



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **SG Super 101 Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026 and the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31.03.2026, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2026 and profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended 31.03.2026.

Basis for Opinion

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



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating



effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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



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

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

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for matters stated in Para (i) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014 (as amended);
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of changes in equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year.



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

- i. The company did not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements
- ii. The Company did not have any long term derivative contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other source or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether, recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.



- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the company.
- i) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year ended 31 March 2026, has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which is operated by a third-party software service provider and has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, in the absence of any information on existence of audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level in the 'Independent Service Auditor's Assurance Report on the Description of Controls, their Design and Operating Effectiveness' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with SAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organization), we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature with respect to the database of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For: Ashok Kumar Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration – 002777N)


(CA. Amit Bansal)
Partner, F.C.A
Membership No. 506269



Place: New Delhi
Date: 30/04/2026
UDIN: 26506269AIUSGR7004

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure as referred in paragraph (1) 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of SG Super 101 Private Limited the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026, we report that:

- i. The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (i) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. (a) The company does not have any inventories during the year, so clause (ii) (a) of CARO 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have sanctioned working capital limits from banks. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has not made investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loan, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(iii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investment or granted any loans, guarantees or security to any party, accordingly reporting under clause 3(iv) is not applicable to the Company.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. As informed to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act 2013, in respect of the activities carried on by the Company. Therefore the provision of Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.



- vii. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-tax, , Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax (GST), Cess and any other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities to the extent applicable and further, there are no undisputed statutory dues payable for the period of more than six months from the date they become payable as at 31st March 2026.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no undisputed amount payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, wealth tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and other material statutory dues were in arrears as on 31st March 2026 for a period of more than six months from date they became payable.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any loan or borrowing from banks, Financial Institutions, debenture holders and Government. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable
- x. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud on or by the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor we have been informed of any such case by the Management. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (c) According to information and explanation given to us, no whistle-blower complaint has been received during the year by the Company.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the record of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and relevant details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act and rules applicable, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the record of the company, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the record of the company, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.



Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

- xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted we are of opinion that the company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the order is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Ashok Kumar Goyal & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration – 002777N)


(CA. Amit Bansal)
Partner, F.C.A
Membership No. 506269



Place: New Delhi
Dated: 30/04/2026
UDIN: 26506269AIUSGR7004

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of SG Super 101 Private Limited.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **SG Super 101 Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31.03.2026.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal financial controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

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



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

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

For Ashok Kumar Goyal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration – 02777N)


(CA. Amit Bansal)
Partner, F.C.A
Membership No. 506269
Place: New Delhi
Dated: 30/04/2026
UDIN: 26506269AIUSGR7004



Standalone Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2026

		(₹ in lakhs)		
S. No.	Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
I.	ASSETS			
(1)	<u>Non-current assets</u>		-	-
	Total non-current assets		-	-
(2)	<u>Current assets</u>			
(a)	Financial assets:			
	(i) Cash and cash equivalents	2	-	-
	(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	3	10.79	10.19
	(iii) Other financial assets		0.01	-
	Total current assets		10.80	10.19
	Total Assets		10.80	10.19
II.	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1)	<u>Equity</u>			
(a)	Equity share capital	4(a)	10.00	10.00
(b)	Other equity	4(b)	0.31	(0.01)
	Total equity		10.31	9.99
(2)	<u>Current liabilities</u>			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables			
	- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	5	0.45	0.20
(b)	Current tax liabilities (net)	6	0.04	-
	Total current liabilities		0.49	0.20
	Total Equity and Liabilities		10.80	10.19

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial
As per our report of even date attached.

