Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U51505KA1994PTC015356
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	111.12	102.67
Capital work in progress	2.1	-	1.04
Intangible assets	2.1	0.99	1.21
Right-of-use-asset	2.1	4.16	13.30
Financial assets			
Long term loans	2.2	97.50	325.00
Other non-current financial assets	2.2	11.45	9.76
Other non-current assets	2.3	5.61	0.87
Deferred tax assets (net)	2.14	4.61	7.18
Income tax assets (net)	2.14	0.45	2.14
Total non - current assets		**235.90**	**463.16**
Current assets			
Inventories	2.4	52.21	44.01
Financial assets			
Short term loans	2.2	57.50	-
Investments	2.5	-	-
Trade receivables	2.6	153.86	124.86
Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	0.84	24.27
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.7	9.10	12.18
Other financial assets	2.2	0.04	0.06
Other current assets	2.3	18.20	13.20
Total current assets		**291.75**	**218.59**
Total assets		**527.65**	**681.75**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.8	35.64	35.64
Other equity		400.94	543.42
Total equity		**436.59**	**579.06**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liability	2.9	3.37	2.43
Other financial liabities	2.10	2.01	1.03
Other non-current liabilities	2.11	-	-
Employee benefits obligation	2.12	2.84	4.91
Total non-current liabilities		**8.21**	**8.38**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liability	2.9	1.02	14.21
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.13	29.41	17.21
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.13	39.08	47.60
Other financial liabilities	2.10	10.59	11.41
Other current liabilities	2.11	1.62	1.87
Employee benefits obligation	2.12	1.13	2.00
Total current liabilities		**82.85**	**94.31**
Total equity and liabilities		**527.65**	**681.75**
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for **R N Marwah & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001211N/ N500019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited

Prakash Kumar Jain B
Digitally signed by Prakash Kumar Jain B
Date: 2026.04.23 16:30:09 +05'30'

Bhikamchand Prakash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 222937

Place: Bengaluru

Rohitash Gupta
Digitally signed by Rohitash Gupta
Date: 2026.04.23 16:00:17 +05'30'

Rohitash Gupta
Director
DIN: 01049454

SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE
Digitally signed by SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE
Date: 2026.04.23 16:03:17 +05'30'

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
Director
DIN: 06897180

N R SUMANTH
Digitally signed by N R SUMANTH
Date: 2026.04.23 16:06:05 +05'30'

NR Sumanth
Chief Operating Officer
PAN: AVBPS8406Q

ASIT SABAT
Digitally signed by ASIT SABAT
Date: 2026.04.23 15:49:43 +05'30'

Asit Sabat
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: DEXPS0178R

Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U51505KA1994PTC015356
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue			
Revenue from contract with customers	2.15	688.29	639.01
Other operating revenue	2.16	1.22	1.74
Total revenue from operations		**689.50**	**640.75**
Other income	2.17	34.30	33.77
Total income		**723.80**	**674.52**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials and components consumed	2.18	451.17	428.25
Changes in inventory of finished goods and work-in-progress	2.19	(5.26)	1.62
Employee benefit expense	2.20	74.67	60.04
Financial costs	2.21	1.91	2.81
Depreciation and amortization expense	2.22	23.96	18.57
Other expenses	2.23	35.26	28.91
Total expenses		**581.72**	**540.20**
Profit before income tax		**142.08**	**134.33**
Tax expense			
Current tax	2.14	33.99	28.83
Deferred tax	2.14	2.18	1.85
Taxes for earlier years	2.14	(0.47)	-
Total tax expenses		**35.70**	**30.68**
Profit for the year		**106.38**	**103.65**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations		1.53	(0.32)
Deferred tax on remeasurements of post employment benefit obligations	2.14	(0.38)	0.08
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total other comprehensive income, net of income tax		**1.14**	**(0.24)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**107.52**	**103.41**
Earnings per share			
Basic earning per share (in Rs.)	2.24	29.85	29.08
Diluted earning per share (in Rs.)		29.85	29.08
Significant accounting policies	1		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for **R N Marwah & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001211N/ N500019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited

Prakash Kumar Jain B
Digitally signed by Prakash Kumar Jain B
Date: 2026.04.23 16:30:59 +05'30'

Bhikamchand Prakash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 222937

Rohitash Gupta
Digitally signed by Rohitash Gupta
Date: 2026.04.23 16:00:40 +05'30'

Rohitash Gupta
Director
DIN: 01049454

SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE
Digitally signed by SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE
Date: 2026.04.23 16:03:44 +05'30'

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
Director
DIN: 06897180

Place: Bengaluru

N R SUMANTH
Digitally signed by N R SUMANTH
Date: 2026.04.23 16:06:24 +05'30'

NR Sumanth
Chief Operating Officer
PAN: AVBPS8406Q

ASIT SABAT
Digitally signed by ASIT SABAT
Date: 2026.04.23 15:50:18 +05'30'

Asit Sabat
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: DEXPS0178R

Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U51505KA1994PTC015356
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax for the year	142.08	134.33
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation	23.96	18.57
Finance costs	1.91	2.81
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain)/ loss	(2.35)	0.84
Unwinding of discount on security deposit	(0.91)	(0.81)
Interest income on bank and other deposits	(21.29)	(29.47)
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**143.39**	**126.27**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(8.19)	9.43
(Increase)/ decrease trade receivables	(26.61)	(9.62)
(Increase)/ decrease in loans, other financial assets and other assets	(8.70)	1.18
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	3.63	(9.50)
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	(2.48)	(0.55)
Cash generated from operations	**101.04**	**117.21**
Income taxes paid	(36.30)	(32.42)
Income tax refund received	4.46	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	**69.20**	**84.79**
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Loan given to intercompany	(80.00)	(75.00)
Repay of loan by intercompany	250.00	2.41
Interest received	22.23	29.49
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets (including intangible assets under development and capital advances)	(21.69)	(55.49)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	-	0.06
Proceeds from / (investment in) bank deposits (net)	3.14	52.49
Net cash used in investing activities	**173.69**	**(46.06)**
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Dividend paid	(250.00)	(20.00)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	(14.41)	(11.50)
Interest paid on lease liabilities	(1.38)	(2.53)
Interest paid on others	(0.53)	(0.28)
Net cash generated from financing activities	**(266.32)**	**(34.31)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(23.43)**	**4.43**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning	24.27	19.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**0.84**	**24.27**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.03	0.03
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	0.76	4.25
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	0.04	20.00
Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 2.7)	**0.84**	**24.27**
Supplementary information:		
Restricted cash balance	-	-

Summary of significant accounting policies (Refer note 1)
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for **R N Marwah & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001211N/ N500019

