

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,647.62	1,782.00
Intangible assets	4	130.13	350.00
Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	5	118.00	118.00
Total non-current assets		1,895.75	2,250.00
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	6	-	569.00
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	7	693.84	1,933.00
Current tax assets (net)	9	0.47	65.00
Inventories	10	-	-
Other current assets	11	666.29	510.00
Total current assets		1,360.60	3,077.00
Total assets		3,256.35	5,327.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	24,997.00	24,997.00
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	13	(55,084.54)	(50,284.00)
Total equity		(30,087.54)	(25,287.00)
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	14	30,000.00	30,000.00
Employee benefit obligations	18	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		30,000.00	30,000.00
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	-	-
ii. Trade payables	16		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		522.44	249.00
iii. Other financial liabilities	17	2,756.56	329.00
Employee benefit obligations	18	-	-
Other current liabilities	19	64.89	36.00
Total current liabilities		3,343.89	614.00
Total liabilities		33,343.89	30,614.00
Total equity and liabilities		3,256.35	5,327.00
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000033N

Jitender Mahajan
Director
DIN : 06755332

Ghanashyam Kamath Kundapur
Director
DIN : 09076606

Pradeep kumar
Authorised Signatory
PAN : AIWPP8663L

Vipin Bali
Partner
M.No. 083436

Place :
Date :

Place : Delhi

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED
CIN : U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR '000, unless otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations			
Revenue from contract with customers		-	-
Other income	20	4.60	20.00
Total income		4.60	20.00
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortization expense	21	354.25	354.00
Finance costs	22	2,697.50	3,280.00
Other expenses	23	1,300.92	818.07
Total expenses		4,352.67	4,452.00
Profit / (loss) before tax		(4,348.07)	(4,432.00)
Tax expense	24		
1) Current tax		-	-
2) Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax expense		-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year from continuing operations (after tax) (A)		(4,348.07)	(4,432.00)
Profit / (loss) for the year from discontinued operations	25	(452.47)	(1,936.54)
Tax expenses of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit / (loss) for the period from discontinued operations (after tax) (B)		(452.47)	(1,936.54)
Profit/(loss) for the period (A+B)		(4,800.54)	(6,368.54)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		-	-
Other comprehensive profit/ (loss) for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		(4,800.54)	(6,368.54)
Earnings per share (absolute figures)			
Nominal value per share: INR 10/- (Previous year : INR 10/-)	26		
Earnings per share for continuing operations			
Basic earnings per share		(1.74)	(1.77)
Earnings per share for discontinued operations			
Basic earnings per share		(0.18)	(0.77)
Earnings per share for continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic earnings per share		(1.92)	(2.55)
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000033N

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PAN : AIWPP8663L

Vipin Bali
Partner
M.No. 083436

Place :
Date :

Place : Delhi
Date :

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
A. Operating activities:		
Profit/ (loss) before tax		
Continued Operations	(4,348.07)	(4,432.00)
Discontinued Operations	(452.47)	(1,937.00)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization expense		
Continued Operations	354.25	354.00
Discontinued Operations	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts / advances	-	1,613.29
Provisions/Liabilities no longer required written back	(697.53)	
Interest income		
Continued Operations	(4.60)	(20.00)
Discontinued Operations		
Payables writeback	-	-
Loss of inventory due to flood Discontinued Operations	-	-
Finance costs		
Continued Operations	2,697.50	3,279.67
Discontinued Operations	-	354.33
Operating profit /(Loss) before working capital changes	(2,450.92)	(787.71)
Change in working capital:		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	330.29	(68,790.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	2,427.56	(1,092.00)
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	28.89	(15,743.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in Contract liabilities	-	-
Increase/ (decrease) in employee benefit obligations	-	(2,103.00)
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	1,209.67	64,631.00
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	-	25,053.00
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	-	10,855.00
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(156.29)	(290.00)
(Increase)/ decrease in other non-current assets	-	-
Cash generated from operations	1,389.20	11,733.29
- Income tax paid (TDS) for current year	(0.47)	(111.00)
- Income tax refund	83.67	582.79
- Income tax paid (TDS) for earlier year	(18.67)	
- Interest on Income tax refund	4.60	20.00
Net cash generated from operations	1,458.33	12,225.07
B. Investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment and other intangible assets	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	-	-
Interest income	-	-
Proceeds from maturity of fixed deposits with bank	-	-
Fixed deposits made with bank	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-
C. Financing activities:		
Proceeds from borrowings from related party	-	30,000.00
Repayment of borrowings to related party	-	(1,30,000.00)
Finance cost	(2,697.50)	(10,126.67)
Net cash (used in)/ from financing activities	(2,697.50)	(1,10,126.67)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	(1,239.17)	(97,902.00)
Net cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,933.00	99,835.00
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (refer note 7)	693.84	1,933.00
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks in current accounts	693.84	1,933.00
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet	693.84	1,933.00
Summary of material accounting policies	2	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000033N

