INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
INDO FARM EQUIPMENT LIMITED
(CIN: L29219CH1994PLC015132)

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Indo Farm Equipment Limited** (the 'Company'), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to Standalone financial statement, including summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('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 ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31st, 2026 and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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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 on the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

4. The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon. The Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

   In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   When we read the Company's annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Management and Board of Directors Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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

   (i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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.

   (ii) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   (iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management and Board of Directors.

   (iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of Standalone Financial Statements 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 standalone 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.

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



9. 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.

10. 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.

11. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone 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

12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give report in the **Annexure II**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

13. 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.

    (c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 March 31st, 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 with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure I**.

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as on March 31st, 2026 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note No. 44 to the standalone financial statements;

ii. The Company has made provisions, as required under the law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

iii. No amount was required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31st, 2026.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise,

- that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend 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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall,

- whether, directly or indirectly, lend 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 have been 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 declared or paid during the year by the Company in compliance with section 123 of the Act.

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vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31st, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged / administrative access rights. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

14. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For Deepak Jindal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 023023N



CA Onkar Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 514746
UDIN: 26514746DJFJSS2182

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 21.05.2026

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Indo Farm Equipment Limited for the year ended 31st March 2026

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act')

(Referred to in paragraph 13(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of **Indo Farm Equipment Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31st, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management and Board of Directors Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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 ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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

3. 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 Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of financial control with reference to financial statement, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. 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 financial control with reference to financial statement were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the financial control with reference to financial statement and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of financial control with reference to financial statement includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial

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control, 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.

5. 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 control system with reference to standalone financial statement.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

6. A Company's financial control with reference to standalone financial statement is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statement 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statement, 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 financial control with reference to financial statement to future periods are subject to the risk that the financial control with reference to financial statement may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31st March 2026, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting 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 (the "Guidance Note").

For Deepak Jindal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 023023N

DEEPAK JINDAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN023023N
CHANDIGARH

CA Onkar Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 514746
UDIN: 26514746DJFJSS2182

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 21.05.2026

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Indo Farm Equipment Limited for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Referred to in paragraph 12 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

i. (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
B. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

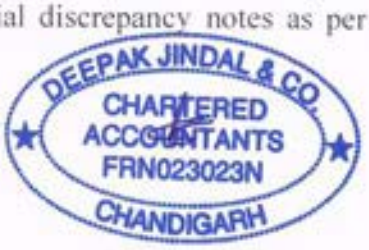
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) or Intangible Assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company as at March 31st, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable, and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No material discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company and external reports, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks are prima facie in agreement with the books of account of the Company and there is no material discrepancy notes as per our professional judgement.



iii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments, provided any guarantee or security or granted any secured loans or secured or unsecured advances in the nature of loans, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year except to the subsidiary company in respect of which the requisite information is below:

Particulars	Investments	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in Nature of Loans*
Aggregate amount granted / provided / made during the year					
Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	171.48
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases					
Subsidiary	6,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	-	116.99

**Includes interest net of TDS*

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion the investments made and the terms and conditions of the loans granted / outstanding, guarantee given during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of loans and advances in nature of loans no schedule of repayment had been stipulated.

(d) In respect of loans and advances in nature of loans no amount is overdue.

(e) There were no loans which had fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, in respect of investments made and loans, guarantees and security given by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") have been complied with.

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its manufactured goods and services provided by it and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.



vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us. The particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31st, 2026 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount (in Rs. Lacs)	Period	Forum where Dispute is Pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	3.27	Assessment Year 2016-17	Rectification pending u/s 154 with Assessing Officer
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	8.48	Assessment Year 2018-19	Rectification pending u/s 154 with Assessing Officer
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty*	-	November 2003 - January 2005	Custom Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

*Excise cases related to years November 2003-January 2005 was already decided in favour of Company by Commissioner (Appeals), Customs and Central Excise, Chandigarh and the demand was deleted. However, the department has elected to file appeal against order with Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT).

#Net of amount deposited

The management is hopeful that, same will be decided in favour of company and no material liability will devolve on the company in respect of these matters.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the period.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender as at the balance sheet date.

(b) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

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(d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under the Act.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor / secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT–4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) There are no whistle blower complaints received during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the year under audit.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.



xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c)The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) As represented by the management, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note No. 50 to the standalone financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a year of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.



xxi. The reporting under Clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Deepak Jindal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 023023N

DEEPAK JINDAL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN023023N
CHANDIGARH

CA Onkar Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 514746
UDIN: 26514746DJFJSS2182

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 21.05.2026

Indo Farm Equipment Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

(All amounts in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	3(a)	20,163.23	20,647.54
Capital Work-in-Progress	3(b)	2,944.78	918.19
Other Intangible Assets	4	880.24	672.49
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	6,525.23	6,517.28
Loans	6	-	499.76
Other Financial Assets	7	133.26	255.11
Other Assets	9	140.18	78.00
Total Non-Current Assets		**30,786.93**	**29,588.37**
Current Assets			
Inventories	10	17,912.47	17,296.55
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	11	11,790.21	10,775.35
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12(a)	5,614.07	4,585.06
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	12(b)	301.20	2,690.40
Loans	6	179.37	275.80
Other Financial Assets	7	-	-
Income Tax Assets	13	26.73	26.73
Other Assets	9	1,353.35	943.31
Total Current Assets		**37,177.40**	**36,593.19**
Total Assets		**67,964.33**	**66,181.56**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	14	4,805.16	4,805.16
Other Equity		48,969.41	46,738.40
Total Equity		**53,774.57**	**51,543.56**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	512.64	1,353.66
Other Financial Liabilities	16	449.56	404.58
Lease Liability		91.29	110.31
Deferred Tax Liability	8	489.11	88.11
Provisions	17	543.65	383.05
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**2,086.26**	**2,339.72**

DEEPAK JINDAL & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN023023N CHANDIGARH

Indo Farm Equipment Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

(All amounts in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	7,981.15	8,180.61
Trade Payables			
Total Outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	18	320.35	280.87
Total Outstanding dues other than Micro and small enterprises	18	2,816.57	2,968.40
Other Financial Liabilities	16	545.33	475.52
Lease Liability		35.27	35.10
Other Current Liabilities	19	122.50	95.35
Provisions	17	142.24	119.68
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	140.10	142.74
Total Current Liabilities		**12,103.50**	**12,298.27**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**67,964.33**	**66,181.56**

The accompanying notes 1 to 52 are an integral part of these standalone financial statements

For Indo Farm Equipment Limited
CIN: L29219CH1994PLC015132

R.S. Khadwalia
Chairman cum Managing Director
(DIN: 00062154)

Anshul Khadwalia
Director
(DIN: 05243344)

Varun Sharma
Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: FNHPS7649L)

Navpreet Kaur
Company Secretary
(PAN: ANMPK5801G)

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 21.05.2026

As per our report of even date
For Deepak Jindal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 023023N

DEEPAK JINDAL & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN023023N CHANDIGARH

Onkar Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 514746
UDIN: 26514746DJFJSS2182

Indo Farm Equipment Limited

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

(All amounts in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31st March 2026	Year Ended 31st March 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	20	41,953.84	36,676.99
Other Income (Net)	21	517.77	289.91
Total (A)		**42,471.61**	**36,966.90**
EXPENSES			
Raw Material Consumed	22	26,340.83	23,858.06
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress	23	-419.54	-1,234.27
Employee Benefit Expense	24	4,809.79	3,753.36
Finance Cost	25	1,014.77	1,429.50
Depreciation and Amortization	3 & 4	1,221.19	1,076.98
Other Expenses	26	6,390.74	5,589.08
Total (B)		**39,357.79**	**34,472.71**
Profit Before Tax (A - B)		**3,113.83**	**2,494.19**
Tax Expense	8		
Current Tax		544.05	456.03
Deferred Tax		104.12	-373.64
MAT Utilisation / (Recognition)		278.76	150.32
Profit for the Year		**2,186.90**	**2,261.48**
Other Comprehensive Income	8		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		62.23	-0.06
Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-18.12	0.02
Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year (Net of Tax)		**44.11**	**-0.04**
Total Comprehensive income for the period		**2,231.01**	**2,261.44**
Earnings per equity share (Restated) (Refer Note 48)			
Basic (Rs.)		4.55	5.48
Diluted (Rs.)		4.55	5.48

The accompanying notes 1 to 52 are an integral part of these standalone financial statements

For Indo Farm Equipment Limited
CIN: L29219CH1994PLC015132

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Onkar Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 514746
UDIN: 26514746DJFJSS2182

Indo Farm Equipment Limited

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2026

(All amounts in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2026	Year Ended 31st March 2025
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Profit Before Tax & Extra-Ordinary Items	3,113.83	2,494.19
Adjustments For		
Depreciation	1,221.19	1,076.98
Provision for Employees Retirement Benefits	229.53	106.33
Provision for Warranties & Servicing Costs	15.86	3.33
Gain on Investments through FVTPL	-7.95	-1.87
Interest on Lease Liability	14.54	16.25
Loss / (Profit) on Sale of Fixed Assets	-30.78	-0.06
Interest Income	-405.13	-210.27
Interest on Borrowings	1,000.23	1,429.50
Dividend Received	-0.59	-0.53
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**5,150.73**	**4,913.85**
Adjustments For		
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventory	-615.92	-811.28
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	-1,014.86	-337.29
(Increase) / Decrease in Non-Current Assets	-61.68	-106.91
Increase / (Decrease) in Loans and Advances	596.19	-204.64
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Assets	-410.04	-232.94
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	-112.36	-274.69
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	141.93	112.51
Cash Generated from / (Used in) Operations	**3,673.99**	**3,058.61**
Taxes Paid (Net)	-546.69	-470.31
Cash Flow Before Extra-Ordinary Items	**3,127.29**	**2,588.29**
Extra-Ordinary Items	-	-
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Operating Activites (A)	**3,127.29**	**2,588.29**
Cash Flow From Investing Activites		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-2,947.43	-2,684.10
Interest Received	405.13	210.27
Dividend Received	0.59	0.53
Sale of Fixed Assets	6.99	0.31
Sale / (Purchase) of Investments	0.00	-4,500.00
Fixed Deposits Matured / (Placed)	2,510.54	-2,611.99
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Investing Activities (B)	**-24.18**	**-9,584.98**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds / (Repayment) from Term Loans from Banks	-1,042.80	-1,125.64
Proceeds / (Repayment) from Working Capital Limits from Banks	278.46	-7,569.09
Proceeds / (Repayment) from Vehicle Loans	-164.91	-
Proceeds / (Repayment) from Lease Liability	-33.39	-33.39
Proceeds / (Repayment) from Unsecured Loans	-111.23	1,500.00
Net Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	-	20,895.00
Share Issue Expenses	-	-1,821.16
Interest Paid	-1,000.23	-1,429.50
Net Cash Generated from / (Used in) Financing Activities (C)	**-2,074.10**	**10,416.21**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	**1,029.01**	**3,419.52**
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Year	4,585.06	1,165.54
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the Close of the Year	**5,614.07**	**4,585.06**