Prakash Kumar Jain B
Digitally signed by Prakash Kumar Jain B
Date: 2026.04.23 16:31:23 +05'30'

Bhikamchand Prakash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 222937

Place: Bengaluru

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited

Rohitash Gupta
Digitally signed by Rohitash Gupta
Date: 2026.04.23 16:01:01 +05'30'

Rohitash Gupta
Director
DIN: 01049454

SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
Director
DIN: 06897180

N R SUMANTH
Digitally signed by N R SUMANTH
Date: 2026.04.23 16:06:46 +05'30'

NR Sumanth
Chief Operating Officer

PAN: AVBPS8406Q

ASIT SABAT
Digitally signed by ASIT SABAT
Date: 2026.04.23 15:50:38 +05'30'

Asit Sabat
Chief Financial Officer

PAN: DEXPS0178R

Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U51505KA1994PTC015356
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus				Items of OCI	Total other equity	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Capital reserve	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	General reserve	Remeasurements of the net defined benefit Plans		
Balance as of 1 April 2024	**35.64**	**154.68**	**5.66**	**298.05**	**1.13**	**0.49**	**460.01**	**495.65**
Amortisation of profit - Final dividend	-	-	-	(20.00)	-	-	(20.00)	(20.00)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	103.65	-	-	103.65	103.65
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax)						(0.24)	(0.24)	(0.24)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**103.65**	**-**	**(0.24)**	**103.41**	**103.41**
Balance as of 31 March 2025	**35.64**	**154.68**	**5.66**	**381.70**	**1.13**	**0.25**	**543.42**	**579.06**
Balance as of 1 April 2025	**35.64**	**154.68**	**5.66**	**381.70**	**1.13**	**0.25**	**543.42**	**579.06**
Amortisation of profit - Final dividend	-	-	-	(250.00)	-	-	(250.00)	(250.00)
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	106.38	-	-	106.38	106.38
Other comprehensive income/(loss) (net of tax)						1.14	1.14	1.14
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**106.38**	**-**	**1.14**	**107.52**	**107.52**
Balance as of 31 March 2026	**35.64**	**154.68**	**5.66**	**238.08**	**1.13**	**1.39**	**400.94**	**436.59**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
for **R N Marwah & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001211N/ N500019

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited

Prakash Kumar Jain B Digitally signed by Prakash Kumar Jain B Date: 2026.04.23 16:31:49 +05'30'

Bhikamchand Prakash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 222937

Rohitash Gupta Digitally signed by Rohitash Gupta Date: 2026.04.23 16:01:21 +05'30'

Rohitash Gupta
Director
DIN: 01049454

SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE Digitally signed by SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE Date: 2026.04.23 16:04:23 +05'30'

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
Director
DIN: 06897180

N R SUMANTH Digitally signed by N R SUMANTH Date: 2026.04.23 16:07:09 +05'30'

NR Sumanth
Chief Operating Officer
PAN: AVBPS8406Q

ASIT SABAT Digitally signed by ASIT SABAT Date: 2026.04.23 15:50:56 +05'30'

Asit Sabat
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: DEXPS0178R

Place: Bengaluru

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

A) Corparate Information

Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited (the company) was incorporated as Private Limited Company on 10th March 1994 vide CIN U51505KA1994PTC015356 under the provision of companies Act 2013.

The Company based in Bengaluru, India, which offers a one-stop shop for the manufacture, asssembly and supply of high precision turned parts, spools, and other machined components with critical engineering applications.

B) Summary of Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

A. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

New and amended IND-AS adopted by the company:

I. Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules,2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity’s financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

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

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

• What is meant by a right to defer settlement
• That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
• That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
• That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity’s right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

III. Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity’s liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

IV. International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD’s BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

• A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and

• Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity’s exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026.

The amendments had no impact on the Company’s financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

B. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statement.

C. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:
Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (note 1.13) below for accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

Use of Estimates and Judgements
In the preparation of these financial statements, management has made estimates, judgements, and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions also impact the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the reporting date. Actual results may differ from such estimates. Any change in estimates is accounted for in the year of change in estimates.

Judgemenets
In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee
The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease.

Estimates and assumptions
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market change or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(i) Useful life of property, plant and equipment, intangible and investment properties
Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

(ii) Defined benefit plans
The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment defined benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note No. 2.29

(iii) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the nature of business differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

(iv) Provisions and liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions and liabilities and to the probability of expenses arising from warranty claims and claims from legal disputes that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

1.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is :

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash 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:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

1.3 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is Indian Rupee (INR) and the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR).

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in other comprehensive income if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

1.4 Revenue from sale of products

The Company recognises revenues from sale of products measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration), when it satisfies its performance obligation at a point in time which is when products are which is when control including risks and rewards and title of ownership pass to the customer, and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligation.

Contract Balances

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within one year and therefore are all classified as current. Where the settlement is due after one year, they are classified as non-current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to the customer. A contract asset becomes a receivable when the entity's right to consideration is unconditional, which is the case when only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due. The impairment of contract assets is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as trade receivables.

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities arise when a customer pays consideration, or has an obligation to pay consideration, before the entity transfers the related goods or services.

Impairment

An impairment is recognised to the extent that the carrying amount of receivable or asset relating to contracts with customers (a) the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which such asset relates; less (b) the costs that relate directly to providing those goods or services and that have not been recognised as expenses.

1.5 Other Income:

Interest

Interest is recognised using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, as income for the period in which it occurs. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Duty drawback and export incentives

Income from duty drawback and export incentives is recognized on an accrual basis.

1.6 Inventories:

Raw Material, Tools & Consumables, finished goods and Goods in Transit are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes all in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including freight and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Cost of work in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity.

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

1.7 Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Work -in - Progress:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price (including non-refundable import duties and taxes), any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset at the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the initial estimate of any decommissioning obligation, if any, and borrowing cost for qualifying assets (i.e. assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use).

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company over the period.

Spare parts which meet the definition of Property, plant and equipment are capitalized as Property, plant and equipment in case the unit value of spare part is above the threshold limit. In other cases, the spare parts are inventoried on procurement and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on consumption.

An item of Property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized separately as part of Property, plant and equipment 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 assets is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The residual value and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted in line with the revisions to accounting estimates.

The Company has elected to use exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue with the carrying value for all its Property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition (1st April, 2022)

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

Depreciation

Depreciation methods, useful life, residual values are reviewed periodically. Useful life of the assets as adopted by the Company is as per Schedule II.