Jitender Mahajan
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PAN : AIWPP8663L

Vipin Bali
Partner
M.No. 083436

Place :
Date :

Place : Delhi
Date :

A. Equity share capital	Notes	Amount			
As at April 1, 2024	12	24,997.00			
Changes in Equity Share capital		-			
As at March 31, 2025	12	24,997.00			
Changes in Equity Share capital		-			
As at March 31, 2026	12	24,997.00			
B. Other equity					
	Note	Retained Earnings	Share premium	General reserve	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024	13	(44,310.46)	200.00	195.00	(43,915.46)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		(6,368.54)	-	-	(6,368.54)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	13	(6,368.54)	-	-	(6,368.54)
Balance at March 31, 2025	13	(50,679.00)	200.00	195.00	(50,284.00)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		(4,800.54)	-	-	(4,800.54)
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	13	(4,800.54)	-	-	(4,800.54)
Balance at March 31, 2026	13	(55,479.54)	200.00	195.00	(55,084.54)
Summary of material accounting policies	2				

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000033N

Jitender Mahajan
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Vipin Bali
Partner
M.No. 083436

Place :
Date :

Place : Delhi
Date :

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate Information

SAKS Ancillaries Ltd. is a Company incorporated under the provisions of the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956 to engage in the business of manufacturing automotive press stamping parts and related activities. The promoter group holds 98.32% of the shareholding of the Company with Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (SMISL) holding 58.11% and Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) holding 40.21% of the paid up share capital.

During the financial year 2023-24 the main objects clause of the Company was modified to include the following:

“To carry on the business of manufacturing, importing, exporting, contractors, sub-contractors for sheet metal pressed components, parts and assemblies, manufacturing of pressed tools and dies for heavy or light weight vehicles for automobile and general industry.”

The Certificate of Registration confirming alteration of the Objects clause of the Memorandum of Association was issued on 23rd June 2023 by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

In the financial year ended March 31, 2024, the Company created an infrastructure and carried out certain manufacturing operations and related activities in terms of the business objectives of the Company; however, towards the end of the said year the Company decided to discontinue with these specific activities and explore further business opportunities which have good potential in similar or different line of business.- further details at Note 25 - 'Discontinued operations'

2.1 Summary of material accounting policies

A. Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

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. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in INR 000' and all values are rounded to the nearest 000', except when otherwise stated.

A substantial portion of the business operations of the Company were discontinued in the previous year. The results of the previous financial insofar as operations of the said business were concerned, were presented as discontinued operations in the financial statements. For the current year, those transactions that relate to the said discontinued business are presented under 'discontinued operations'- further details at Note 25 - 'Discontinued operations'

A1. **New and amended standards and interpretation**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

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.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information.

These amendments do not have any impact on the Company's financial statement.

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.

The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

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

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The company does not have any Supplier Finance Arrangement and therefore no impact of these amendments.

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

(ii) Historical Cost Convention

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except, if required, for certain items that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, in accordance with Ind AS.

(iii) 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 realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized 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.

All other assets are classified 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.

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

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 realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

B. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any, except assets costing less than INR 5000 charged to expenses. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure, net of any subsequent sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized.

The cost of self-generated assets comprises of raw material, components, direct labour, other direct cost and related production overheads.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided from the month the asset is ready for commercial production on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as determined by the management or at the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, whichever is lower as follows:

Assets	Useful life
Plant & Machinery, Factory Equipments	7.5 years
Plant & Machinery (Rack, Stand & Trolley)	1 year
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Furniture and Fixtures	6 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Factory Building	30 years

C. Intangible assets

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets are stated as acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognized as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The useful life adopted is:

Assets	Useful life
Software	3 years

D. Inventory Valuation

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of raw material and traded goods comprise cost of purchase and is determined after rebate and discounts. 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.