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out on 'Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flows'

The accompanying notes 1 to 52 are an integral part of these standalone financial statements

For Indo Farm Equipment Limited
CIN: L29219CH1994PLC015132

R.S. Khadwalia
Chairman cum Managing Director
(DIN: 00062154)

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Director
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Chief Financial Officer
(PAN: FNHPS7649L)

Navpreet Kaur
Company Secretary
(PAN: ANMPK5801G)

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 21.05.2026

As per our report of even date
For Deepak Jindal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 023023N

DEEPAK JINDAL & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN023023N CHANDIGARH

Onkar Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 514746
UDIN: 26514746BJFJSS2182

Indo Farm Equipment Limited

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

(All amounts in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at April 1, 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital Due to Prior Period Errors	Restated Balance as at April, 1 2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2025-26	Balance as at March 31, 2026
4,805.16	-	4,805.16	-	4,805.16

Balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital Due to Prior Period Errors	Restated Balance as at April, 1 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2024-25	Balance as at March 31, 2025
3,755.16	-	3,755.16	1,050.00	4,805.16

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Other Equity				Total Other Equity
	Share Application Money	Security Premium	General Reserves	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2025	-	19,133.84	3,968.81	23,635.76	46,738.40
Changes in other equity for the period ending March 31, 2026					
Bonus Issue of Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	2,186.90	2,186.90
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	44.11	44.11
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	-
Share Application Money received pending for allotment	-	-	-	-	-
Share Issue Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	19,133.84	3,968.81	25,866.76	48,969.41

Particulars	Other Equity				Total Other Equity
	Share Application Money	Security Premium	General Reserves	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	1,110.00	-	3,968.81	21,374.32	26,453.13
Changes in other equity for the year ended March 31, 2025					
Bonus Issue of Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Year	-	-	-	2,261.48	2,261.48
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-0.04	-0.04
Share Premium	-	20,955.00	-	-	20,955.00
Share Application Money received pending for allotment	-1,110.00	-	-	-	-1,110.00
Share Issue Expenses	-	-1,821.16	-	-	-1,821.16
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	19,133.84	3,968.81	23,635.76	46,738.40

C. Description of the Nature and Purpose of other Equity:

(i) Securities Premium: Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. This has been further used to issue bonus shares to the existing shareholders of the Company and towards expenses incurred for the purpose of Issue of Shares pursuant to Pre-IPO Placement

(ii) General Reserve: General Reserve Comprises of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. The reserve can be distributed / utilised by the Company in accordance with the Companies Act

(iii) Retained Earnings: Retained Earnings comprise of accumulated balance of profits / (losses) of current and prior years including transfers made to / from other reserves from time to time. The reserve can be utilized or distributed by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

(iv) Share Application Money: Pursuant to the Pre-IPO placement, the company has allotted 19 Lacs equity shares to certain investors at issue price of Rs. 185 per equity share till June 2024. The company has received Rs 1,110.00 Lakhs from investors and the same has classified into other equity as share application money pending allotment. As on March 31, 2024 the proceeds of Rs 1,110.00 Lakhs were lying in the special account

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Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

1. Company Overview

Indo Farm Equipment Limited (the company) is a public limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on 5th October 1994 and commenced its operations of manufacture of Tractor and its components in the year 2000.

2. Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

i) **Statement of Compliance**

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under sections 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

The Financial Statements comply with IND AS notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"). The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation for all periods presented.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The material accounting policies information used in preparation of audited standalone financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

The audited financial statements as at year ended March 31st, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 21st, 2026.

ii) **Functional Presentation**

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented '0' (zero) construes value less than Rupees five thousand.

iii) **Basis of Accounting and Measurement**

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values in accordance with Ind

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AS. 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. Further, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also considered, wherever applicable to the extent where compliance with other statutory promulgations override the same requiring a different treatment.

iv) Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when:
a) It is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
d) It is cash and cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:
a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after reporting period; or
d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating Cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current-non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

v) Measurement of Fair Values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:
---Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
---Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).



---Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a finance team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

vi) **Use of Estimates and Judgements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years affected.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty at the date of financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of useful lives of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, provision for product warranties, fair value of financial assets/liabilities and impairment of investments.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

a) **Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets**

Determination of the estimated useful lives of items of PPE and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized. Useful lives of items of PPE are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.



b) **Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities and Investments**

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities on fair value basis at each balance sheet date or at the time they are assessed for impairment. Fair value measurement that are based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) requires estimates of operating margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values, etc. based on management's best estimate about future developments.

c) **Defined Benefits and Other Long-Term Benefits**

The cost of the defined benefit plans such as gratuity and leave encashment are determined using actuarial valuations. 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 the end of each year.

The principal assumptions are the discount and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of liabilities. Salary increases rate takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long-term basis.

d) **Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets**

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all the deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

e) **Recognition and Measurement of Other Provisions**

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions.

f) **Revenue Recognition**

- Revenue is recognized to the extent that it can be reliably measured and is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company.

- Sale of Goods

  Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the customer and is stated net of sales returns and sales tax but including export benefits accruing on export sales.

  Revenue is also recognised for goods sold but not dispatched, where the property in such goods is transferred from the seller to the buyers and where dispatches could not be made on account of practical difficulties at the buyers' end.

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- **Interest**
  Interest is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount of underlying outstanding and the rate applicable.

- **Dividends**
  Dividend from investments is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account when the right to receive payment is established.

- **Export Benefits**
  Export benefits and other benefits are accounted for on accrual basis.

g) **Provision for Product Warranties**
The Company recognises provision for warranties in respect of the products that it sells. Provisions are discounted, where necessary, to its present value based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

h) **Leases**

As a Lessee
The Company accounts for assets taken under lease arrangement in the following manner:

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

The right-of-use asset is included within the same line item as that within which the corresponding underlying asset would be presented if they were owned. The right-of-use asset is disclosed under the Leasehold Land in the balance sheet. The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of committed lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use are determined as lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in Company's estimate of the

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amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

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

i) Income Tax

Current Tax

Income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences. The current income tax charge is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is the effect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and recognized / derecognized only to the extent that there is reasonable / virtual certainty, depending on the nature of the timing differences, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the period in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent it is not reasonably certain that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.



Current and Deferred Tax for the Year

Current and Deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2.3 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing cost which are not relatable to the qualifying asset are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing cost on specific loans, used on acquisition or construction of fixed assets, which necessarily take a substantial period of time to be ready for their intended use, are capitalised. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

i) **Recognition and Measurement**

Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalized eligible borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies, freight, any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost of dismantling and restoring onsite; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized 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 de-recognized when replaced.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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Advances, if any, paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are shown under other non-current assets.

Cost of assets, if any, not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.

In respect of the leasehold land, the unearned increase that belongs to the lessee and is not attributable to the lessor is recognized as an asset. As this right does not reduce over the lease period, no amortization is charged on the same.

ii) **Subsequent Expenditure**

Subsequent expenditure is recognized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

iii) **Depreciation**

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost / acquisition cost of assets or other amounts substituted for cost of property, plant and equipment as per the useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated August 29th, 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, except for certain classes of property, plant and equipment which are depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line basis using the lives as mentioned below.

Asset Class	Management's Estimate of Useful Life (Years)	Useful Life as per Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 (Years)
Leasehold Land*	Over Lease Period	-
Plant and Machinery	15-40 (as the case may be)	12-30
Building	60	10-60
Computers	3	3-6
Furniture and Fittings	10	10
Office Equipment	15	5
Vehicles	8	8-10

**only leasehold cost*

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

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Depreciation on additions / (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e., from / (upto) the date on which asset is ready to use / (disposed off).

Depreciation on leasehold land is provided over the lease period and only on leasehold cost paid by the Company. Any unearned increase not attributable to lessor when the asset is sold is valued at fair value and no amortization is provided on the same.

iv) Capital Advances

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under "other non-current assets".

v) De-Recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognized.

vi) Leasehold as shown under Property, Plant & Equipment comprises of lands situated at Export Promotion Industrial Park, Phase-II, Baddi where in current manufacturing facilities of company are in operations and land situated near Bhud Barrier Baddi which will be used for setting up of anchor unit for setting up of new crane plant.

Leasehold land allotted by Industrial Area Development Agency at Baddi, Himachal Pradesh is amortized only on the cost of lease paid by Company on Straight Line Basis.

In addition to above the company has been allotted an additional parcel of land measuring 30 acers by government of Himachal Pradesh. It is situated at Kirpalpur, Nalagarh and will be used for development of Auto Park for manufacture of auto components.

2.5 Capital Work-in-Progress

Cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for use as at the reporting date are disclosed as capital work-in-progress. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Movement in capital work-in-progress:

Particulars	As At April 1st, 2025	Additions during the Year	Capitalised during the Year	As At March 31st, 2026
CWIP	918.19	2,026.59	-	2,944.78



Particulars	As At April 1st, 2024	Additions during the Year	Capitalised during the Year	As At March 31st, 2025
CWIP	510.75	913.32	505.88	918.19

Ageing schedule of capital work-in-progress for the year ended **March 31st, 2026**:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	
CWIP	2,026.59	913.32	4.87	-	2,944.78

Ageing schedule of capital work-in-progress for the year ended **March 31st, 2025**:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	
CWIP	913.32	4.87	-	-	918.19

2.6 Other Intangible Assets

i) **Recognition and Measurement**

Intangible assets that are acquired are recognized only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of assets can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are recorded at cost of acquisition including incidental costs related to acquisition and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

Internally generated goodwill is not recognized as an asset. With regard to other intangible assets:

- **Technical Know-How**
  The expenditure incurred is amortised over the estimated period of benefit, commencing with the year of purchase of the technology.

- **Development Expenditure**
  Development expenditure including regulatory cost and legal expenses leading to product registration / market authorisation relating to the new and/or improved product and/or process development is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use the asset. The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable finance costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

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- **Software Expenditure**
  The amount spent on acquisition of software is amortized over the estimated economic life of the asset from the year in which expenditure is incurred.