The same has been tabulated below:

Plant & Machinery	:	15 Years
Furniture & fixtures	:	10 Years
Office equipments	:	5 Years
Computers	:	3 Years

Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, requires systematic allocation of the depreciable amount on an asset over its useful life. The depreciable amount of an asset is the cost of the asset or other amount substituted for cost less its residual value. The Company has adopted useful life for various categories of assets as specified in Part C of Schedule II of the Act. Part C of Schedule II also specifies that the residual value should be taken at not more than 5 % of the cost of the Asset. Depreciation is recognised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development
- Cost incurred by the Company for Research and Development do not meet the recognition criteria and hence have been classified as research costs and are expensed of in the statement of profit and loss as and when these are incurred.

The amortisation methods, the usual useful lives and the residual values of intangible assets are checked annually.

Retirement/Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset and is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss. Further in cases where the depreciation on the assets have been fully written off, the residual value of 5% or the value continued in the books are carried forward without applying further depreciation on the same.

Depreciation on Additional/Disposal of an asset

In case of Addition/sale of asset including assets discarded, demolished or destroyed during the financial year, the depreciation on such asset shall be calculated on a pro rata basis from the date of such addition or as the case maybe upto the date such asset has been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed.

1.8 Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are recorded as expense as the related service is provided. Benefits such as salaries, short term compensated absences and bonus is recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related services. Short Term Employee benefits include performance incentives. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit sharing plans, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Long Term Employee Benefits

The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. Under a defined contribution plan, the Company’s only obligation is to pay a fixed amount with no obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the employee. The expenditure for defined contribution plans is recognised as an expense during the period when the employee provides service. Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company’s obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. The related actuarial and investment risks are borne by the Company. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

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

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs
- Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Defined contribution plans

Employees receive benefits from a provident fund and employee state insurance funds. The employer and employees each make periodic contributions to the plan as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss as they fall due based on the amount of contribution required to be made.

Defined Benefit plans

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. Company’s liability towards Gratuity are actuarially determined at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of occurrence.

1.9 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange of consideration is considered as lease.

As a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Lease liabilities, which separately shown in the financial statement are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments. Subsequent measurement of a lease liability includes the increase of the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing (while affecting other comprehensive income) the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate the lessor for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their respective nature.

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

1.10 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

1.11 Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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

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

The company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the company 's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or company of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

1.12 Income Taxes

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

1.13 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that does not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

b. The asset’s contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

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

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss
Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

1.14 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

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

The Company determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

External values are involved for valuation of significant assets and liabilities, if any. At each reporting date, the Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 2.25)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 2.25)
- Financial Instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 2.25)

1.15 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

(a) **Provisions**

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(b) **Contingent Liabilities**

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

1.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.17 Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that there is no uncertainty in receiving the claims.

1.18 GST input credit

GST input credit is accounted in the books in the period in which the underlying service as well as invoice is received and when there is no uncertainty in availing/utilizing the credits.

1.19 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the chief operating decision maker “CODM”. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

1.20 Dividend Payable

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U51505KA1994PTC015356
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

Following are the changes in the carrying value of property, plant and equipment for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

Reconciliation of carrying amount

Particulars	Right to use assets	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixture	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Storage equipment	Electrical installation	Leasehold improvements	Intangible assets	Total
Cost or deemed cost											
Balance as at 1 April 2024	40.96	36.51	0.54	0.02	0.95	4.31	0.29	1.98	0.23	-	85.80
Additions	3.45	74.93	0.29	0.84	0.42	0.02	0.06	-	-	1.39	81.41
Disposals	-	(0.06)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.06)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**44.41**	**111.38**	**0.84**	**0.87**	**1.36**	**4.33**	**0.35**	**1.98**	**0.23**	**1.39**	**167.15**
Balance as at 1 April 2025	44.41	111.38	0.84	0.87	1.36	4.33	0.35	1.98	0.23	1.39	167.15
Additions	2.15	19.62	0.56	0.60	0.08	0.05	-	-	-	-	23.06
Disposals											-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**46.56**	**131.00**	**1.40**	**1.47**	**1.44**	**4.38**	**0.35**	**1.98**	**0.23**	**1.39**	**190.21**
Accumulated depreciation											
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 April 2024	20.48	9.42	0.06	0.02	0.13	0.82	0.09	0.17	0.23	-	31.41
Depreciation for the year	10.64	6.05	0.04	0.17	0.07	1.21	0.04	0.19	-	0.18	18.58
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.00)
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 March 2025	**31.11**	**15.47**	**0.10**	**0.19**	**0.20**	**2.02**	**0.13**	**0.35**	**0.23**	**0.18**	**49.98**
Accumulated depreciation as of 1 April 2025	31.11	15.47	0.10	0.19	0.20	2.02	0.13	0.35	0.23	0.18	49.98
Depreciation for the year	11.28	10.39	0.07	0.42	0.15	1.19	0.04	0.19	0.00	0.22	23.96
Accumulated depreciation on disposals											-
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 March 2026	**42.40**	**25.85**	**0.17**	**0.61**	**0.35**	**3.21**	**0.16**	**0.54**	**0.23**	**0.40**	**73.94**
Carrying amount											
As at 31 March 2025	**13.30**	**95.92**	**0.74**	**0.68**	**1.16**	**2.31**	**0.22**	**1.63**	**-**	**1.21**	**117.17**
As at 31 March 2026	**4.16**	**105.15**	**1.22**	**0.86**	**1.09**	**1.17**	**0.19**	**1.45**	**-**	**0.99**	**116.27**

The Company has been running on double shift, the depreciation on plant & machinery has been accordingly calculated.

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.1 Intangible asset under development

a) For capital work in progress, aging Schedule as on 31 March 2026

CWIP	**amount in CWIP for a periof of**				**Total**
	< 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**> 3 years**	
-Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
-Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

b) For capital work in progress, aging Schedule as on 31 March 2025

CWIP	**amount in CWIP for a periof of**				**Total**
	< 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**> 3 years**	
-Projects in progress	1.04	-	-	-	**1.04**
-Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.04**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued) (All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.2 Other financial assets (unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current			
Long term loans			
Unsecured loans [1]		97.50	325.00
	(A)	**97.50**	**325.00**
Current			
Short term loans			
Unsecured loans [1]		57.50	-
	(B)	**57.50**	-
Total	**(A + B)**	**155.00**	**325.00**

[1] As per the terms of the agreement dated 23 October 2024 and 18 December 2025, along with the addendum executed on 24 March 2026, the loan provided to Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited ("SMAC") carries an interest rate on the outstanding amount at the RBI repo rate plus a spread of 3%. The repayment of the loan from SMAC amounts to Rs. 57.50 million within twelve months from 31 March 2026 (previous year: Nil)

