

27 Financial instruments

Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Company will be able to continue as going concern, while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, long-term borrowings and other short-term borrowings.

For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders.

Gearing Ratio:	**March 31,2026**	**March 31,2025**
Debt	-	-
Less: Cash and bank balances	-	-
Net debt	-	-
Total equity	3,758.26	3,989.34
Gearing ratio (%)	0.00%	0.00%

Categories of Financial Instruments	**March 31,2026**	**March 31,2025**
Financial assets		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	1.03	7.49
b. Mandatorily measured at FVTPL	-	-
Financial liabilities		
a. Measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings (current)	108.52	76.17
Trade payables	6.07	4.50
b. Mandatorily measured at FVTPL	-	-

Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using natural hedging financial instruments and forward contracts to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Company's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, the use of financial derivatives, and the investment of excess liquidity. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company actively manages its currency and interest rate exposure through its finance division and uses derivative instruments such as forward contracts, wherever required, to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

Foreign currency risk management

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company actively manages its currency rate exposures through a centralised treasury division and uses natural hedging principles to mitigate the risks from such exposures. The use of derivative instruments, if any, is subject to limits and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

It is the policy of the company to enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to cover (a) repayments of specific foreign currency borrowings; (b) the risk associated with anticipated sales and purchase transactions, taking into account the natural hedging on imports & exports and cost of currency to be recovered from the customers as per Sale Contract.

Disclosure of hedged and unhedged foreign currency exposure

Since there was no Foreign currency transaction during this financial year and the previous financial year the requirement of disclosure is not applicable

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenues from its operations. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports and cost of borrowings and consequently may increase the cost of financing the Company's capital expenditures. The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 2%, which represents

management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2% change in foreign currency rates.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

Interest rate risk management
The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrow funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied. Further, in appropriate cases, the Company also effects changes in the borrowing arrangements to convert floating interest rates to fixed interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis
The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

Credit risk management
Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a customer contract or financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities primarily trade receivables and from its financing/ investing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual fund investments and foreign exchange transactions. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

Exposure to credit risk
The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure is the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables, margin money and other financial assets excluding equity investments.

(a) Trade Receivables
The Company has credit evaluation policy for each customer and, based on the evaluation, credit limit of each customer is defined. Wherever the Company assesses the credit risk as high, the exposure is backed by either bank, guarantee/letter of credit or security deposits.

The Company does not have higher concentration of credit risks to a single customer. As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default in payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

(b) Investments, Derivative Instruments, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank Deposits
Credit Risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with the banks/financial institutions is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks/financial institutions, who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic rating agencies.

Credit Risk on Derivative Instruments is generally low as the Company enters into the Derivative Contracts with the reputed Banks.

Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved banks/ financial institutions/ counterparty. Investments primarily include bank deposits, investment in units of quoted mutual funds issued by high investment grade funds etc. These bank deposits, mutual funds and counterparties have low credit risk. The Company has standard operating procedures and investment policy for deployment of surplus liquidity, which allows investment in bank deposits, debt securities and mutual fund schemes of debt and arbitrage categories and restricts the exposure in equity markets.

Offsetting related disclosures
Offsetting of cash and cash equivalents to borrowings as per the consortium agreement is available only to the bank in the event of a default. Company does not have the right to offset in case of the counter party's bankruptcy, therefore, these disclosures are not required.