- **Others**
  The amount incurred in acquisition is amortized over the estimated period of benefit.

  Intangible assets that are acquired (including goodwill recognized for business combinations) are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortization (for finite lives intangible assets) and any accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates.

ii) **Subsequent Expenditure**
Subsequent costs are capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure on intangible assets is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, as incurred.

iii) **Amortisation**
Amortization is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognized in depreciation and amortization expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Estimated useful lives of the Intangible assets are as follow:

Category of Assets	Management's Estimate of Useful Life
Product Development	5 Years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

iv) **De-Recognition**
An item of intangible assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

v) **Nature of Intangible Assets**
The Company's intangible assets primarily comprise product development costs incurred for the development of new tractor models, the development of next-generation cranes with enhanced capacity, and modifications undertaken to ensure compliance with the latest emission norms.

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Ageing schedule of other intangible assets for the year ended **March 31st, 2026**:

Particulars	Amount in Other Intangible Assets for a period of				Total
	< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	
Intangible Assets	436.40	288.17	53.55	102.12	880.24

Ageing schedule of other intangible assets for the year ended **March 31st, 2025**:

Particulars	Amount in Other Intangible Assets for a period of				Total
	< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	
Intangible Assets	360.22	71.40	135.53	105.34	672.49

2.7 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows (i.e. corporate assets) are accompanied together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment loss recognized in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets of the CGU (or Company of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

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Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realisable value.

The Company uses FIFO method to determine cost for all categories of inventories except for goods in transit which is valued at specifically identified purchase cost and other direct costs incurred. Cost includes all costs of purchase, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition inclusive of non-refundable (adjustable) taxes wherever applicable.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

2.9 Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates & Joint Ventures

The Company accounts for its equity investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at cost less accumulated impairment, if any.

Investment in Subsidiaries

The carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries held at cost less impairment, if any. These investments are associated with significant risks in respect of valuation. Changes in business environment could have a significant impact on the valuation. The investments are carried at cost less any impairment in value of such investments. These investments are unquoted and hence it is difficult to measure the recoverable amount. The Company perform annual assessment of impairment to identify any indicators of impairment which are derived from forecasted cash flows which require management to make significant estimated assumptions related to future revenue growth, concession period, operation cost, discount rate and the assessment of the status of the project and cost to complete balance work.

2.10 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to



the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A contract is considered to be onerous when the expected economic benefits to be derived by the Company from the contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision for an onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before such a provision is made, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Warranties

A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold, based on historical warranty data and a weighting of possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

2.11 Foreign Exchange Transactions

i) **Functional and Presentation Currency**

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rs. Lacs, which is also the Company's functional currency.

ii) **Transactions and Balances**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous period are recognized in the statement on Profit and loss account in the period.

iii) **Initial Recognition**

Investments in foreign entities if any, are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of making the investment. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

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iv) Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, as at the balance sheet date, not covered by forward exchange contracts, are translated at year end rates.

v) Exchange Differences

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting company's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in the previous financial statements, are recognized as income or expense in the year in which they arise. The exchange difference on foreign currency denominated long-term borrowings relating to the acquisition of depreciable capital assets are adjusted in the carrying cost of such assets for current year.

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Note - 3(a) "Property, Plant & Equipment"

Particulars	Gross block				Accumulated depreciation and amortisation				Net block	
	As at 01st April 2025	Additions	Sales / Deletion	As at 31st March 2026	As at 01st April 2025	For the Year	Sales / Deletions	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Tangible Assets#										
Leasehold Land##	7,120.43	-	-	7,120.43	10.89	2.32	-	13.21	7,107.22	7,109.54
Land	1,052.17	-	-	1,052.17	-	-	-	-	1,052.17	1,052.17
Buildings	4,129.93	-	-	4,129.93	1,588.14	74.46	-	1,662.59	2,467.34	2,541.79
Plant & Machinery	15,496.11	419.77	-	15,915.88	6,349.26	773.08	-	7,122.34	8,793.54	9,146.85
Furniture & Fixture	308.74	0.25	-	308.99	244.02	5.41	-	249.43	59.56	64.72
Computer Equipments	350.11	10.03	-	360.14	317.36	6.79	-	324.15	35.98	32.75
Vehicles	1,554.60	34.99	-	1,589.59	898.84	122.80	23.79	997.85	591.74	655.76
Office Equipments	202.82	19.41	-	222.22	158.85	7.69	-	166.54	55.68	43.96
Total	**30,214.90**	**484.44**	**-**	**30,699.34**	**9,567.36**	**992.55**	**23.79**	**10,536.11**	**20,163.23**	**20,647.54**
Previous Year	**28,303.45**	**1,916.44**	**5.00**	**30,214.90**	**8,679.14**	**892.97**	**4.75**	**9,567.36**	**20,647.54**	**19,624.31**

Note - 3(b) "CWIP"

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st Mareh 2025
Opening Gross Block	**918.19**	**510.75**
Add: Additions during the year	2,026.59	913.32
Less: Capitalization during the year	-	-505.88
Closing Gross Block#	**2,944.78**	**918.19**

#CWIP:

a) For details of PPE and ageing of CWIP, Refer Note 2.4 and 2.5

##Leasehold Land:

a) The leasehold land represents land taken on lease for 95 years

b) The Company does not have any immovable property whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company except those held under lease arrangements for which lease agreements are duly executed in the favour of the Company

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Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Note - 4 "Other Intangible Assets"		
Technical Know-How:		
Opening Gross Carrying Value	**1,636.09**	**1,275.88**
Additions during the year	436.40	360.22
Deletions during the year	-	-
Closing Gross Block#	**2,072.49**	**1,636.09**
Opening Accumlated Amortization	**963.61**	**779.59**
Amortization during the year	228.65	184.01
Closing Accumlated Amortization	**1,192.25**	**963.61**
Net Carrying Value as of March 31, 2026	**880.24**	**672.49**
#For nature and ageing of Intangible Assets, Refer Note 2.6		
Note - 5 "Non Current Investments"		
Investment in Equity Instruments		
UNQUOTED		
(AT COST)		
In Subsidiary Companies		
6,50,00,000 (Previous Year 2,00,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up in Barota Finance Limited	6,500.00	6,500.00
In Others		
18,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up in Shivalik Solid Waste Management Limited (Previous Year Rs. 18,000)	1.80	1.80
	6,501.80	**6,501.80**
QUOTED		
(Designated and Carried at FVTPL)		
In Others		
5,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 2/- each fully paid-up in Canara Bank	6.18	4.45
1,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up in Max Estates Limited	3.07	3.89
100 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up in MCX India Limited	11.95	5.31
200 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up in Jindal Steels & Power Limited	2.23	1.82
	23.43	**15.48**
	6,525.23	**6,517.28**

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Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Note - 6 "Loans"				
Unsecured and Considered Good:				
Loans to Related Parties:				
Advances to Subsidiary	-	499.76	116.99	212.85
Other Loans:				
Loans & Advances to Staff	-	-	62.38	62.95
	-	**499.76**	**179.37**	**275.80**
Note - 7 "Other Financial Assets"				
Security Deposits	117.06	117.56	-	-
Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity	16.21	137.56	-	-
	133.26	**255.11**	**-**	**-**

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Note - 8 "Income Taxes"

Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As At 01st April 2025	Charge / (Credit) to Profit or Loss	Charge / (Credit) to OCI	As At 31st March 2026
Tax effect of items resulting in taxable temporary differences				
Allowances on Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	1,461.33	66.86	-	1,528.18
Others	3.71	2.31	-	6.02
Tax effect of items resulting in deductible temporary differences				
Provision for Employee Benefits	-114.69	-66.84	18.12	-163.40
Others Expenses and Provisions	-642.42	101.79	-	-540.63
Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities (Net)	**707.93**	**104.12**	**18.12**	**830.17**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit	-619.82	278.76	-	-341.06
Net Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**88.11**	**382.88**	**18.12**	**489.11**

Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As At 01st April 2024	Charge / (Credit) to Profit or Loss	Charge / (Credit) to OCI	As At 31st March 2025
Tax effect of items resulting in taxable temporary differences				
Allowances on Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	1,378.42	82.91	-	1,461.33
Others	3.16	0.55	-	3.71
Tax effect of items resulting in deductible temporary differences				
Provision for Employee Benefits	-83.69	-30.98	-0.02	-114.69
Others Expenses and Provisions	-216.30	-426.12	-	-642.42
Total Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities (Net)	**1,081.59**	**-373.64**	**-0.02**	**707.93**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit	-746.37	150.32	-	-619.82
Net Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**335.22**	**-223.32**	**-0.02**	**88.11**

Tax Expenses

Particulars		As At 31st March 2026	As At 31st March 2025
Current Tax:			
In Respect of Current Year		544.05	449.31
In Respect of Prior Years		-	6.73
Total (A)		**544.05**	**456.03**
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit:			
Utilisation / (Recognition) of Minimum Alternate Tax Credit		278.76	150.32
Total (B)		**278.76**	**150.32**
Deferred Tax:			
In respect of current year origination & reversal of temporary differences		122.24	-373.66
Total (C)		**122.24**	**-373.66**
Total Income Tax recognised in Profit or Loss	**Total (A + B + C)**	**945.05**	**232.70**

Amount of tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		
	Before Tax	Tax benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)	62.23	-18.12	44.11
	62.23	**-18.12**	**44.11**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31,2025		
	Before Tax	Tax benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)	-0.06	0.02	-0.04
	-0.06	**0.02**	**-0.04**

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Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Note - 9 "Other Assets"				
Balance with Revenue Authorities	-	-	1,073.37	674.81
Capital Advances	140.18	78.00	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	69.83	53.44
Others	-	-	210.15	215.06
	140.18	**78.00**	**1,353.35**	**943.31**