For Ashok Kumar Goyal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002777N

Amit Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 506289

Place: New Delhi
Date: 30/04/2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Amit Thakur
Director
DIN : 10732682

Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN : 10067312

Standalone statement of profit and loss for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

(₹ in lakhs, except EPS)

S. No.	Particulars	Notes	For Year ended March 31, 2026	For Year ended March 31, 2025
I	Income			
II	Revenue from operations		-	-
III	Other Income	7	0.68	0.19
	Total Income (I +II)		0.68	0.19
IV	Expenses			
	(a) Other expenses	8	0.25	0.20
	Total expenses		0.25	0.20
V	Profit before tax (III - IV)		0.43	(0.01)
VI	Tax expense:			
	(a) Current tax		0.11	-
	Total tax expense		0.11	-
VII	Net profit after tax (V-VI)		0.32	(0.01)
VIII	Other comprehensive income		-	-
	Total other comprehensive income		-	-
IX	Total comprehensive income for the period (VII+VIII)		0.32	(0.01)
X	Earnings per share (face value of ₹ 10 each)			
	(a) Basic	9	0.32	(0.01)
	(b) Diluted	9	0.32	(0.01)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone

For Ashok Kumar Goyal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002777N


Amit Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 506269



Place: New Delhi
Date: 30/04/2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED


Amit Thakur
Director
DIN : 10732682


Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN : 10067312

SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED
H No. 37, Ground Floor, Hargovind Enclave, East Delhi, Delhi, India, 110092
CIN : U24109DL2024PTC435054

Standalone statement of cash flows for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	0.43	(0.01)
Adjustments for:		
Interest income on fixed deposits	(0.68)	(0.19)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(0.25)	(0.20)
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Movement in other financial assets	(0.01)	-
Movement in Trade Payables	0.25	0.20
Cash generated from operations	(0.01)	-
Income tax paid	(0.07)	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	(0.08)	-
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received :	0.68	0.19
Proceeds / (investment) in fixed deposits (net)	(0.60)	(10.19)
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities (B)	0.08	(10.00)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	-	10.00
Net cash from financing activities (C)	-	10.00
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For Ashok Kumar Goyal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002777N

Amit Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 506269



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Amit Thakur
Director
DIN : 10732682

Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN : 10067312

Place: New Delhi

Date: 30-04-2026

SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

H No. 37, Ground Floor, Hargovind Enclave, East Delhi, Delhi, India, 110092
CIN : U24109DL2024PTC435054

Standalone statement of changes in equity for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated	
	Number of shares	Amount
Issue of equity shares of ₹ 10 each during the period		
Balances as at April 1, 2024 of Rs 10 each	-	-
Changes during the year ended March 31, 2025	1,00,000.00	10.00
Balance as at Mar 31, 2025	1,00,000.00	10.00
Changes during the year ended March 31, 2026	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1,00,000.00	10.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Money received against Share Warrants	Total
	Securities premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Share option outstanding account		
Balance as at April 1, 2024			-			-
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025			(0.01)			(0.01)
Balance as at March 31, 2025			(0.01)			(0.01)
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2026	-	-	0.32	-	-	0.32
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	-	0.31	-	-	0.31

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements
As per our report of even date attached.

For Ashok Kumar Goyal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002777N

Amit Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 506269



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Amit Thakur
Director
DIN : 10732682

Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN : 10067312

Place: New Delhi

Date: 30/04/2026

SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

		(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)	
Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	Bank deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but remaining maturity less than 12 months	10.79	10.19
	Total	10.79	10.19

3 Other financial assets

		(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)	
Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	Interest accrued but not due on bank deposits	0.01	-
	Total	0.01	-

SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

2 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Bank deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months but remaining maturity less than 12 months	10.79	10.19
Total	10.79	10.19

3 Other financial assets

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Interest accrued but not due on bank deposits	0.01	-
Total	0.01	-

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)			
	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount

4 Equity

4(a) Equity share capital

Authorised capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 10 each)

1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00

Issued capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 10 each)

1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00

Subscribed and fully paid up capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 10 each)

1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00
1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding as at March 31, 2026:

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)			
	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity share capital				
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	1,00,000	10.00	-	-
Add: Issue of equity shares during the period of ₹ 10 each (see note (ii) (a))	-	-	1,00,000	10.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,000	10.00	1,00,000	10.00

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

- (a) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:-

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
SG Mart Limited	1,00,000	100.00	1,00,000.00	100.00
(Alongwith 06 nominees held with each one share)				