Cost of inventories also includes all other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are determined on weighted average cost basis.

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.

E. Revenue Recognition

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers', with a modified retrospective approach. The management has evaluated the implications of implementation of new standard on its revenue.

This Ind AS introduces a new five-step approach to measuring and recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for services to customer.

F. Retirement and other benefits of employees

The Company makes regular contribution to the state administered Provident fund and ESI which is charged to revenue. The Company accounts for the net present value of its obligations for gratuity benefits, based on an independent actuarial valuation, determined on the basis of the projected unit credit method, carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. In respect of gratuity, the company funds the benefit through annual contributions to Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) under its group gratuity scheme. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

G. Taxation

Current Tax

Current Tax is provided on the basis of tax payable on estimated taxable income computed in accordance with the applicable provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 after considering the benefits available under the said Act.

Deferred Taxes

In accordance with Ind AS 12- "Income Taxes", the deferred tax for timing differences between the book and tax profits for the year is accounted for using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in the future; however, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty of realization of such assets.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

H. Foreign exchange transactions

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date and the gain/loss arising on such translation is charged to the profit and loss account. Premium or discount arising at the inception of a forward exchange contract is amortized as expense or income over the life of contract.

I. Borrowing cost

The borrowing costs on funds other than those directly attributable to the acquisition of a qualifying asset i.e., an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, is charged to revenue in the period in which they are incurred.

The borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

J. Earnings per equity share (EPS)

The earnings considered in ascertaining the company's EPS comprises the net profit after tax (and includes the post tax effect of any extra ordinary items) attributable to equity shareholders. The number of shares used in computing Basic EPS is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted EPS is calculated on the same basis as basic EPS, after adjusting the effect of potential dilutive equity shares.

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

K. Impairment of assets

Impairment loss, if any, is provided to the extent, the carrying amount of assets exceeds their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's net selling price, and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

L. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and onerous contracts

Provisions

A provision is recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Onerous contracts

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognized and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

M. Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

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 and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or FVPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (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.

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

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value

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 the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

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.

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. 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 and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

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 the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

De-recognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Fair value measurement

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

The Company 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 valuers 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.

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

N. Leases- Ind AS 116

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

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 recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The company recognizes 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 re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, 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, as follows:

- Building: 5 years
- Machineries: 1 to 6 years
- Motor vehicles: 1 to 6 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

ii) 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. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN: U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR 000', unless otherwise stated)

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

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of vehicles (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 of office equipment that is considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized 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.

SAKS ANCILLARIES LIMITED

CIN : U74899MH1985PLC285656

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

(All amounts in INR '000, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles - Cars	Office equipment	Computers	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount								
As at April 1, 2024	1,289.00	1,705.00	655.00	-	-	-	3,649.00	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,289.00	1,705.00	655.00	-	-	-	3,649.00	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	1,289.00	1,705.00	655.00	-	-	-	3,649.00	-
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 1, 2024	-	1,212.00	655.00	-	-	-	1,867.00	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	1,212.00	655.00	-	-	-	1,867.00	-
Charge for the year	-	134.38	-	-	-	-	134.38	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	-	1,346.38	655.00	-	-	-	2,001.38	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	1,289.00	493.00	-	-	-	-	1,782.00	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	1,289.00	358.62	-	-	-	-	1,647.62	-

Note : During the financial year ended 31 March 2024, a substantial portion of the property, plant and equipment has been sold at year end as part of restructuring of the business activities of the Company.

4. Intangible assets

Particulars	Non-compete fee	Technical assistance license	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount				
As at April 1, 2024	57,500.00	50,000.00	660.00	1,08,160.00
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	57,500.00	50,000.00	660.00	1,08,160.00
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Other adjustment	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	57,500.00	50,000.00	660.00	1,08,160.00
Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
As at April 1, 2024	57,500.00	50,000.00	90.00	1,07,590.00
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-	220.00	220.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	57,500.00	50,000.00	310.00	1,07,810.00
Amortisation charge for the year	-	-	219.87	219.87
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	57,500.00	50,000.00	529.87	1,08,029.87
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	-	-	350.00	350.00
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2026	-	-	130.13	130.13

Note: In an arrangement to enter into the new business of manufacturing automotive press stamping parts and related activities, the Company entered into a technical assistance and licensing agreement with Omega Techniks India Private Limited on October 24, 2023, and a non-compete agreement with Omega Techniks India Private Limited and Shirish Engineerings Private Limited on September 19, 2023. However, the plan to carry out the business has been discarded and the licenses recognised as intangible assets have been impaired.