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Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Note - 10 "Inventory"		
(As Certified by The Management)		
Raw Material	8,143.31	7,946.93
Work-in-Progress	5,034.29	4,477.03
Finished Goods	4,734.87	4,872.59
	17,912.47	**17,296.55**
Note - 11 "Trade Receivables"		
Unsecured, Considered Good#	11,790.21	10,775.35
Credit Impaired	684.35	684.35
	12,474.56	11,459.70
Less: Loss Allowance##	684.35	684.35
	11,790.21	**10,775.35**
#For ageing of Trade Receivables, Refer Note 31		
##For movement in allowance for impairment of trade receivables, Refer Note 29(iii)(a)		
Note - 12 "Cash & Cash Equivalents and Bank Balances"		
a) Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance with Banks	358.68	973.69
Fixed Deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	5,244.86	3,604.28
Cash in Hand (incl. Staff Imprest)	10.54	7.09
	5,614.07	**4,585.06**
b) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Fixed Deposited with original maturity for 3 to 12 months	301.20	2,690.40
	301.20	**2,690.40**
Note - 13 "Income Tax Assets / Liabilities"		
Current Tax Liability		
Opening Balance	**142.74**	**157.01**
Add: Current Tax Payable for the Year	544.05	449.31
Less: Taxes Paid	546.69	463.58
Closing Balance	**140.10**	**142.74**
(The closing balance of current tax liability is net of advance tax and tax deducted at source)		
Income Tax Asset		
Opening Balance	**26.73**	**26.73**
Less: Current Tax Payable for the Year	-	-
Add: Taxes Paid	-	-
Less: Taxes Relating to Prior Years / Refund Adjusted / Received	-	-
Closing Balance	**26.73**	**26.73**

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Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Note - 14 "Share Capital"		
Authorised:		
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,00,000	5,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
Number of shares as at April 01, 2025	4,80,51,600	4,805.16
Add: Issue of Equity Shares pursuant to Pre-IPO Placement	-	-
Number of shares as at March 31, 2026#	**4,80,51,600**	**4,805.16**
Number of shares as at April 01, 2024	3,75,51,600	3,755.16
Add: Issue of Equity Shares pursuant to Pre-IPO Placement	1,05,00,000	1,050.00
Number of shares as at March 31, 2025#	**4,80,51,600**	**4,805.16**
#For reconciliation of share capital and details of shareholding, Refer Note 28		

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Note - 15 "Borrowings"				
Secured#				
Term Loans				
---From Banks	387.53	971.99	582.76	1,041.10
Working Capital Loans				
---From Banks	-	-	5,719.83	5,441.37
Vehicle Loans				
---From Banks	125.11	381.67	178.57	86.92
Unsecured#				
Other Loans				
---From Banks	-	-	-	111.23
---From directors / firm / Companies in which directors are interersted	-	-	1,500.00	1,500.00
	512.64	**1,353.66**	**7,981.15**	**8,180.61**
#For details of security and maturity profile, Refer Note 34				
Note - 16 "Other Financial Liabilities"				
Security from Customers	449.56	404.58	-	-
Other Payables	-	-	545.33	475.52
	449.56	**404.58**	**545.33**	**475.52**

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

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Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Note - 17 "Provisions"		
Non-Current		
Provision for Employee Retirement Benefits#	543.65	383.05
	543.65	**383.05**
Current		
Provision for Warranties & Servicing Costs	124.81	108.95
Provision for Employee Retirement Benefits#	17.43	10.73
	142.24	**119.68**
Total Provisions	**685.89**	**502.73**
#For valuation of Employee Benefit Plans, Refer Note 35		
Note - 18 "Trade Payables"		
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises#	320.35	280.87
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises#	2,816.57	2,968.40
	3,136.92	**3,249.28**
#For details of MSMEs and ageing of Trade Payables, Refer Note 37		
Note - 19 "Other Current Liabilities"		
Statutory Dues Payable	122.50	95.35
	122.50	**95.35**

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(All amounts in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Note - 20 "Revenue from Operations"		
Revenue from Contracts with Customers#		
Sale of Manufactured Products		
Export	2,004.42	2,569.22
Domestic	39,894.32	34,046.27
Other Operating Revenues		
Export Incentives	55.10	61.50
	41,953.84	**36,676.99**
#Refer Note 38 (Segment Information) for revenue disaggregation as per nature of products		
Note - 21 "Other Income"		
Interest	405.13	210.27
Dividend From Investments	0.59	0.53
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	30.78	0.06
Gain on Investments carried at Fair value through Profit or Loss	7.95	1.87
Gain from Foreign Exchange Transaction	32.65	39.56
Miscellaneous Income	3.35	2.30
Rent Received	37.33	35.32
	517.77	**289.91**

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Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Note - 22 "Raw Material Consumed"		
Opening Stock	7,946.93	8,369.93
Add: Purchases during the year	26,537.21	23,435.07
	34,484.14	31,804.99
Less: Closing Stock	8,143.31	7,946.93
	26,340.83	**23,858.06**
Note - 23 "Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods And Work-In-Progress"		
Inventory (At Close)		
Finished Goods	4,734.87	4,872.59
Work-in-Process	5,034.29	4,477.03
	9,769.16	**9,349.62**
Inventory (At Commencement)		
Finished Goods	4,872.59	3,347.23
Work-in-Process	4,477.03	4,768.12
	9,349.62	**8,115.35**
Change in Inventories	**419.54**	**1,234.27**
Note - 24 "Employee benefits expense"		
Salaries & Wages	4,061.76	3,147.77
Remuneration to Directors	216.72	235.57
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	166.06	145.76
Staff Welfare	123.27	102.31
Gratuity & Leave Encashment	241.97	121.95
	4,809.79	**3,753.36**
Note - 25 "Finance costs"		
Interest Expenses	853.65	1,200.34
Other Borrowing Cost	146.58	212.91
Interest on Lease Liability	14.54	16.25
	1,014.77	**1,429.50**

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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(All amounts in lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Note - 26 "Other expenses"		
Manufacturing Expenses:		
Power, Fuel & Electricity Expenses	664.51	613.59
Job Work Charges	384.02	281.10
Total (A)	**1,048.53**	**894.69**
Administrative Expenses:		
Audit Fees	25.38	22.75
Misc. Expenses	65.19	30.53
Insurance	85.56	64.80
Legal & Professional Charges	100.42	89.35
Printing & Stationery	15.18	3.60
Rate, Fee & Tax	82.94	50.35
Rent	53.74	63.36
Repairs		
- Building	5.39	37.58
- Plant & Machinery	3.12	2.62
- Others	23.40	21.89
R&D Expenses	71.74	106.90
Vehicle Running & Maintenance	65.38	67.29
Telephone & Communications	53.04	44.20
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses		
- Director	118.35	66.52
- Others	687.11	527.09
CSR Expenses (Refer Note 47)	42.86	34.69
Fine & Penalty	2.02	0.06
Total (B)	**1,500.80**	**1,233.59**
Selling Expenses:		
Advertisement Expenses	60.12	45.79
Business promotion	584.25	415.54
Commission	124.24	74.88
Rebate Discount & Incentives	2,179.13	1,922.29
Freight & Cartage on Sale	811.71	950.66
After Sale Service Expenses	81.96	51.64
Total (C)	**3,841.41**	**3,460.80**
Grand Total (A + B + C)	**6,390.74**	**5,589.08**

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27. Cash Flow Statement

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 and 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. The Company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

Particulars	Year Ended March 31st, 2026		
	Long-Term Borrowings	Short-Term Borrowings	Interest Accrued and Due / Not Due
Opening Balance	1,353.66	8,180.61	-
Cash Flow Changes	-841.02	-199.46	-
Interest Expense	-	-	1,014.77
Interest Paid	-	-	1,014.77
Closing Balance	**512.64**	**7,981.15**	-

Particulars	Year Ended March 31st, 2025		
	Long-Term Borrowings	Short-Term Borrowings	Interest Accrued and Due / Not Due
Opening Balance	2,228.29	14,500.72	-
Cash Flow Changes	-874.63	-6,320.11	-
Interest Expense	-	-	1,429.50
Interest Paid	-	-	1,429.50
Closing Balance	**1,353.66**	**8,180.61**	-

28. Share Capital

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

ii) The company does not have any holding company.



iii) Reconciliation of Share Capital

Particulars	As of March 31st, 2026		As of March 31st, 2025	
	Number of Shares	Amount (in Lacs)	Number of Shares	Amount (in Lacs)
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	4,80,51,600	4,805.16	3,75,51,600	3,755.16
Add: Issue of Share Capital	-	-	1,05,00,000	1,050.00
Balance at the End of the Year	**4,80,51,600**	**4,805.16**	**4,80,51,600**	**4,805.16**

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares

Particulars	As of March 31st, 2026		As of March 31st, 2025	
	Number of Shares	% of Shareholding	Number of Shares	% of Shareholding
R.S. Khadwalia*	1,68,26,400	35.02	1,68,26,400	35.02
Sunita Saini*	1,06,50,348	22.16	1,06,50,348	22.16
M/s Futurisitic Mining Constructions Solutions LLP*	43,71,960	9.10	43,71,960	9.10

**including shares issued as bonus shares*

Equity Shares movement during the 5 years preceding March 31st, 2026:

a. The company has allotted 86,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at premium of Rs. 205 per share under the fresh issue through Initial Public Offering (IPO) on 3rd January 2025 pursuant to the passing of Board Resolution passed at Board of Directors meeting dated 3rd January 2025.

b. The company has allotted 54,100 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 175 towards preferential allotment / private placement on 29th May 2024 pursuant to the passing of Special Resolution by the shareholders in Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 28th May 2024 after taking consent of shareholders.

c. The company has allotted 9,95,900 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 175 towards preferential allotment / private placement on 24th May 2024 pursuant to the passing of Special Resolution by the shareholders in Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 17th May 2024 after taking consent of shareholders.

d. The company has allotted 2,50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 175 towards preferential allotment / private placement on 30th April 2024 pursuant to the passing of Special Resolution by the shareholders in Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 18th April 2024 after taking consent of shareholders.



e. The company has allotted 6,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 175 towards preferential allotment / private placement on 16th April 2024 pursuant to the passing of Special Resolution by the shareholders in Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 19th March 2024 after taking consent of shareholders.

f. The Company has allotted 1,87,75,800 equity shares as fully paid-up bonus shares to its existing equity shareholders in the ratio of 1:1 by capitalisation of profits transferred from free reserves amounting to Rs. 1,877.58 Lakhs on 22nd August 2023 pursuant to a special resolution passed by the shareholders in Extra Ordinary General Meeting after taking consent of shareholders.

g. The Company has allotted 93,87,900 equity shares as fully paid-up bonus shares by capitalisation of profits transferred from securities premium account amounting to Rs. 568.00 Lakhs and general reserve amounting to Rs. 370.79 Lakhs on 08th February 2022, pursuant to an ordinary resolution passed after taking the consent of shareholders.

v) **Shareholding of Promoters***

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March 2026			% Change during the Year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
R.S. Khadwalia	1,68,26,400	35.02%	-
Sunita Saini	1,06,50,348	22.16%	-

Shares held by promoters as at 31st March 2025			% Change during the Year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	
R.S. Khadwalia	1,68,26,400	35.02%	17.22%
Sunita Saini	1,06,50,348	22.16%	-

**Promoters as per Board Resolution dated 17th March 2023*

Note: Above percentage change reflects only the actual change in the promoter's shareholding.

vi) The Company has not bought back any equity shares during the preceding five years.