4(b) Other equity

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(0.01)	-
Add: Total comprehensive income for the year	0.32	(0.01)
Balance at the end of the year	0.31	(0.01)

SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

5 Trade payables (Current)

(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)	-	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	0.45	0.20
	0.45	0.20

Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction :

(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	0.45	-	-	-	0.45
Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	0.45	-	-	-	0.45

Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction :

(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.20
Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.20

6 Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	0.04	-
Total	0.04	-

A Standalone statement of profit and loss:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026
(i) Profit and Loss section		
(a) Current tax	0.11	-
(b) Deferred tax (credit)/charge	-	-
(c) Adjustment of tax relating to earlier year	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the standalone statement of profit and loss	0.11	-
(ii) Other comprehensive income (OCI) section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:		
(a) Net gain/(loss) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-	-
Tax Charged to OCI	-	-

Numerical reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit/ (loss) before tax at the latest statutory enacted tax rate in India to income tax expense reported is as follows:

B

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2026
Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	0.43	-
Applicable tax rate for the Company	25.168%	25.168%
Expected income tax expense	0.11	-
Increase/(reduction) in taxes on account of:		
(i) Items not deductible	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-
Tax expense as reported	0.11	-

SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

7 Other income

(₹ in lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on financial assets carried of at amortised Cost		
(a) Interest Income on fixed deposits	0.68	0.19
Total	0.68	0.19

8 Other expenses

(₹ in lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Payment to Auditors as		
Statutory Audit fees	0.24	0.20
(b) Professional & Consultancy Fee	0.02	-
Total	0.25	0.20

9 Earnings per equity shares

The following table reflects the profit and shares data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

(₹ in lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	0.32	(0.01)
(b) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,00,000	1,00,000
(c) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	1,00,000	1,00,000
(d) Nominal value of equity shares	10.00	10.00
(e) Basic earnings per share (₹) (a/b)	0.32	(0.01)
(f) Diluted earnings per share (₹) (a/c)	0.32	(0.01)

SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

10 Related party transactions

(a) Details of related parties:

Name of related parties

(ii) Holding Company

SG Mart Limited

(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Amit Thakur, Director (w.e.f. August 31, 2024)

Mr. Dhruv Gupta, Director (w.e.f. August 6, 2024)

Mr. Arun Agarwal (w.e.f. August 8, 2025)

Mr. Shiv Kumar Bansal, Director (w.e.f. Aug 6, 2024 to July 31, 2025)

(b) Transactions during the year

(₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Holding company	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Relatives of KMP	Enterprise in which KMP and their relatives are interested	Total
Issue of equity share capital					
SG Mart Limited	C.Y.	-	-	-	-
(Alongwith 06 nominees held with each one share)	P.Y.	10.00	-	-	10.00
Total (C.Y.)		-	-	-	10.00

11 Fair value measurements

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at Mar 31, 2026 .

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets - Current				
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	10.79	-	10.19
Other financial assets	-	0.01	-	-
Total financial assets	-	10.80	-	10.19
Financial liabilities-Current				
Trade payable	-	0.45	-	0.20
Total financial liabilities	-	0.45	-	0.20

(a) Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, security deposits included in level 3.

(b) Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

All the financial asset and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, carrying value is an approximation of their respective fair value.

SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

12 Additional Regulatory Information

- (a) The amount due to Micro and small enterprises as defined in "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as below :

Particulars	₹ in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
(ii) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest-due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest remaining due and payable to suppliers disallowable as deductible expenditure under Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-
Total	-	-

(b) Corporate social responsibility

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company does not meet the prescribed criteria for applicability of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Accordingly, no amount is required to be spent on CSR activities during the year