Particulars		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Other non current financial assets			
Security deposits [2]		2.92	2.08
Rental deposits [2]		8.50	7.59
Deposits with original maturity for more than twelve months		0.03	0.09
	(A)	**11.45**	**9.76**
Current			
Interest accrued but not due		0.04	0.06
Interest accrued and due		-	-
	(B)	**0.04**	**0.06**
Total	**(A + B)**	**11.49**	**9.82**
[2] Financial assets carried at amortized cost		11.49	9.82

2.3 Other Assets (unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current			
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated			
Capital advances		2.79	-
Prepaid expenses		2.81	0.87
	(A)	**5.61**	**0.87**
Current			
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated			
Advance to suppliers		1.38	0.65
Prepaid expenses		4.06	3.47
Balances with govermental authorities		7.24	7.07
Advance to employees		0.03	0.04
Other receivables*		5.49	1.97
	(B)	**18.20**	**13.20**
Total other assets	**(A + B)**	**23.81**	**14.07**

* Towards scrips received under RoDTEP scheme, duty drawback scheme.

2.4 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Raw materials	10.91	7.76
Less : Provision for non moving & slow moving	(0.59)	(0.38)
Work-in-progress	26.23	24.82
Less : Provision for non moving & slow moving	(0.83)	(0.41)
Finished goods	16.64	14.45
Less : Provision for non moving & slow moving	(2.23)	(2.78)
Finished goods in transit	2.09	0.56
Less : Provision for non moving & slow moving	-	-
	52.21	**44.01**

2.5 Current investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unquoted, carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss		
Investments in shares		
Kanoria Plaschem Ltd	0.12	0.12
11,700 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up		
Vijaya Leasing Ltd.	0.04	0.04
4,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up		
	0.16	0.16
Provision for diminution in value of investments	0.16	0.16
Total investments	**-**	**-**

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued) (All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.6 Trade receivables (unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables unsecured, considered good[1]		153.86	124.86
Trade receivables unsecured, considered doubtfull		1.65	-
	(A)	**155.51**	**124.86**
Provision for doubtful debts		(1.65)	-
	(B)	**(1.65)**	**-**
Total	**(A) - (B)**	**153.86**	**124.86**

[1] Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Trade Receivables aging schedule as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	No due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Total
Trade receivables							
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	95.94	57.91	-	-		-	153.86
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	1.49	0.14	-	-	1.64
(iii) Disputed trade receivables considered good							
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered doubtful							
Provision for doubtful receivables							
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	(1.49)	(0.14)	-	-	(1.64)
(iii) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	95.94	**57.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**153.86**

Trade Receivables aging schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	No due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	80.71	43.48	0.67	-	-	-	124.86
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	80.71	**43.48**	**0.67**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**124.86**

2.7 Cash and bank balances

	Particulars		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a)	**Cash and cash equivalents**			
	Cash on hand		0.03	0.03
	Balances with banks			
	On current accounts		0.76	4.25
	Deposits with original maturity of less than three months		0.04	20.00
	Total cash and cash equivalents	**(A)**	**0.84**	**24.27**
(b)	**Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents**			
	Deposits with original maturity for more than three months less than twelve months		9.10	12.18
	Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	**(B)**	**9.10**	**12.18**
	Total cash and bank balances	**(A + B)**	**9.94**	**36.46**

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.8 Share Capital

	As at	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
(i) Authorized share capital		
Equity shares, face value of Rs. 10/- each		
93,00,000 (previous year 93,00,000) equity shares	93.00	93.00
	93.00	**93.00**
(ii) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up equity share capital		
Equity shares, face value of Rs. 10/- each		
35,64,201 (previous year 35,64,201) equity shares fully paid-up	35.64	35.64
	35.64	**35.64**

Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled for one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. The Company has not proposed any dividend during the current year.

(iii) The reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out below:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**		**As at 31 March 2025**	
	Number of shares	**Amount**	**Number of shares**	**Amount**
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	35,64,201	35.64	35,64,201	35.64
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of the year	**35,64,201**	**35.64**	**35,64,201**	**35.64**

(iv) The details of equity shareholder holding more than 5% shares as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are set out below:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**		**As at 31 March 2025**	
	No of shares	**%**	**No of shares**	**%**
Samvarthana Motherson International Limited	35,64,195	100.00%	35,64,195	100.00%

(v) In the period of five years immediately preceding 31 March 2026 :

During the five years ended 31 March 2026, the Company has not allotted any bonus shares by capitalisation of general reserve. No shares have been bought back by the Company.

(vi) The details of shares held by promoters :
As at 31 March 2026

Class of shares	**Name of the promoters**	**No. of shares at the beginning of the year**	**Change during the year**	**No. of shares at the end of the year**	**% of total shares**	**% of change in shareholding during the year**
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Samvarthana Motherson International Limited	35,64,195	-	35,64,195	100.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Rohitash Gupta	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Jitender Mahajan	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Amit Bhakri	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Vishal Kabadi	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Manish Kumar Goyal	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Lata Unnikrishnan	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%

(vi) The details of shares held by promoters :
As at 31 March 2025

Class of shares	**Name of the promoters**	**No. of shares at the beginning of the year**	**Change during the year**	**No. of shares at the end of the year**	**% of total shares**	**% of change in shareholding during the year**
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Samvarthana Motherson International Limited	35,64,195	-	35,64,195	100.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Rohitash Gupta	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Jitender Mahajan	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Amit Bhakri	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Vishal Kabadi	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Manish Kumar Goyal	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	Lata Unnikrishnan	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.9 Lease liability

Particulars		As at	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current			
Lease liability		3.37	2.43
	(A)	3.37	2.43
Current			
Lease liability		1.02	14.21
	(B)	1.02	14.21
Total lease liabilities	**(A + B)**	**4.39**	**16.64**

2.10 Other financial liabilities

Particulars		As at	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current			
Recovery against vehicle loan [1]		2.01	1.03
	(A)	2.01	1.03
Current			
Accrued salaries and benefits [1]		10.59	11.41
	(B)	**10.59**	**11.41**
Total other financial liabilities	**(A + B)**	**12.59**	**12.44**

[1] Financial liability carried at amortized cost

2.11 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current		
Advance from customers	0.18	0.33
Statutory liabilities *	1.44	1.55
Total other liabilities	**1.62**	**1.87**

*Statutory liabilities includes provident fund, professional tax, withholding taxes, goods and service tax and other indirect tax payable.