29. Financial Instruments

i) Accounting Classification

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value		
Investments	23.43	15.48
Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost		
Investments	6,501.80	6,501.80



Trade Receivables	11,790.21	10,775.35
Loans	179.37	775.56
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,614.07	4,585.06
Other Bank Balances	301.20	2,690.40
Other Financial Assets	133.26	255.11
Total Financial Assets	**24,543.34**	**25,598.76**
Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost		
Long-Term Borrowings	512.64	1,353.66
Short-Term Borrowings	7,981.15	8,180.61
Trade Payables	3,136.92	3,249.28
Lease Liability	126.56	145.41
Other Financial Liabilities	994.88	880.10
Total Financial Liabilities	**12,752.15**	**13,809.06**

ii) Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note (i) above has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at Fair Value as at March 31st, 2026

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments				
Investment in Shares	23.43	-	-	23.43

Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at Fair Value as at March 31st, 2025

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments				
Investment in Shares	15.48	-	-	15.48

iii) Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to various types of financial risks in conduct of its business activities. The main risks to which it is exposed includes market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.



The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk

The Company primarily focuses on manging financial risks to reduce potential adverse effects of these risks on its financial performance.

The financial risks are managed by Policy approved by Borad of Directors in this regard.

a. **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
Investments (excluding subsidiary companies)	25.23	17.28
Trade Receivables	11,790.21	10,775.35
Loans	179.37	775.56
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,614.07	4,585.06
Other Bank Balances	301.20	2,690.40
Other Financial Assets	133.26	255.11
Total	**18,043.34**	**19,098.76**

Expected Credit Losses for Financial Assets Other than Trade Receivables

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits with reputed banks. The credit risk on these instruments is limited because the counterparties are bank with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. Hence, the credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalent and bank deposits is relatively low.

Loans comprise loans given to employees, which would be adjusted against salary of the employees and hence credit risk associated with such amount is also relatively low. It also includes advance given to its subsidiary which is showing positive results since its incorporation, hence credit risk associated with it is also low.

Investments in Shares are measured at mark to market hence, the credit risk associated with these investments already considered in valuation as on reporting date.

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Other financial assets include:

- Security deposits given for operational activities of the Company which will be returned to the Company as per the contracts with respective parties. The Company monitors the credit ratings of the counterparties on regular basis. These security deposits carry very minimal credit risk based on the Company's historical experience of dealing with the parties.

- Balance with revenue authorities comprises of GST input credit that can be claimed in future by the Company. The revenue authorities here refer to the Government department of Goods and Service tax. These balances carry very minimal or no credit risk as these are outstanding with the government authorities.

Expected Credit Losses for Trade Receivables

Credit risks related to receivables is managed by Company's management by implementing policies, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on trade receivables by using lifetime expected credit losses as per simplified approach wherein the weighted average loss rates are analysed from the historical trends of defaults relating to each business segment. Such provision matrix has been considered to recognize lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables (other than those where defaults criteria are met).

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables low, since its customers are from various industries, jurisdictions and operate in independent markets. These receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

There are no receivables which are in default as at year end but the management allows for the impairment of trade receivables based on its historical experience of collection from its customers.

Movement in the Allowance for Impairment in respect of Trade Receivables

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
Balance at the Beginning of the Year	684.35	684.35
Additional Provision during the Year	-	-
Deductions on account of Write Offs & Collections	-	-
Balance at the End of the Year	**684.35**	**684.35**

b. **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The investment philosophy of the Company is capital preservation and liquidity in preference to returns. The Company consistently generates

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sufficient cash flows from operations and has access to multiple sources of funding to meet the financial obligations and maintain adequate liquidity for use. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserve, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities

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

Particulars	Carrying Value	Contractual Cash Flows				
		< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
As at March 31st, 2026						
Borrowings	8,493.79	7,981.15	506.49	6.15	-	8,493.79
Trade Payables	3,136.92	3,136.92	-	-	-	3,136.92
Lease Liability	126.56	20.73	22.80	83.03	-	126.56
Other Financial Liabilities	994.89	545.33	449.56	-	-	994.89
Total	**12,752.15**					**12,752.15**
As at March 31st, 2025						
Borrowings	9,534.27	8,180.61	839.36	514.30	-	9,534.27
Trade Payables	3,249.28	3,249.28	-	-	-	3,249.28
Lease Liability	145.41	35.10	20.73	59.23	30.35	145.41
Other Financial Liabilities	880.10	475.52	404.58	-	-	880.10
Total	**13,809.06**	**11,940.50**	**1,264.67**	**573.53**	**30.35**	**13,809.06**

c. **Market Risk**

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk namely: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

- **Foreign Currency Risk**

  Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities. The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currency (mainly US Dollar) which are subject to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations. Considering the low volume of foreign currency transactions, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is limited hence the Company does not use any derivative instruments to manage its exposure.



Foreign Currency Risk Exposure in USD

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting year expressed in rupees, are as follows:

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
Financial Assets	241.54	674.95
Financial Liabilities	-	-
Net Exposure to Foreign Currency Risk (Liabilities) / Assets	241.54	674.95

Sensitivity

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the US dollar against ₹ at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

The sensitivity of profit/(loss) to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
USD Sensitivity (Impact on Profit before Tax)		
Rs. / USD increase by 200 bps*	4.83	13.50
Rs. / USD decrease by 200 bps*	(4.83)	(13.50)
USD Sensitivity (Impact on Equity post Tax)		
Rs. / USD increase by 200 bps*	3.42	9.57
Rs. / USD decrease by 200 bps*	(3.42)	(9.57)

**holding all other variables constant*

- **Interest Rate Risk**

The Company's interest rate risk arises from debt borrowings. Company's borrowings are issued at variable rates that expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk: The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
Variable Rate Borrowings		
Current Borrowings	6,481.15	6,680.61
Non-Current Borrowings	512.64	1,353.66
Total Borrowings	**6,993.79**	**8,034.27**



Fair Value Sensitivity Analysis of Interest Rate

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

A reasonably possible change of 50 basis points (bps) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/ (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Cash Flow Sensitivity Analysis for Variable-Rate Instruments for the year ended March 31st, 2026

Particulars	Impact on Profit before Tax – 50 bps Increase	Impact on Profit before Tax – 50 bps Decrease	Impact on Other Components of Equity – 50 bps Increase	Impact on Other Components of Equity – 50 bps Decrease
Variable-Rate Instruments	34.97	(34.97)	24.79	(24.79)
Total	**34.97**	**(34.97)**	**24.79**	**(24.79)**

Cash Flow Sensitivity Analysis for Variable-Rate Instruments for the year ended March 31st, 2025

Particulars	Impact on Profit before Tax – 50 bps Increase	Impact on Profit before Tax – 50 bps Decrease	Impact on Other Components of Equity – 50 bps Increase	Impact on Other Components of Equity – 50 bps Decrease
Variable-Rate Instruments	40.17	(40.17)	28.47	(28.47)
Total	**40.17**	**(40.17)**	**28.47**	**(28.47)**

d. **Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and maximise the shareholder value.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. No changes were made in the

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objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31st, 2026 and March 31st, 2025.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt (total debt including lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents) divided by total capital (including non-controlling interest) plus net debt.

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
Borrowings	8,620.36	9,679.68
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents*	411.23	1,055.06
Net Debt (A)	**8,209.13**	**8,624.62**
Total Equity (B)	53,774.57	51,543.56
Total Equity and Net Debt (C = A + B)	61,983.70	60,168.18
Net Debt to Total Capital (A / C)	**13.24%**	**14.33%**

**Cash and Cash Equivalents exclude IPO proceeds.*

iv) Accounting Policy

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

A. Financial Assets

a. Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

b. Subsequent Measurement

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

1. Debt Instruments at Amortised Cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected

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life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

2. **Debt Instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

   Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

3. **Debt Instrument, Derivatives and Equity Instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss FVTPL**
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, at initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL (Refer Note 4). However, such an election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

   Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

   Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Dividend income from investments is recognised in statement of profit and loss on the date that the right to receive payment is established.

4. **Equity Instrument at Fair Value through Other comprehensive Income FVTOCI**
If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss to retained earnings.



c. Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

d. Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

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

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

Write off of financial assets the gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off.

B. Financial Liabilities

a. Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial Liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss and financial liabilities at amortised cost, as appropriate.



All Financial Liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost, they are measured net of directly attributable transaction cost. In the case of Financial Liabilities measured at fair value through Profit or Loss, transactions costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities are recognized immediately in the statement of Profit or Loss.

The company's Financial Liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

b. Subsequent Measurement

1. Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss
   Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss. Financial Liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2. Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost
   Financial Liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or cost that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3. Financial Guarantee Contracts
   Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make the payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognised less cumulative income recognised in accordance with principles of Ind AS 115.



c. Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

C. Off-Setting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

30. Current Assets, Loans and Advances

In the opinion of management of the Company, the current assets, loans and advances are approximately of the value as stated, if realized in the ordinary course of business and are subject to confirmation/ reconciliation.