(c) Financial Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

Particulars	Change (%)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Current Ratio Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities	-57.03%	21.89	50.94
(ii) Debt-Equity Ratio* Debt-Equity Ratio = Net Debt ⁽¹⁾ / Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA
(iii) Debt Service Coverage Ratio Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt service ⁽²⁾ / Debt service ⁽³⁾	NA	NA	NA
(iv) Return on Equity Ratio Return on Equity Ratio = Net Profit after tax / Average shareholder's equity	2939.57%	0.03	(0.00)
(v) Inventory turnover ratio Inventory turnover ratio = Sales / Average closing inventory	NA	NA	NA
(vi) Trade receivables turnover ratio Trade receivables turnover ratio = Sales / Average closing trade receivables	NA	NA	NA
(vii) Trade payables turnover ratio Trade payables turnover ratio = Net purchases / Average closing trade payables	NA	NA	NA
(viii) Net capital turnover ratio Net capital turnover ratio = Sales / Working capital	NA	NA	NA
(ix) Net Profit Ratio Net Profit Ratio = Profit after tax / Sales	NA	NA	NA
(x) Return on capital employed Return on capital employed = Earning before interest and taxes / Capital employed	2620.19%	3.12%	-0.12%
(xi) Return on investment Return on investment = Income generated from invested funds / average invested funds in treasury investments	NA	NA	NA

Explanation of formulas used in calculating ratios :

- (1) Net debt includes borrowings (long term and short term) net of cash & cash equivalents and bank balances.
- (2) Earnings available for debt service includes profit after tax, finance costs, depreciation and other non cash expense.
- (3) Debt service includes finance costs paid and principal repayment of borrowings (long term and short term).
- (4) Earning before interest and taxes includes Profit before tax plus depreciation
- (5) Capital employed includes Tangible net worth (Total assets - total liability - intangible assets), net debt and deferred tax liability.

Reason for Change

(i) Current Ratio : Due to increase in liabilities

(ii) Return on Equity Ratio : The increase in Return on Equity during the year is primarily attributable to higher interest income, which resulted in increased profit for the

(iii) Return on capital employed : The increase is primarily attributable to higher interest income, which resulted in increased profit for the year.



SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

- (d) **Relationship with struck off companies**
The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.
- (e) **Compliance with number of layers of companies**
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013
- (f) **Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements**
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current financial year.
- (g) **Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium**
The Company has not borrowed fund and share premium during the reporting year.
- (h) **Willful defaulter**
The Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or consortium thereof in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the RBI.
- (i) **Details of benami property held**
There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (j) **Details of crypto currency or virtual currency**
The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the reporting year.
- (k) **Valuation of Property, plant & equipment and intangible asset**
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.
- (l) **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies**
There is no charge or satisfaction of charge which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (m) **Undisclosed income**
The Company do not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or not disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (n) **Maintenance of Audit Trail log**
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.
- The Company, in respect of financial year ended 31 March 2026, has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except for instances mentioned below. The Company did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, other than the consequential impact of the exceptions given below. Furthermore, except for matters mentioned below the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
- The accounting software used for maintenance of accounting records is operated by a third-party software service provider and in the absence of any information on existence of audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level in the 'Independent Service Auditor's Assurance Report on the Description of Controls, their Design and Operating Effectiveness' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with SAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organization), we are unable to demonstrate whether audit trail feature with respect to the database of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year. It was also validated that Company's users did not have access to the said software's database, to make any direct changes to the database in the said period.

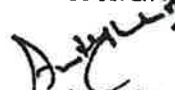
13 There are no other material subsequent events that occurred after the reporting date.

For Ashok Kumar Goyal & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 002777N


Amit Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 506269
UDIN :



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SG SUPER 101 PRIVATE LIMITED


Amit Thakur
Director
DIN : 10732682


Arun Agarwal
Director
DIN : 10087312

Place: New Delhi

Date: 30/04/2026

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1(i) Company background

SG Super 101 Private Limited ('the Company') is a private company located in India, having its registered office situated at H No. 37, Ground Floor, Hargovind Enclave, East Delhi, East Delhi, East Delhi, Delhi, India, 110092. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of trading of building material products.

1(ii) Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to the financial year presented in these financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended from time to time as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, the relevant provision of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

(b) Basis of Preparation

The standalone financial statements have been prepared in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting year.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

(c) Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years affected.

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

The amount of total deferred tax assets could change if estimates of projected future taxable income or if tax regulations undergo a change.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Standalone Statement of Profit or Loss.