2.12 Employee benefits obligation

Particulars		As at	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Non-current			
Provision for compensated absences		2.84	3.31
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 2.29)		-	1.60
	(A)	**2.84**	**4.91**
Current			
Provision for compensated absences		0.83	-
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 2.29)		0.30	2.00
	(B)	**1.13**	**2.00**
Total other financial liabilities	**(A + B)**	**3.97**	**6.91**

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.13 Trade payables

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Trade payables:		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises [1] [2]	29.41	17.21
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises [1]	39.08	47.60
	68.48	**64.81**

[1] Financial liability carried at amortized cost

(i) The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risk related to the above financial liabilities is disclosed in note 2.25.

Trade payable aging schedule as on 31 March 2026

Particulars	No due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Total
(i) MSME	29.33	0.07	-	0.00	-	29.41
(ii) Others	37.51	0.98	0.07	0.17	0.36	39.08
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	66.84	**1.05**	**0.07**	**0.17**	**0.36**	**68.48**

Trade payable aging schedule as on 31 March 2025

Particulars	No due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	>3 years	Total
(i) MSME	17.09	0.00	-	0.10	0.02	17.21
(ii) Others	43.88	3.17	0.30	0.03	0.21	47.59
(iii) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	60.97	**3.17**	**0.30**	**0.13**	**0.23**	**64.81**

[2] Trade payables include due to suppliers under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). Amount due to suppliers under the MSMED Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with and filings made by the Company. Further in view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the MSMED Act, 2006, is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at balance sheet date. The disclosure pursuant to the said MSMED Act, 2006, is as under :

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
- Principal	29.41	17.21
- Interest	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year:		
- Interest	-	-
- Payment	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The Company has paid to some parties registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 beyond the period specified under Act as they are not fulfilling the terms & conditions of supplies. The Company has not paid/provided the interest for that delay.

2.14 Income taxes

The Company is subject to income tax in India and is assessed for tax on taxable profits determined for each financial year beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31. Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of 8 assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

Pursuant to the Taxation Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 ('Ordinance') issued by Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) on September 20, 2019, which was effective from April 1, 2019, domestic companies have the option to pay income tax at 22% plus applicable surcharge and cess ('new tax regime') subject to certain conditions. The Company has chosen to adopt the reduced rates of tax as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Tax expense in the Ind AS statement of profit and loss consist of the following :

		For the year ended	
		31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Profit and loss section :			
Current tax		33.99	28.83
Deferred tax charge / (credit)		2.18	1.85
Taxes for earlier years		(0.47)	-
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit and loss	**(A)**	**35.70**	**30.68**
Other comprehensive income (OCI) section :			
Deferred tax credit		0.38	(0.08)
Deferred tax credited to OCI	**(B)**	**0.38**	**(0.08)**
Total taxes	**(A + B)**	**36.09**	**30.60**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate is summarized below:

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Profit before tax	142.08	134.33
Enacted tax rates in India	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense at India's statutory income tax rate	35.76	33.81
Tax effect of:		
Effect of disallowanes & allowances	1.77	4.98
Current Tax Provision (A)	**33.99**	**28.83**
Deferred Tax Expense		
Incremental Deferred Tax (Asset) liability on account of PPE and intangible asset	2.61	2.39
Incremental Deferred Tax (Asset) liability on account of Temporary allowances/Disallowances under Income Tax Act, 1961	(0.43)	(0.54)
Deferred tax expense (B)	**2.18**	**1.85**
Adjustment in respect of taxes earlier years (C)	**(0.47)**	**-**
Total tax expense recognised in statement of Profit & loss)	**35.70**	**30.68**

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

		As at	
		31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Non current			
Non-current tax assets (net)		34.45	140.60
	(A)	**34.45**	**140.60**
Current			
Liabilities for current tax (net)		33.99	138.46
	(B)	**33.99**	**138.46**
Net income tax assets at the end	**(A - B)**	**0.45**	**2.14**

The gross movement in the current income tax asset for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

	As at	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Net income tax asset at the beginning	2.14	(1.45)
Income tax paid	36.30	32.42
Current income tax expense	(33.53)	(28.83)
Income tax refund	(4.46)	-
Net income tax asset at the end	**0.45**	**2.14**

2.14 Deferred tax asset / (liability) (net)

Deferred tax relates to the following:

		As at	
		31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Minimum Alternate Tax credit entitlement			
Deferred tax liabilities (gross)			
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets -		-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	**(A)**	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax assets (gross)			
(a) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets			
Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for financial reporting		0.35	2.17
Right-to-use assets and lease liabilities		0.06	0.85
(b) Impact of expenditure charged to statement of profit and loss in current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment / settlement basis			
Provision for employee benefits		3.34	3.34
Other items		0.87	0.82
Total deferred tax assets	**(B)**	**4.61**	**7.18**
Deferred tax assets (net)	**(B - A)**	**4.61**	**7.18**

Major components of deferred tax liability/(assets) arising on account of temporary difference are as follows: :

	As at 1 April 2025	**Movement during the year**	**As at 31 March 2026**
Related to Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	2.17	(1.82)	0.35
Related to Right-to-use assets and lease liabilities	0.85	(0.78)	0.06
Provision for employee benefits	3.34	(0.00)	3.34
Other	0.82	0.05	0.87
Total	**7.18**	**(2.56)**	**4.61**

Major components of deferred tax liability/(assets) arising on account of temporary difference are as follows: :

	As at 1 April 2024	**Movement during the year**	**As at 31 March 2025**
Related to Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4.34	(2.17)	2.17
Related to Right-to-use assets and lease liabilities	1.06	(0.22)	0.85
Provision for employee benefits	3.70	(0.36)	3.34
Other	(0.16)	0.98	0.82
Total	**8.94**	**(1.77)**	**7.18**

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the Company has recognised deferred tax asset to the extent that there is reasonable certainty based on the future profitability and projections of the Company. The management believes that there is sufficient assurance that future taxable income will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be realised.

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued) (All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.15 Revenue from operations

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Sale of products		
Sales domestic	382.90	388.86
Sales export	301.63	246.78
Total gross sales	**684.53**	**635.64**
Sale of services		
Labour charges	3.76	3.37
Total revenue from contract with customers	**688.29**	**639.01**

2.16 Other operating revenue

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Scrap sales	1.22	1.74
	1.22	**1.74**

2.17 Other income

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Duty draw back	4.45	3.69
Exchange fluctuation (net)	4.52	(2.42)
Interest income	22.21	30.28
Sale of scrips	2.61	2.23
Profit on sale of fixed assets	0.52	-
	34.30	**33.77**

2.18 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
Opening stock*	7.38	15.20
Add: Purchases*	201.77	180.69
Less: Closing stock*	10.32	7.38
	198.84	**188.50**
Manufacturing expenses	252.33	239.75
	451.17	**428.25**

* Stock and purchases includes only steel raw material.