31. Trade Receivables

Ageing schedule of Trade Receivables for the year ended March 31st, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the Transaction Date					Total
	< 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – Considered Good	11,495.52	198.26	96.43	-	-	11,790.21
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant	-	-	-	-	684.35	684.35

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increase in credit risk (Refer Note 29(iii)(a))						
vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Expected Credit Loss Allowances	-	-	-	-	(684.35)	(684.35)
Total	**11,495.52**	**198.26**	**96.43**	**-**	**-**	**11,790.21**

Ageing schedule of Trade Receivables for the year ended March 31st, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the Transaction Date					Total
	< 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – Considered Good	10,478.92	172.87	123.56	-	-	10,775.35
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk (Refer Note 29(iii)(a))	-	-	-	-	684.35	684.35
vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Expected Credit Loss Allowances	-	-	-	-	(684.35)	(684.35)
Total	**10,478.92**	**172.87**	**123.56**	**-**	**-**	**10,775.35**

**Refer Note 29 for information regarding the Company's exposure to credit risk, market risk, fair value measurement and impairment losses.*

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32. Income Tax

i) **Current Tax**

Provision for Current Income Tax has been made as per Income Tax Act, 1961, based on legal opinion obtained by the Company from its income tax consultant and the statutory auditors have relied upon the said legal opinion for the purpose of current income tax.

ii) **Deferred Tax**

In compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 12) relating to "Income Tax" issued under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 as amended up to date, the Company has provided Deferred Tax Asset accruing during the year aggregating to Rs. 104.12 Lacs (Previous Year Deferred Tax Liabilities Rs. 373.64 Lacs) and it has been recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss. In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 12) Deferred Tax Assets and Deferred Tax Liabilities have been set.

iii) **Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate**

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026		For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025	
Profit Before Tax		3,113.83		2,494.19
Tax using the Domestic Tax Rate	29.12%	906.75	29.12%	726.31
Tax Effect of				
Tax on account of Permanent Difference	0.13%	4.10	0.41%	10.10
Effect of Expense / Provision that is not Deductible in determining Profit	15.10%	470.15	(4.21%)	(105.01)
Effect of Expense / Provision that is Deductible in determining Profit	(14.51%)	(451.76)	(16.77%)	(418.34)
Adjustment of Income not Taxable or Deductible	(0.07%)	(2.31)	(0.02%)	(0.55)
Adjustment for Tax Expense pertaining to Prior Years	0.00%	0.00	0.27%	6.73
Others	0.00%	0.00	0.54%	13.46
Total Income Tax Expense	**29.77%**	**926.93**	**9.33%**	**232.71**

33. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent includes cash in hand, in banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and are considered part of the cash management system.



34. Borrowings

i) Secured Loans

Particulars	March 31st, 2026		March 31st, 2025	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Working Capital Loan from Bank	-	5,719.83	-	5,441.37
Term Loan from Bank	387.53	582.76	971.99	1,041.10
Vehicle Loan from Bank	125.11	178.57	381.67	86.92
Total	**512.64**	**6,481.16**	**1,353.66**	**6,569.39**

ii) Unsecured Loans

Particulars	March 31st, 2026		March 31st, 2025	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
From Bank	-	-	-	111.23
From Others	-	1,500.00	-	1,500.00
	-	**1,500.00**	-	**1,611.23**

iii) Maturity Profile

Secured Loans

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	> 5 Years
From Banks				
Term Loan	582.76	387.53	-	-
Working Capital Loan	5,719.83	-	-	-
Vehicle Loan	178.57	118.97	6.15	-

Unsecured Loans

Particulars	< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	> 5 Years
From Banks	-	-	-	-
From Others	1,500.00	-	-	-

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iv) Terms and Conditions of Borrowings

S. No.	Nature of Loan	Type of Interest	Security	Terms of Repayment
1	**Working Capital Term Loan under GECL 2.0 (Extension) Scheme from Canara Bank** Rs. 488.00 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: Rs. 764.00 Lakhs)	Floating (Linked to RLLR)	Secured by way of assets created out of facility so extended. The GECL facility shall rank second charge with existing credit facilities in terms of cash flows and security.	Repayable in 48 monthly instalments
2	**Working Capital Term Loan under GECL 2.0 (Extension) Scheme from Punjab National Bank** Rs. 209.79 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: Rs. 342.29 Lakhs)	Floating (Linked to MCLR)	Secured by way of assets created out of facility so extended. The GECL facility shall rank second charge with existing credit facilities in terms of cash flows and security.	Repayable in 48 monthly instalments
3	**Working Capital Term Loan - 1 from Federal Bank Limited** Rs. 116.67 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: 216.67 Lakhs)	Floating (Linked to Repo)	Secured by way of EM of Residential Property at House No 103-104, Sector 6, Panchkula in the name of Directors as well as promoters, Mr. RS Khadwalia and Mrs. Sunita Saini and charge on all movable / immovable assets created out of the WCTL	Repayable in 60 monthly instalments
4	**Working Capital Term Loan - 2 from Federal Bank Limited** Rs. 155.83 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: 224.97 Lakhs)	Floating (Linked to Repo)	Secured by way of EM of Residential Property at House No 103-104, Sector 6, Panchkula in the name of Directors as well as promoters, Mr. RS Khadwalia and Mrs. Sunita Saini and charge on all movable / immovable assets created out of the WCTL	Repayable in 69 monthly instalments
5	**Axis Bank Vehicle Loan** Rs. 177.43 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: Rs. 255.47 Lakhs)	Fixed at 8.90%	Exclusive charge on underlying vehicle purchased	Repayable in 37 monthly instalments
6	**Toyota Financial Services Vehicle Loan** Rs. 66.46 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: Rs. 109.00 Lakhs)	Fixed at 8.62%	Exclusive charge on underlying vehicle purchased	Repayable in 36 monthly instalments
7	**HDFC Bank Vehicle Loan** Rs. 39.00 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: Rs. 72.59 Lakhs)	Fixed at 6.70%	Exclusive charge on underlying vehicle purchased	Repayable in 60 monthly instalments
8	**Canara Bank Vehicle Loan** Rs. 13.03 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: Rs. 15.99 Lakhs)	Fixed at 9.45%	Exclusive charge on underlying vehicle purchased	Repayable in 84 monthly instalments

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9	**HDFC Bank Vehicle Loan** Rs. 7.75 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: Rs. 15.53 Lakhs)	Fixed at 8.70%	Exclusive charge on underlying vehicle purchased	Repayable in 39 monthly instalments
10	**Working Capital Credit Facilities from Canara Bank and Punjab National Bank** aggregating to Rs. 5,719.83 Lakhs (March 31st, 2025: 5,441.37 Lakhs)	Floating (Linked to MCLR)	Secured by first pari-passu charge on current assets and collateral first pari-passu charge on fixed assets (excluding vehicles and land & building at Mumbai), together with personal guarantees of Mr. Ranbir Singh Khadwalia, Mrs. Sunita Saini and Mr. Anshul Khadwalia	Repayable on Demand

v) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of interest during the current year. Further, there have been no default in repayment of loan and no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year.

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were was taken.

35. Employee Benefits Plan

i) **Defined Benefit Plans**

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Company provides for gratuity, as defined benefit plan. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to the employees at the time of separation from the service on completion of vested year of employment i.e. five years. The liability of gratuity plan is provided based on actuarial valuation as at the end of each financial year based on which the Company contributes the ascertained liability to Life Insurance Corporation of India by whom the plan assets are maintained.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, inherent interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting year on government bonds.

Interest Rate Risk

The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.



Longevity Risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary Risk

Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

The principal assumptions (demographic and financial) used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Discount Rate	7.50% p.a.	6.70% p.a.
Future Salary Increases	6.50% p.a.	6.50% p.a.
Withdrawal Rate	<30yrs - 3%; >=30yrs but <44yrs-2%; >=44yrs - 1%	<30yrs - 3%; >=30yrs but <44yrs-2%; >=44yrs - 1%
Expected Average Remaining Working Lives of Employees	18.46 Years	18.68 Years
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years
In Service Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.

Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss in respect of this defined benefit plan are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Service Cost:		
Current Service Cost	67.30	48.67
Past Service Cost	82.09	-
Net Interest Expense / (Income)	16.57	13.88
Components of Defined Benefit Costs recognized in Profit or Loss	**165.96**	**62.55**
Re-Measurement on the Net Defined Benefit Liability:		
Return on Plan Assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(0.06)	0.82

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Actuarial (Gains) / Losses arising from Changes in Financial Assumptions	(38.36)	14.11
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses arising from Experience Adjustments	(23.81)	(14.87)
Components of Defined Benefit Costs recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**(62.23)**	**0.06**

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	374.85	279.83
Fair Value of Plan Assets	28.75	27.83
Net Liability / (Asset) arising from Defined Benefit Obligation	**346.10**	**251.99**

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	279.83	234.31
Current Service Cost	67.30	48.67
Past Service Cost	82.09	-
Interest Cost	18.44	16.23
Actuarial Loss / (Gain) recognized during the Year	(62.18)	(0.76)
Benefits Paid	(10.63)	(18.62)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**374.85**	**279.83**

Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of Year	27.83	33.04
Interest Income	1.86	2.34
Benefit Paid	(1.00)	(6.73)
Remeasurement Gain / (Loss):		
Actual Return on Plan Assets Excluding Interest Income	0.06	(0.82)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Year	**28.75**	**27.83**

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Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the year, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Impact of the Change in Discount Rate		
Impact due to Increase of 1.00%	(333.72)	(33.44)
Impact due to Decrease of 1.00%	423.68	40.23
Impact of the Change in Future Salary Growth Rate		
Impact due to Increase of 1.00%	413.52	35.75
Impact due to Decrease of 1.00%	(338.08)	(32.95)

ii) **Compensated Absences (Unfunded)**

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for sick and earned leaves. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for the obligation shown as current provision. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months, therefore based on the independent actuarial report, only a certain amount of provisions has been recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The principal assumptions (demographic and financial) used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Discount Rate	7.50% p.a.	6.70% p.a.
Future Salary Increases	6.50% p.a.	6.50% p.a.
Withdrawal Rate	<30yrs - 3%; >=30yrs but <44yrs-2%; >=44yrs - 1%	<30yrs - 3%; >=30yrs but <44yrs-2%; >=44yrs - 1%
Expected Average Remaining Working Lives of Employees	18.46 Years	18.68 Years
Retirement Age	60 Years	60 Years
In Service Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.

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Amounts recognized in statement of profit and loss in respect of this defined benefit plan are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Service Cost:		
Current Service Cost	44.53	34.23
Past Service Cost	25.25	-
Net Interest Expense / (Income)	9.05	5.40
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss arising from Changes in Financial Assumptions	(14.38)	4.51
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss arising from Changes in Experience Variance	10.59	19.83
Components of Defined Benefit Costs recognized in Profit or Loss	**75.04**	**63.97**

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	218.03	144.61
Fair Value of Plan Assets	3.05	2.83
Net Liability / (Asset) arising from Defined Benefit Obligation	**214.98**	**141.78**

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	144.61	88.75
Current Service Cost	44.53	34.23
Past Service Cost	25.25	-
Interest Cost	9.23	5.58
Actuarial Loss / (Gain) recognized during the Year	(3.79)	24.36
Benefits Paid	(1.81)	(8.31)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**218.03**	**144.61**



Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of Year	2.83	2.63
Interest Income	0.19	0.19
Actual Return on Plan Assets Excluding Interest Income	0.03	0.01
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Year	3.05	2.83

Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonable possible changes of the respective assumptions occur ring at the end of the year, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Impact of the Change in Discount Rate		
Impact due to Increase of 1.00%	(202.13)	(10.85)
Impact due to Decrease of 1.00%	236.27	12.50
Impact of the Change in Future Salary Growth Rate		
Impact due to Increase of 1.00%	237.38	13.13
Impact due to Decrease of 1.00%	(200.91)	(11.59)

iii) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and employee state insurance scheme which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the standalone statement of profit and loss as they accrue. The amount recognized as an expense towards contribution to provident and other funds for the year aggregated to Rs. 166.06 Lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 145.76 Lakhs)

Accounting Policies

Liabilities in respect of employee benefits to employees are provided for as follows:

a. Current Employee Benefits

- Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation

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to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

- Employees' State Insurance ('ESI') is provided on the basis of actual liability accrued and paid to authorities.