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty.

Therefore, the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Standalone Statement of Profit or Loss.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of PPE at the end of each reporting year. The factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments and product life-cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Consequently, the future depreciation charge could be revised and thereby could have an impact on the profit of the future years.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation ('DBO') are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of derivative and other financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, that are not traded in an active market, is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgements in selection of a method in making assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date and in identifying the most appropriate estimate of fair value when a wide range of fair value measurements are possible.

(d) Operating cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

(e) Foreign currency transaction

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹), which is functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

(f) Revenue recognition

The revenue is recognised once the entity is satisfied that the performance obligation & control are transferred to the customers.

(i) Sale of goods

The Company derives revenue from Sale of Goods and revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. The Company recognises revenue at point in time.

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which we may be entitled.

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

(g) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each year adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting year. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

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

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

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. In this case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

(h) Leases

As a lessee

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

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

(i) Impairment of assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the assets does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the highest of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents and Cash Flow Statement

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

Short term borrowings, repayments and advances having maturity of three months or less, are shown as net in cash flow statement.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (First in First Out -FIFO basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes cost of purchase, all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including indirect levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Finished goods include appropriate proportion of overheads.

Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Rejection and scrap

Rejection and scrap are valued at net realisable value.

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

(l) Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Cost is inclusive of inward freight, duties and taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition or construction. All upgradation / enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit or Loss during the reporting year in which they are incurred.

Projects under which property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets.

Capital work-in-progress

Projects under which tangible fixed assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful life of various property, plant and equipment is as under:-

- (a) Buildings (RCC Frame structures) - 60 years
- (b) Buildings (Other than RCC Frame structures) - 30 years
- (c) Plant and machinery- 15 Years
- (d) Vehicles- 8 years
- (e) Furniture and fixtures- 10 years
- (f) Office equipment- 5 years
- (g) Computers - 3 years

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of Property, plant & equipment is reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

(m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful life on straight line method as follows:

- (a) Computer software - 3 to 6 years

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation year are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation year is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented in case of share splits.

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting year.

(p) 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 recognised 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. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

(q) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity, compensated absences and performance incentives.

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting year and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance Sheet.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:

- (a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the year in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting year using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting year that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting year, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

Defined contribution plans: The Company's contribution to provident fund are considered as defined contribution plans and are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees.

Defined benefit plans: For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income in the year in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average year until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(r) Borrowings

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

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

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting year. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting year with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting year and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

(s) Borrowing costs

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

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

(t) Financial instruments – initial recognition, subsequent measurement and impairment

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

A. Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

The classification criteria of the Company for debt and equity instruments is provided as under:

(a) Debt instruments

Depending upon the business model of the Company, debt instruments can be classified under following categories:

- Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(b) Equity instruments

The equity instruments can be classified as:

- Equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Equity instruments and derivatives are normally measured at FVTPL. However, on initial recognition, an entity may make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present in OCI the subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument within the scope of Ind AS -109.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

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Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- (a) **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
- (b) **Fair value through other comprehensive income:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
- (c) **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the year in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Investment in equity shares

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Investment in subsidiary

Investment in subsidiary are measured at cost less impairment loss, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of such investment, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Expected credit loss are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the following:

- (a) the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from default events on financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after reporting date); or
- (b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivable. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed.

Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to other income.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

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

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

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

B. Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following measurement categories:

- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

(ii) Measurement

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

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. At initial recognition, such financial liabilities are recognised at fair value.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are, at each reporting date, measured at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities measured at Amortized Cost :

At initial recognition, all financial liabilities other than fair valued through profit and loss are recognised initially at fair value less transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of financial liability. Transaction costs of financial liability carried at fair value through profit or loss is expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the year of the financial liabilities using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down.

(iii) De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

C. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

D. Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the end of each year. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

(u) Segment information

The Company is in the business of Trading of Building Material Products and hence there is only one reportable operating segment as per 'Ind-AS 108 : Operating Segments'.

1(iii) Recent Accounting Developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.