2.19 Changes in inventories of work in progress & finished goods

Particulars	**For the year ended**	
	31 March 2026	**31 March 2025**
a) Work in progress		
Opening stock	24.41	26.36
Less : Closing stock	25.39	24.41
Net (increase)/ decrease	**(0.98)**	**1.95**
b) Finished goods		
Opening stock	12.22	11.89
Less : Closing stock	16.50	12.22
Net (increase)/ decrease	**(4.27)**	**(0.34)**
	(5.26)	**1.62**

------*This space has been intentionally left blank*----

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued) (All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.20 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and wages	46.41	37.41
Contribution to provident fund & other funds (Refer note 2.29)	3.60	2.89
Staff welfare expenses	2.97	2.65
Bonus	6.90	5.87
Gratuity (Refer note 2.29)	4.90	2.97
Leave encashment	1.61	1.46
Medical expenses & other allowance	8.15	6.74
Training expenses	0.13	0.04
	74.67	**60.04**

2.21 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Bank charges	0.53	0.28
Interest charges- Lease	1.38	2.53
	1.91	**2.81**

2.22 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	12.45	7.76
Amortisation on of intangible assets	0.22	0.18
Amortisation on right to use assets	11.28	10.64
	23.96	**18.58**

2.23 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Payment to statutory auditor(1)	0.98	0.83
Cash discount	(0.40)	(0.30)
Conveyance expenses	0.36	0.30
CSR expenses	2.49	2.44
Freight charges	2.04	1.68
Miscellaneous expenses	1.13	0.84
Office expenses	0.21	0.37
Postage & telegrams	0.55	0.42
Printing & stationery	0.77	0.79
Professional charges	10.89	9.62
Provision for doubtful debts	1.65	-
Rates, taxes & fees	1.59	0.80
Lease rent indas	0.77	0.77
Repair & maintenance	5.19	3.66
Security charges	2.12	1.89
Storage charges	0.19	0.18
Subscription and membership	3.02	2.79
Telephone charges	0.19	0.16
Travelling expenses	1.31	1.48
Water charges	0.21	0.20
	35.26	**28.91**

(1) Payments to statutory auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
As auditor		
- Audit fees	0.60	0.60
- Tax audit fees	0.13	0.10
- Other fees	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0.26	0.13
	0.98	**0.83**

2.24 Earnings per share

The following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity share:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Equity Share of Par Value	10	10
Profit / (loss) for the year attributable to owners used for computation of basic equity shares	106.38	103.65
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computation of basic earnings per share(1)	35,64,201	35,64,201
Earnings/loss per share (Rs.)(2)		
Basic	29.85	29.08
Diluted	29.85	29.08

(1) Computation of weighted average number of equity shares

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	35,64,201	35,64,201
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares for computing basic earning per share	**35,64,201**	**35,64,201**

(2) Basic EPS and dilutive EPS are equal in financial year as there is no potential equity shares in the Company.

Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited
Corporate Identification Number (CIN) : U51505KA1994PTC015356
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued)

2.25 Fair value measurements *(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)*

a) Financial instruments by category

	Note	31 March 2026			
		Carrying Value*	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost*
Financial assets					
Loan	2.2	155.00	-	-	155.00
Investments	2.5	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	2.6	153.86	-	-	153.86
Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	0.84	-	-	0.84
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.7	9.10	-	-	9.10
Other financial assets	2.2	11.49	-	-	11.49
Total financial assets		**330.29**	-	-	**175.29**
Financial Liabilities					
Lease liability	2.9	4.39	-	-	4.39
Trade payables	2.13	68.48	-	-	68.48
Other financial liabilities	2.10	12.59	-	-	12.59
Total financial liabilities		**85.47**	-	-	**85.47**

	Note	31 March 2025			
		Carrying Value*	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost*
Financial assets					
Loan	2.2	325.00	-	-	325.00
Investments	2.5	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	2.6	124.86	-	-	124.86
Cash and cash equivalents	2.7	24.27	-	-	24.27
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.7	12.18	-	-	12.18
Other financial assets	2.2	9.82	-	-	9.82
Total financial assets		**496.14**	-	-	**171.14**
Financial Liabilities					
Lease liability	2.9	16.64	-	-	16.64
Trade payables	2.13	64.81	-	-	64.81
Other financial liabilities	2.10	12.44	-	-	12.44
Total financial liabilities		**93.90**	**-**	**-**	**93.90**

2.25 Financial instruments (continued)

*(i) The carrying amounts of trade receivables, borrowings, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their face values.

(ii) The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost is substantially same as their carrying amount.

Note: The carrying amounts of current financial assets and current financial liabilities i.e. trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables, short term borrowings and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.25 Financial instruments (continued)

b) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company engaged in the manufacture , assembly and supply of high-precision turned parts , spools, and other machined components. In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, 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's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market price/ rate. Market risk comprises two types of risk : foreign currency risk and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risk include payables and receivables in foreign currencies.

i. Price risk:

Fluctuation in commodity price in global market affects directly and indirectly the price of raw material and components used by the Company in its various products segment. Substantial pricing pressure from major OEMs to give price cuts and inability to pass on the increased cost to customers may also affect the profitability of the Company. The key raw materials for the Company's business is aluminium, steel and titanium. The Company has arrangements with major vendors for a long term agreement which gives the Company a leverage to source its materials at below spot prices.

ii. Foreign currency risk:

The Company operates internationally and a portion of the sales are transacted in USD and EURO, raw material purchases are transacted in USD. Other transactions such as sub contract charges, major portion of borrowings, travelling and other transactions in the ordinary course of business is made in INR. Consequently the Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk to the extent that there is mismatch between the currencies in which its sales and purchases are in US Dollars, whereas other transactions are largely made locally. The exchange rate between the Rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. Over the past years, rupee has depreciated against the USD. However, as the Company's earnings are in USD, EURO and purchase of raw materials is in USD, the Company is not adversely effected on account of foreign exchange as it is naturally hedged.

The foreign currency exposure is as follows:

i. Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date (Net exposure to foreign currency risk)

	31 March 2026 Payable / Receivable		31 March 2025 Payable / Receivable	
	Amount in Foreign currency in million	Amount in INR	Amount in Foreign currency in million	Amount in INR
In USD				
Trade receivables	0.73	68.95	0.67	55.14
Trade payables	(0.01)	(0.59)	(0.00)	(0.25)
	0.72	**68.36**	**0.67**	**54.89**
In EURO				
Trade receivables	0.01	1.23	0.01	0.69
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
	0.01	**1.23**	**0.01**	**0.69**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity on unhedged foreign currency exposures to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company’s profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

	Change in currency	Effect on profit before tax
31 March 2026		
USD	+ 5.00%	3.42
EURO	+ 5.00%	0.06
31 March 2025		
USD	+ 5.00%	2.74
EURO	+ 5.00%	0.03

(All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

iii. Interest rate risk:
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's does not have any borrowings at at the balance sheet date so it is not exposed to the interest rate risk

Credit risk:
The 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 towards the Company and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and deposits with banking institutions.