5 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

Security Deposits

Total

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Non-current	Non-current
	118.00	118.00
	118.00	118.00

6. Trade receivables

Trade receivables

Unsecured, considered good

Trade Receivables - credit impaired

Less: Allowances for credit impaired

Total

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Current	Current
	-	569.00
	526.68	1,167.00
	526.68	1,736.00
	(526.68)	(1,167.00)
	-	569.00

6.1 Ageing schedule for Trade receivables:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2026							
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	526.68	-	-	526.68
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowances for credit impaired	-	-	-	(526.68)	-	-	(526.68)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025							
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	569.00	-	-	-	-	569.00
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	1,167.00	-	-	1,167.00
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	(1,167.00)	-	-	(1,167.00)
Total	-	569.00	-	-	-	-	569.00

7. Cash and cash equivalent

Balance with bank:

- in current account

- deposits with original maturity of less than three months

Cash on hand

Total

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	693.84	1,933.00
	-	-
	-	-
	693.84	1,933.00

For the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	April 1, 2025	Cash flow	Non-cash items	March 31, 2026
Current borrowings	-	-	-	-
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	30,000.00	-	-	30,000.00
Total liabilities from financing activities	30,000.00	-	-	30,000.00

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	April 1, 2024	Cash flow	Non-cash items	March 31, 2025
Current borrowings	-	-	-	-
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	1,30,000.00	(1,00,000.00)	-	30,000.00
Total liabilities from financing activities	1,30,000.00	(1,00,000.00)	-	30,000.00

8. Deferred tax assets / liabilities (Net)	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	13,479.65	17,810.00
Employee benefit provisions	-	-
Carried forward loss	13,695.40	6,955.63
Total deferred tax assets	27,175.05	24,765.63
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	27,175.05	24,765.63
Less : Unrecognised deferred tax assets *	(27,175.05)	(24,765.63)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-

Year ended March 31, 2026

	As at April 1, 2025	(Charge)/ credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	(Charge)/ credit to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2026
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	17,810.00	(4,330.35)		13,479.65
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	15,715.89	-	15,715.89
Carried forward loss	6,955.63	6,739.76	-	13,695.40
Others/provision for doubtful debt	406.00	(161.12)	-	244.88
Total deferred tax assets	25,171.63	17,964.18	-	43,135.82
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	25,171.63	17,964.18	-	43,135.82
Less : Unrecognised deferred tax assets *	(25,171.63)	(17,964.18)	-	(43,135.82)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-

Year ended March 31, 2025

	As at April 1, 2024	(Charge)/ credit to Statement of Profit and Loss	(Charge)/ credit to other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	23,601.00	(5,791.00)		17,810.00
Employee benefit provisions	793.48	-	-	-
Carried forward loss	10,606.96	6,955.63	-	6,955.63
Others/provision for doubtful debt	-	406.03	-	406.03
Total deferred tax liabilities	35,001.44	1,570.67	-	25,171.67
Net deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)	35,001.44	1,570.67	-	42,576.09
Less : Unrecognised deferred tax assets *	(35,001.44)	(1,570.67)	-	(42,576.09)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-

* In absence of virtual certainty of sufficient taxable profit in the near future to realize the entire deferred tax assets, the same have not been recognised.