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

- Expense in respect of other short-term benefits is recognized on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee.

b. Post Separation Employee Benefit Plan

- Defined Gratuity Plan

  Gratuity liability accounted for on the basis of actuarial valuation as per Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits'. Liability recognized in the Standalone Balance Sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of each reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of defined benefit is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yield at the end of each reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximate to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

  Actuarial gain / loss pertaining to gratuity, post separation benefits and PF trust are accounted for as OCI. All remaining components of costs are accounted for in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

- Defined Contribution Plan

  A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan where the Company legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it contributes to a separate legal entity.

  The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme.

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Contribution to Provident Fund is made in accordance with provision of Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, and is recognized as an expense in the statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the contribution is due.

36. Deferred Income

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the years in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

Government grants, whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets and non-monetary grants are recognised and disclosed as 'deferred income' under non-current liability in the Balance Sheet and transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

37. Trade Payables

The information as required to be disclosed pursuant under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Particulars	2026	2025
i) Amount remaining unpaid: - Principal - Interest on the above	320.35 -	280.87 -
ii) Interest paid by the Company under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
iii) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006)	-	-
iv) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
v) Interest remaining due and payable (pertaining to prior years), until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

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Ageing Schedule for the Year Ended **March 31st, 2026**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Transaction Date				Total
	< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	
i) MSME	320.35	-	-	-	320.35
ii) Others	2,720.62	95.95	-	-	2,816.57
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing Schedule for the Year Ended **March 31st, 2025**

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Transaction Date				Total
	< 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	> 3 Years	
i) MSME	280.87	-	-	-	280.87
ii) Others	2,892.58	75.82	-	-	2,968.40
iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

The identification of suppliers as micro, small, and medium enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been carried out to the extent of information available with the Company, certain suppliers have confirmed their registration under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act).

The total amount due as on 31.03.2026 was 320.35 Lacs (Previous year 280.87 Lacs) and interest on late payment was Nil (Previous year Nil).

38. Segment Information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The board of directors assess the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions and therefore the board would be the chief operating decision maker. Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, which are common to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis and have been treated as "unallocated revenues / expenses / assets / liabilities", as the case may be.

The Company has determined following reportable segments based on the information reviewed by the Company's management:

i) Tractor: It includes sale of tractors, its spare parts and scrap sales generated during manufacturing process.



ii) Crane: It includes sale of cranes.
iii) Others: These include sale of casting division scrap.

Each of these operating segments is managed separately as each requires different technologies, marketing approaches and other resources.

For management purposes, the Company uses the same measurement policies as those used in its financial statements. In addition, corporate assets which are not directly attributable to the business activities of any operating segment are not allocated to a segment.

i) **Segment Revenue and Results**

Segment Reporting for the year ended **March 31st, 2026**

Particulars	Tractors	Crane	Others	Elimination	Unallocable Items	Total
Revenue						
External Revenue	20,144.65	21,809.19	-	-	-	41,953.84
Inter Segment Revenue	-	-	5,352.11	-5,352.11	-	-
Total Revenue	20,144.65	21,809.19	5,352.11	-5,352.11	-	41,953.84
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment Revenue	20,144.65	21,809.19	5,352.11	-5,352.11	-	41,953.84
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	20,144.65	21,809.19	5,352.11	-53,52.11	-	41,953.84
Result						
Segment Result	1,685.03	1,925.80	-	-	-	3,610.83
Add: Other Income	112.65	-	-	-	405.13	517.77
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-1,014.77	-1,014.77
Profit Before Tax	1,797.67	1,925.80	-	-	-609.65	3,113.83
Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	-926.93	-926.93
Profit for the Year	1,797.67	1,925.80	-	-	-1,536.57	21,86.90
Items Re-classified to OCI (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	44.11	44.11
Proft After Tax	1,797.67	1,925.80	-	-	-1,492.47	2,231.01
Other Information						
Segment Assets	27,504.85	28,800.86	2,907.50	-	-	59,213.21
Unallocated Corporate Assets	-	-	-	-	8,751.13	8,751.13
Total Assets	27,504.85	28,800.86	2,907.50	-	8,751.13	67,964.33
Segment Liabilities	2,658.08	3,037.89	-	-	8,493.79	14,189.76
Total Liabilities	2,658.08	3,037.89	-	-	8,493.79	14,189.76

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Segment Reporting for the year ended **March 31st, 2025**

Particulars	Tractors	Crane	Others	Elimination	Unallocable Items	Total
Revenue						
External Revenue	14,101.91	22,505.31	69.78	-	-	36,676.99
Inter Segment Revenue	-	-	4,393.58	-4,393.58	-	-
Total Revenue	14,101.91	22,505.31	4,463.36	-4,393.58	-	36,676.99
Miscellaneous Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment Revenue	14,101.91	22,505.31	4,463.36	-4,393.58	-	36,676.99
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue	14,101.91	22,505.31	4,463.36	-4,393.58	-	36,676.99
Result						
Segment Result	1,224.05	2,402.64	7.10	-	-	3,633.78
Add: Other Income	79.34	0.30	-	-	210.27	289.91
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-1,429.50	-1,429.50
Profit Before Tax	1,303.39	2,402.94	7.10	-	-1,219.23	2,494.19
Income Taxes	-	-	-	-	-232.71	-232.71
Profit for the Year	1,303.39	2,402.94	7.10	-	-1451.95	2261.48
Items Re-classified to OCI (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-0.04	-0.04
Proft After Tax	1,303.39	2,402.94	7.10	-	-1,451.99	2,261.44
Other Information						
Segment Assets	24,233.84	30,088.10	3,042.16	-	-	57,364.10
Unallocated Corporate Assets	-	-	-	-	8,817.46	8,817.46
Total Assets	24,233.84	30,088.10	3,042.16	-	8,817.46	66,181.56
Segment Liabilities	2,002.93	3,091.08	9.71	-	9,534.27	14,638.00
Total Liabilities	2,002.93	3,091.08	9.71	-	9,534.27	14,638.00
Depreciation	672.22	52.34	259.43	-	92.98	1,076.98

ii) Additional Information by Geographies

Particulars	Year Ended March 31st, 2026	Year Ended March 31st, 2025
Revenue from Operations by Geographical Market		
India	39,949.42	34,107.78
Outside India	2,004.42	2,569.22
Total	**41,953.84**	**36,676.99**
Non-Current Assets		
India	24,128.43	22,316.22

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Outside India	-	-
Total	**24,128.43**	**22,316.22**

iii) **Revenue from Major Customers**

The Company is not reliant on revenues on transactions with any single external customer and does not receive 10% or more of its revenues from transactions with any single external customer.

Notes:

a. Operating segments have been identified by the company taking into account nature of services, associated risks and returns and internal reporting system that reflects the manner in which operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker for purpose of making decisions on resources to be allocated to such segments and assess their performance.

b. Segment revenue, segment results, segment assets and segment liabilities include the respective amount identifiable for each operating segment.

39. Auditor's Remuneration

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Statutory Audit (incl. of Limited Review)	25.38	22.75
Tax Matters	-	-
Other Services	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	-

40. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

i) **Basic Earnings Per Share**

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
Profit / (Loss) as per Statement of Profit and Loss	2,186.90	2,261.48
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding	480.52	412.99
Basin EPS (in Rs.)	4.55	5.48

ii) **Diluted Earnings Per Share**

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
Profit / (Loss) Attributable to Equity Shareholders (Diluted)	2,186.90	2,261.48
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Diluted)	480.52	412.99

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Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Basic)	480.52	412.99
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares (Diluted) for the Year	480.52	412.99
Diluted EPS (in Rs.)	4.55	5.48

iii) Accounting Policies

a. Basic Earnings Per Share

$$\frac{\text{Profit / (Loss) Attributable to Owners of the Company}}{\text{Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding during the Financial Year}}$$

b. Diluted Earnings Per Share

$$\frac{\text{Profit / (Loss) Attributable to Owners of the Company}}{\text{Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding during the Financial Year after Adjustment for the Effects of Dilutive Potential Equity Shares}}$$

41. Corporate Social Responsibility

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is required to spend 2% of its average net profit of the immediately three preceding financial years on CSR.

S. No.	Particulars	2026	2025
a	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year based on 2% of average net profits	42.86	34.69
b	Reversal of last year excess expenditure	10.21	26.50
c	Amount spent during the year - Construction / Acquisition of Assets held by the Company - On Purpose Other than Above	- 67.78	- 18.40
d	(Excess) / Shortfall (a – b – c)	(35.13)	(10.21) *
e	Driven by the core purpose and in line with CSR vision, our Company continued to focus on investing in rural development and skill development entrepreneurship by contributing towards National Employability Through Apprenticeship Programme (NETAP).		