Liquidity risk management
Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit and mutual funds, which carry minimal mark to market risks. The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Liquidity tables
The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

March 31,2026	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Trade payables	6.07	-	-	6.07
	6.07	**-**	**-**	**6.07**

March 31,2025	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Carrying amount
Trade payables	4.50	-	-	4.50
	4.50	**-**	**-**	**4.50**

28 Related party disclosure

a) List of parties having significant influence

Holding company	Pondy Oxides and Chemials Limited
Subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures
Entities in which directors are interested	POCL Future Tech Private Limited Metier Enterprises (India) Private Limited
Directors	Mr. Ashish Bansal Mr. K Kumaravel Mr. B Vijay

b) Transactions during the year March 31,2026 is as follows :

S.No.	Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Entities in which directors are interested
1	Loan Received	307.38	-
2	Loan Repaid	283.05	-
3	Interest Paid	8.91	-
4	Rent Received	16.56	-
5	Professional Charges Paid	8.70	-
6	Sales	1.61	1.61

Transactions during the year March 31,2025 is as follows :

S.No.	Nature of transactions	Holding Company	Entities in which directors are interested
1	Loan Received	239.13	-
2	Loan Repaid	210.63	-
3	Interest Paid	8.41	-
4	Rent Received	15.08	-

c) Balances at the end of the year

	Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
	Loans		
1	Pondy Oxides and Chemials Limited	108.52	76.17

29 Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31,2026	For the year ended March 31,2025	Change	Reason
a) Current ratio (in times)	Current asset	Current liabilities *	0.47	1.19	-60.50%	Due to increase in current liabilities
b) Debt equity ratio (in times)	Long term debt **	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	NA
c) Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning available for debt service #	Debt service	-	-	-	NA
b) Return on equity ratio (in times)	Net profit after tax	Shareholder's Equity	(0.06)	(0.06)	0.00%	NA
e) Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Sale of Products	Average inventory	0.23	0.91	-74.73%	Due to decrease in sale of goods
f) Trade receivable turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	54.84	-	100.00%	Due to increase in trade receivable
g) Trade payable turnover ratio (in times)	Net purchases	Average trade payable	0.30	-	100.00%	Due to increase purchase
h) Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital @	(0.77)	0.59	-230.51%	Due to decrease in revenue
i) Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	(859.99)	(406.80)	111.40%	Due to decrease in revenue
c) Return on capital employed (in times)	Profit before exceptional items, tax and finance cost	Capital employed @@	(0.04)	(0.03)	33.33%	Due to decrease EBIT during the year
k) Return on investments (in times)	Returns from investment ^	Cost of investment	-	-	-	NA

* Current liabilities excluding Current maturities of Long Term Debt
** Long term debt including Current maturities of Long Term Debt
# Earning available for Debt service = Net profit before tax + Non cash expenses like depreciation and amortisation + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of fixed assets, etc
Debt service = Finance cost + Principal repayment made for non current borrowing
@ Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities (excluding Current maturities of long-term debt)
@@ Capital employed = Net worth + Debt + Deferred tax liability
^ Return from investment = Increase/(Decrease) in value of investment + Income from investment

30 Other statutory information

a) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company

b) As at March 31,2026, the register of charges of the Company as available in records of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) includes charges that were created/modified since the inception of the Company. There are certain charges which are historic in nature and it involves practical challenges in obtaining no-objection certificates (NOCs) from the charge holders of such charges, despite repayment of the underlying loans. The Company is in the continuous process of filing the charge satisfaction e-form with MCA, within the timelines, as and when it receives NOCs from the respective charge holders,

c) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

d) There is no income surrendered or disclosed during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in the books of account.

e) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

f) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested any fund to any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall: (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

g) The company has a holding company, but does not have subsidiary company. However the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 have complied with.

h) The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

i) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

j) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off as per Companies Act, 2013.

31 Recent Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) pronouncements

The 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. The MCA vide notification dated 1 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Second Amendment Rules, 2025, which amended certain accounting standards effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1

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

Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

These amendments require clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The company does not have any supplier finance

Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21

The amended Ind AS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

32 Previous year figures have been re-grouped/re-classified wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the board

Ashish Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01543967

K.Kumaravel
Director & Company Secretary
DIN: 00664405

Vijay Balakrishnan
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026

For M/s. L. Mukundan and Associates
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No.010283S)

L. Mukundan
Partner
M.No.204372

L MUKUNDAN & ASSOCIATES * CHENNAI-6 FRN: 010283S * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Chennai
Date : May 26, 2026