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, investments, other financial assets, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

Balances with banks were not past due or impaired as at the year end. In other financial assets that are not past dues and not impaired, there were no indication of default in repayment as at the year end.

Liquidity risk:
The liquidity risk encompasses any risk that the Company cannot fully meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain suffcient liquidity and to ensure funds are available for use as per the requirements.

The Company’s objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of non-current borrowings, current borrowings and trade payables etc.The company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding .

Maturities of financial liabilities
The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities:

Year ended 31 March 2026	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liability	1.02	3.37	-	4.39
Trade payables	67.89	0.59	-	68.48
Other financial liabilities	2.01	10.59	-	12.59
	70.92	**14.55**	**-**	**85.47**

Year ended 31 March 2025	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease liability	14.21	2.43	-	16.64
Trade payables	64.14	0.67	-	64.81
Other financial liabilities	1.03	11.41	-	12.44
	79.39	**14.51**	**-**	**93.90**

2.26 Capital management
The Company’s objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company shall monitor ROCE i.e. EBIT divided by average capital employed (Refer Note 2.31)

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued) (All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.27 Related party disclosures

(a) Related party where control exists

Entity having control over the company	Samvardhana Motherson International Limited

(b) Other related parties

Entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a) (with whom transactions have taken place)	Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited Motherson Machinery and Automations Limited Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Limited Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited Motherson Techno Tools Limited Motherson Technologies Services Limited Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Private Limited Motherson Techno Precision Mexico, S.A. Motherson Lease Solution Limited Motherson Air Travel Agencies Limited
Entities are the joint ventures of (a) (with whom transactions have taken place)	Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Private Limited
Significant influence by key management personnel	Swarnalata Motherson Trust
Key management personnel	Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune, Director - appointed w.e.f. 28 March 2025 Rohitash Gupta, Director - appointed w.e.f. 16 November 2023 Sanjay Mehta, Director - appointed w.e.f. 31 July 2023 & resigned w.e.f. 20 June 2025 Roopak Sharma, Director - appointed w.e.f. 19 June 2025 Vishal Swarupshyam Kabadi, Director - appointed w.e.f. 31 July 2023 & resigned w.e.f. 29 March 2025

(c) The details of the related parties transactions entered into by the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Sale		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	2.80	0.88
Motherson Techno Precision Mexico, S.A.	5.42	7.20
Motherson Technology Service Limited	0.19	-
Purchase		
Motherson Techno Tools Limited	4.58	3.05
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited		-
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	0.05	2.29
Motherson Machinery and Automations Ltd	0.44	0.15
Transportation Charges		
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited	3.19	2.63
Professional charges		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	6.77	2.02
Marelli Motherson Automotive Lighting India Private Ltd	2.52	2.00
Motherson Technology Service Limited	0.09	-
Travelling expenses		
Motherson Air Travel Agencies Ltd	1.60	0.93
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	0.04	-
Insurance		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	0.02	0.04
Subscription and membership		
Motherson Technology Service Limited	2.37	2.09
Repair & maintenance		
Motherson Technology Service Limited	0.06	-
Interest on loans and advance		
Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Limited	9.91	24.00
Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited	10.01	2.28
CSR expenses		
Swarnalata Motherson Trust	2.49	2.44
Reimbursement expense		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	-	1.00
Motherson Techno Precision Mexico, S.A.	0.60	-
Finance costs - Vehicle lease charges		
Motherson Lease Solution Limited	0.49	0.17
Dividend Paid		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	250.00	20.00
Property, plant and equipment		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	-	1.01
Samvardhana Motherson Global Carriers Limited	0.04	-
Unsecured loans and advance repayment received by the company		
Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Limited	250.00	-
Unsecured loans and advance given by the company		
Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited	80.00	75.00
Security deposits - Vehicle lease		
Motherson Lease Solution Limited	0.74	0.99

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued) (All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

(d) The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Trade receivables		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	0.43	0.69
Motherson Techno Precision Mexico, S.A.	0.10	2.35
Trade payables		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	0.04	-
Motherson Techno Tools Limited	0.59	0.63
Motherson Technologies Services Limited	0.04	0.07
Motherson Air Travel Agencies Ltd	0.07	0.31
Motherson Machinery and Automations Ltd	0.05	0.06
Motherson Lease Solution Limited	0.03	1.48
Unsecured loans and advance		
Samvardhana Motherson Adsys Tech Limited	-	250.00
Samvardhana Motherson Auto Component Private Limited	155.00	75.00
Advance to suppliers		
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	0.89	0.22

2.28 Corporate social responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financ for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and r Company as per the Act.

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	2.49	2.44
b) Amount spent during the year		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any assets		-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above:	2.49	2.44
c) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
d) Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
e) Reason for shortfall	-	-
f) Nature of CSR activities		
(i) Segregation of organic waste for recycling & treatment	2.49	2.44
(ii) Contribution to promoting education	-	-

2.29 Employee benefits

a. Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund, National Pension Scheme and Employees' State Insurance Fund are considered as defined contribution plans. The contributions are charge provident and other funds included in employee benefits expense are as under :

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Contribution to employees provident fund	2.47	2.06
Contribution to national pension scheme	1.12	0.82
Contribution to employees state insurance	0.01	0.00
Total	**3.60**	**2.89**

b. Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under the gratuity plan, employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity on departure at 15/26 days salary (l for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded through an 'Approved plan assets'. The Company has taken a policy from the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of and loss account, funded status of the gratuity plan and amounts recognized in the balance

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued) (All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of profit and loss :

(A) Net benefit expense recognised in standalone Ind AS statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Current service cost	3.35	2.75
Past service cost	1.53	-
Interest (income) / expenses	0.02	0.21
Transfer In / (Out)	-	0.01
Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	-
Net benefit expenses	**4.89**	**2.97**

Balance sheet :