**The Company has an excess CSR spent of Rs. 35.13 Lacs (Previous year 10.21 Lacs) which it proposes to offset against future obligations and has recognised the same as an asset in the balance sheet.*

Amount recognised as an expense in profit or loss is Rs. 42.86 Lacs (2025: Rs. 34.69 Lacs)

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In respect to Section 135(5) of The Companies Act, 2013

For the Year Ended March 31st, 2026				
Particulars	Opening Balance (A)	Required to be Spent (B)	Actual Spent (C)	Closing Balance (A-B+C)
CSR Spent During the Year	10.21	42.86	67.78	35.13

42. Related Party Disclosures

i) Related Parties where Control Exists

Subsidiaries:

S. No.	Name of the Entity
1	Barota Finance Limited

ii) Other Related Parties

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

S. No.	Name of KMP	Nature of Relationship
1	Mr. R.S. Khadwalia	Chairman and Managing Director
2	Mr. Anshul Khadwalia	Director till 13.08.2023 Whole Time Director w.e.f. 14.08.2023
3	Mr. BK Mahendroo	Independent Director w.e.f. 14.08.2023
4	Ms. Arshdeep Kaur	Independent Director
5	Ms. Babita Dosajh	Independent Director w.e.f. 12.09.2023
6	Ms. Navpreet Kaur	Company Secretary
7	Mr. Varun Sharma	Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. 11.09.2023
8	Mr. Kadappa Adiveppa Chinagundi	Whole Time Director till 27.06.2024
9	Mr. Charan Singh Saini	Whole Time Director till 28.10.2025
10	Mr. Amit Kumar	Whole Time Director w.e.f. 12.11.2025

Relatives of KMP:

S. No.	Name of Close Member of KMP	Nature of Relationship
1	Mr. Shubham Khadwalia	Managing Director's Son
2	Ms. Diksha Khadwalia	Whole Time Director's Spouse

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

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026			As At March 31st, 2025		
	Subsidiary	KMP	Relatives of KMP	Subsidiary	KMP	Relatives of KMP
Investment Made	-	-	-	4,500.00	-	-
Purchase of Repo Tractors	332.45	-	-	292.19	-	-
Subvention Charges Paid	310.11	-	-	203.12	-	-
Advances Given	171.48	-	-	212.85	-	-
Advances Received Back	267.34	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Received Back	499.76	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Received	21.99	-	-	47.98	-	-
Rent Received	1.20	-	-	1.20	-	-
Remuneration Paid						
R.S. Khadwalia	-	96.00	-	-	96.00	-
Anshul Khadwalia	-	96.00	-	-	96.00	-
Charan Singh Saini	-	13.32	-	-	17.94	-
Amit Kumar	-	7.70	-	-	-	-
Kadappa Chinagundi	-	-	-	-	19.24	-
Navpreet Kaur	-	16.65	-	-	12.61	-
Varun Sharma	-	15.94	-	-	14.28	-
Shubham Khadwalia	-	-	85.71	-	-	42.86
Diksha Khadwalia	-	-	30.00	-	-	30.00
Rent Paid						
R.S. Khadwalia	-	15.51	-	-	15.21	-
Shubham Khadwalia	-	-	18.00	-	-	18.00
Sitting Fee Paid						
Arshdeep Kaur	-	1.30	-	-	1.95	-
Babita Dosajh	-	1.00	-	-	2.15	-
BK Mahendroo	-	1.40	-	-	2.30	-

iv) Outstanding Balances at year end

Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026			As At March 31st, 2025		
	Subsidiary	KMP	Relatives of KMP	Subsidiary	KMP	Relatives of KMP
Investment	6,500.00	-	-	6,500.00	-	-
Loan Recoverable	-	-	-	499.76	-	-
Advances Recoverable	116.99	-	-	212.85	-	-
Unsecured Loan						
R.S. Khadwalia	-	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00	-
Security Deposit						

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Shubham Khadwalia	-	-	15.00	-	-	15.00
Employee Benefit Payable						
R.S. Khadwalia	-	4.97	-	-	4.97	-
Anshul Khadwalia	-	5.47	-	-	5.48	-
Charan Singh Saini	-	-	-	-	1.83	-
Amit Kumar	-	1.42	-	-	-	-
Navpreet Kaur	-	1.28	-	-	0.94	-
Varun Sharma	-	1.11	-	-	1.06	-
Shubham Khadwalia	-	-	3.75	-	-	2.36
Diksha Khadwalia	-	-	1.88	-	-	1.88
Arshdeep Kaur	-	0.24	-	-	1.49	-
Babita Dosajh	-	0.27	-	-	1.67	-
BK Mahendroo	-	0.05	-	-	1.80	-

43. Commitments

S. No.	Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
a	Estimated number of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	797.43	12.72

*Capital Commitment expenditure related to Bhud Site.

44. Contingent Liabilities

S. No.	Particulars	As At March 31st, 2026	As At March 31st, 2025
a	Counter Guarantee to Bank	177.79	261.92
b	Corporate Guarantee (given for Subsidiary)	12,500.00	16,500.00
c	Bond Executed by Company in favour of DGFT	68.23	68.23
d	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as Debts	992.88	854.08
e	Excise Matters in Dispute*	303.67	303.67
f	Consumer Cases in Dispute / Under Appeal*	317.00	215.31
g	Income Tax Matters in Dispute**	27.01	19.09
Total		14,359.57	18,222.30

**Excise cases related to years November 2003-January 2005 was already decided in favour of Company by Commissioner (Appeals), Customs and Central Excise, Chandigarh and the demand was deleted. However, the department has elected to file appeal against order with Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT). The management is hopeful that, same will decided in favour of company and no material liability will devolve on the company in respect of these matters.*

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"Interest and claims by customers, suppliers, lenders and employees may be payable as and when the outcome of the related matters is finally determined and hence have not been included above. Management based on legal advice and historical trends, believes that no material liability will devolve on the Company in respect of these matters.

"The Company believes, these claims are not tenable and chances of claim materializing are remote. The Company is certain of getting a favourable judgement in the favour of the Company.

Accounting Policy

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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed by the management at each balance sheet date.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

45. Disclosure of Transactions with Struck Off Companies

The company did not have any material transaction with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

46. Disclosure Required Under Section 186(4) of The Companies Act, 2013

The Company had given loan to employees during the year, however in line with Circular No 04/2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 10 March 2015, loans given to employees as per the Company's policy are not considered for the purposes of disclosure under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

47. Credit Rating

The following table presents an analysis of the credit quality of debt securities issued by the Company. Rating has been obtained from credit rating agency - Infomerics Valuation and Rating Pvt. Ltd. The details of which are as below:



Nature of Facility	March 31st, 2026	March 31st, 2025
Long Term Fund Based Facility - Term Loan	IVR A-/ Stable (IVR A Minus with Stable Outlook)	IVR A-/ Stable (IVR A Minus with Stable Outlook)
Long Term Fund Based Facility - OCC / ODBD	IVR A-/ Stable (IVR A Minus with Stable Outlook)	IVR A-/ Stable (IVR A Minus with Stable Outlook)
Short Term Non-Fund Based Facility - ILC / FLC	IVR A2+ (IVR A Two Plus)	IVR A2+ (IVR A Two Plus)
Short Term Non-Fund Based Facility - BG	IVR A2+ (IVR A Two Plus)	IVR A2+ (IVR A Two Plus)
Short Term Non-Fund Based Facility - Forward Contract	IVR A2+ (IVR A Two Plus)	IVR A2+ (IVR A Two Plus)

48. Additional Regulatory Disclosure Requirements

a) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

b) There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended from time to time) (earlier Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and the rules made thereunder, during the current year or previous year.

c) The Company does not have any transaction not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year or in previous year, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

d) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

e) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries



f) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority. Further, no transactions require disclosure relating to utilization of borrowed funds, share premium and discrepancy in utilization of borrowings.

g) Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

h) The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

i) Charges / Satisfaction has been duly registered with Registrar of Companies within the statutory period.

j) The Company have not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current year.

k) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than the properties where the Company is the lessee (including lands on long-term lease from State Government) and the lease agreements are duly executed in the favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

49. 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 have used accounting software for maintaining their books of account which has a feature of audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled at the application level during the year ended March 31st, 2026.

50. Analytical Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2026	2025	Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.07	2.98	3.23%
Debt-Equity Ratio	Long-Term & Short-Term Borrowings	Equity	0.16	0.18	-14.61%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings before Interest & Tax	Interest & Principal due during the Year	4.02	2.72	47.54%
Return on Equity	Net Profit After Tax	Average Equity Shareholder's Fund	4.15%	5.53%	-24.94%

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Inventory Turnover Ratio	Consumption during the Year & Change in Inventory	Average Inventory Holdings	2.38	2.17	9.75%
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	3.72	3.46	7.53%
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Purchases during the Year	Average Trade Payables	8.31	6.92	20.10%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Net Working Capital	1.70	2.17	-20.73%
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operations	5.21%	6.17%	-15.46%
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest & Tax	Average of Total Equity & Total Debt	6.78%	7.34%	3.54%

Comments for Variations above 25%, if any:

a. The debt service coverage ratio has improved during the year primarily due to an increase in earnings before interest & tax along with a decrease in interest expense.

51. Initial Public Offer

During the year ended March 31st, 2025, the company completed its initial public offer (IPO) of 1,21,00,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each at an issue price of Rs. 215 each (including a share premium of Rs. 205 per share). The issue comprised of fresh issue of 86,00,000 equity shares aggregating to Rs. 18,490.00 Lacs and offer for sale of 35,00,000 equity shares aggregating to Rs. 7,525.00 Lakhs. The equity shares of the Company were listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and BSE Limited (BSE) on January 07th, 2025.

Consequent to allotment of fresh issue, the paid-up equity share capital of the Company stands increased from 3,945.16 Lacs consisting of 3,94,51,600 equity shares of Rs. 10 each to Rs. 4,805.16 Lacs.

The total offer expenses were estimated to the fresh issue are Rs. 1,683.30 Lacs (including taxes). The utilisation of IPO proceeds from fresh issue (net of IPO related expense of Rs. 1,683.30 Lakhs) is summarised below:

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Gross Proceeds of the Fresh Issue	18,490.00
2	Less: Company's Share of Offer related Expenses	1,683.30
	Total	**16,806.70**

The aforesaid offer related expenses in relation to the Fresh Issue have been adjusted against securities premium as per Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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Particulars	Amount Proposed to be Utilized for the Object	Total Amount Utilized till March 31st, 2026
Repayment and / or prepayment, in part or in full, of certain outstanding loans of the Company	5,000.00	5,000.00
Investment in the Subsidiary, namely Barota Finance Limited	4,500.00	4,500.0
Setting up new Dedicated Unit for Expansion of our Pick & Carry Cranes Manufacturing Capacity	7,007.40	1,892.09
General Corporate Purposes	299.30	286.91
Total	**16,806.70**	**11,679.00**

52. The company has reclassified previous year's figures to confirm to current year's classification. The company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest Lacs ('00000') or two decimals' places thereof, except when otherwise indicated.

For Indo Farm Equipment Limited
CIN: L29219CH1994PLC015132

As per our report of even date
For Deepak Jindal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 023023N

DEEPAK JINDAL & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FRN023023N CHANDIGARH

R.S. Khadwalia
(Chairman cum Managing Director)
DIN: 0062154

Anshul Khadwalia
(Director)
DIN: 05243344

Onkar Singh
(Partner)
M. No. 514746
UDIN: 26514746DJFJSS2182

Varun Sharma
(Chief Financial Officer)
PAN: FNHPS7649L

Navpreet Kaur
(Company Secretary)
PAN: ANMPK5801G

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 21.05.2026