(B) Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets

Particulars		For the year ended	
		31 March 2026	31 March 2025
a. Defined benefit obligation			
Opening defined benefit obligation		14.10	12.00
Current service cost		3.35	2.75
Interest cost		0.89	0.82
Past service cost		1.53	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses		(1.62)	0.12
Benefits paid		(1.17)	(1.99)
Transfer In / (Out)		-	0.40
Closing defined benefit obligation	**(A)**	**17.09**	**14.10**
b. Fair value of plan assets			
Opening fair value of plan assets		10.50	6.04
Return on plan assets		0.87	0.61
Contributions by employer		5.60	4.05
Benefits paid		(0.10)	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses		(0.09)	(0.19)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**(B)**	**16.79**	**10.50**
Net defined benefit liability	**(A - B)**	**0.30**	**3.60**
Non-current		-	1.60
Current		0.30	2.00

(C) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Discount rate	6.90%	6.60%
Future salary increases	8%	8%
Attrition rate	40% Service up to five years, 3% thereafter	40% Service up to five years, 3% thereafter
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality ('IALM') (2012-2014) ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality ('IALM') (2012-2014) ultimate
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

(D) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below :

Particulars	31 March 2026			
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(1.37)	1.59	(1.17)	1.37
Future salary growth rate (1% movement)	1.25	(1.14)	1.20	(1.04)
Withdrawal rate (1% movement)	(0.08)	0.09	(0.12)	0.14

Above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in assumption while holding all the other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and change in some of the assumptions m
When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the pro
method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in balance sheet.

Risk exposure

The gratuity scheme is a salary defined benefit plan that provides for lump sum payment made on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are def
of final salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. The plan design means the risk commonly affecting the liabilities and the financial results are expected to be:
(a) Interest rate risk: The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds, if bond yield fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.
(b) Salary inflation risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.
(c) Demographic risk: This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decremer
benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria .

(E) The following pay-outs are expected in future years :

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Within the next 12 months	0.78	1.17
Between 1 and 2 years	3.59	1.35
Between 2 and 3 years	0.73	2.10
Between 3 and 4 years	0.96	0.94
Between 4 and 5 years	1.13	0.92
Beyond 5 years	7.45	6.02

(F) Karnataka Compulsory Gratuity Insurance Rules, 2024 - Insurance on Gratuity Liability

The Government of Karnataka on January 10, 2024 has notified the Karnataka Compulsory Gratuity Insurance Rules, 2024. As per Rule 3(3) of the said notification all establishments falling under the purview of Section 4A of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 to obtain a valid Insurance Policy towards their gratuity liability within sixty days i.e. on or before March 09, 2024. Later, by way of corrigendum bearing no. LD 325 LET 2023, on July 4, 2024, the Karnataka government substituted the time limit for an employer to obtain a valid insurance policy under the above-mentioned provision to six months (i.e. July 09,2024) instead of the initial requirement of sixty days.

The company has a Gratuity Insurance Policy from the Life Insurance Corporation of India ('LIC'). The gratuity liability of the company as at the year end was Rs.17.09 Million and the fund available in the Gratuity Insurance policy was only Rs.16.79 Million and the remaining amount to be funded to comply with the above Rule is Rs.0.30 Million which is yet to be paid by the Company.

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 (continued) (All amounts in INR Million, unless otherwise stated)

2.30 Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an oı the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses sı financial statements, if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in these standalone Ind AS financial statements but does not in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
(a) Contingent liabilities	-	-
(b) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	7.71	6.54

2.31 Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	% change	Reason for variance (If variation is more than 25%)
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	3.52	2.32	51.92%	Short term loans has increased in FY26
Debt- equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholder’s equity	-	-	-	-
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service	Debt serviceDebt service	-	-	-	-
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after tax	Shareholder’s equity	0.21	0.19	8.60%	No Signficant movement
Inventory turnover ratio	Raw material consumed	Average inventory	9.38	8.79	6.71%	No Signficant movement
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net sales	Average trade receivables	4.95	5.32	-7.00%	No Signficant movement
Trade payable turnover ratio	Net purchases	Average trade payables	6.77	6.16	9.92%	No Signficant movement
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	4.14	5.10	-18.90%	No Signficant movement
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Net sales	0.15	0.16	-4.62%	No Signficant movement
Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed	0.28	0.25	11.93%	No Signficant movement

2.32 Segment reporting

(a) Primary Segment – Business Segment

The Company is primarily engaged in a single segment business of manufacturing of high precision parts for hydraulic applications and accordingly, this is the only reportable segment. The e governed by the same set of risk and returns and, hence, the same has been considered as representing a single primary segment.

(b) Secondary Segment – Geographical Segment: The analysis of geographical segment is based on the geographical location of the customers. The geographical segments considered for follows:

Revenue within India include sales to customers located within India and sales outside India include sales to customers located outside India.

Particulars	Revenue from operation		Trade receivable	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Within India	386.66	392.23	83.68	69.03
Outside India	301.63	246.78	70.18	55.82
	688.29	**639.01**	**153.86**	**124.86**

All the fixed assets of the Company are located in India. Accordingly, segment assets have not been separately disclosed.

c) Revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company’s revenues is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Customer 1	140.94	123.97
Customer 2	81.45	91.98
Customer 3	68.04	56.41

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2.33 Other statutory information

(i) There are no proceedings that have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules thereund

(ii) There are no transactions with companies that are struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during year.

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

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

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

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

(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments u Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
(viii) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or any other lender.
(ix) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and intangible assets during the year.
(ix) The Company does not own any immovable properties.

2.34 Debtors, creditors and loans and advances are subject to confirmation.

2.35 In the opinion of the management, the current assets and loans and advances will realise in the ordinary course of business.

2.36 Amount appearing as zero "0" in financial are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

2.37 Previous year's figures have been reclassified wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with the current year figures.

As per our report of even date attached
for **R N Marwah & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 001211N/ N500019

Prakash Kumar Jain B Digitally signed by Prakash Kumar Jain B Date: 2026.04.23 16:32:31 +05'30'

Bhikamchand Prakash Kumar Jain
Partner
Membership No. 222937

Place: Bengaluru

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rollon Hydraulics Private Limited

Rohitash Gupta Digitally signed by Rohitash Gupta Date: 2026.04.23 16:02:14 +05'30'

Rohitash Gupta
Director
DIN: 01049454

SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE Digitally signed by SHAILESH PRABHAKAR PRABHUNE Date: 2026.04.23 16:04:55 +05'30'

Shailesh Prabhakar Prabhune
Director
DIN: 06897180

N R SUMANTH Digitally signed by N R SUMANTH Date: 2026.04.23 16:05:37 +05'30'

NR Sumanth
Chief Operating Officer
PAN: AVBPS8406Q

ASIT SABAT Digitally signed by ASIT SABAT Date: 2026.04.23 15:51:37 +05'30'

Asit Sabat
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: DEXPS0178R