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	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
9. Current tax assets (net)		
Tax assets		
Opening balance	65.00	537.00
Less: Current tax payable for the year	-	-
Add: TDS for Current year	0.47	65.00
Add: TDS for earlier year	18.67	46.00
Less: Refund received	(83.67)	(583.00)
Closing balance	0.47	65.00
Tax liabilities		
Provision for current tax (net) - current	-	-
	-	-

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
10. Inventories		
Raw materials	-	-
Work-in-progress	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
Total	-	-

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
11. Other current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Advances to suppliers	446.29	446.0
Less: Provision for advance to suppliers	(446.29)	(446.0)
Balances with government authorities	666.29	510.0
Total	666.29	510.0

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12. Equity share capital

Authorised:

30,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 30,00,000) Equity shares of INR 10/- each

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:

24,99,650 (March 31, 2025 : 24,99,650) equity shares of INR 10/- each

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Authorised:		
30,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 30,00,000) Equity shares of INR 10/- each	30,000.00	30,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
24,99,650 (March 31, 2025 : 24,99,650) equity shares of INR 10/- each	24,997.00	24,997.00
	24,997.00	24,997.00

a. Movement in equity share capital

As at April 01, 2024

Add: Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2025

Add: Issued during the year

As at March 31, 2026

	Numbers	Amount
As at April 01, 2024	24,99,650	24,997.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	24,99,650	24,997.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	24,99,650	24,997.00

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

Pursuant to Section 66 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company has approved a Scheme for reduction of the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

Under the proposed Reduction of Share Capital Scheme, the paid-up equity share capital of the Company shall be reduced from Rs.2,49,96,500/- (Rupees Two Crore Forty-Nine Lakh Ninety-Six Thousand and Five Hundred only) comprising 24,99,650 (Twenty-Four Lakhs Ninety-Nine Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty) equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each fully paid-up to Rs. 2,45,77,240/- (Rupees Two Crore Forty-Five Lakh Seventy-Seven Thousand and Two Hundred and Forty only) comprising 24,57,724 (Twenty-Four Lakhs Fifty-Seven Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-Four only) equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each fully paid-up, by cancellation and extinguishment of 41,926 (Forty-One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Six) equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each fully paid-up aggregating to Rs. 4,19,260/- (Rupees Four Lakh Nineteen Thousand Two Hundred and Sixty only) held by the minority shareholders of the Company.

The aforesaid Scheme has been approved by the Shareholders in Annual General Meeting held on December 24, 2025 and the petition has been filed before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on February 20, 2026. The matter is currently pending for approval before the Hon'ble NCLT.

No accounting effect in respect of the proposed reduction of share capital has been given in these financial statements.

b. Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company.

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Equity shares:				
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)	10,05,084	40.21%	10,05,084	40.21%
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Holding Company)	14,52,640	58.11%	14,52,690	58.12%

c. Details of shareholding of promoters group

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	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	% change during the year
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)	10,05,084	-	10,05,084	40.21%	-
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Holding Company)	14,52,690	(50)	14,52,640	58.11%	(0.0034%)
Total	24,57,774	(50)	24,57,724	98.32%	(0.0034%)

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	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	% change during the year
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)	10,05,084	-	10,05,084	40.21%	-
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited *(Holding Company)	14,52,690	-	14,52,690	58.12%	-
Total	24,57,774	-	24,57,774	98.32%	-

*Including 500 shares held by the nominees

13. Reserves and surplus

Retained earnings
Share premium
General reserve
Total reserves and surplus

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Retained earnings	(55,479.54)	(50,679.00)
Share premium	200.00	200.00
General reserve	195.00	195.00
Total reserves and surplus	(55,084.54)	(50,284.00)

Retained earnings

Opening balance
Profit / (loss) for the year
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax
Closing balance

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	(50,679.00)	(44,310.46)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(4,800.54)	(6,368.54)
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	-	-
Closing balance	(55,479.54)	(50,679.00)

14 Non Current Borrowings

	Non-current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured				
Loan from related parties *	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	-
Total	30,000.00	30,000.00	-	-

*During the previous year a loan of INR 30,000 thousand was taken from Motherson Auto Solutions Limited on February 12, 2025 @ 9.25% p.a.p.m.(RBI repo rate with a spread of 3%) and is due for repayment on 31st July 2028 with an option for prepayment. Interest shall be paid at the end of the loan tenure or principal repayment whichever is earlier. The loan was obtained to discharge the Company's debt liabilities.

*In the financial year ended March 2024, loan of INR 80,000 thousand was taken from Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (SAMIL) on August 01, 2023 @9.5% p.a.p.m.(RBI repo rate with a spread of 3%) repayable after 5 years and prepayable if both the parties consent. Further loan of INR 50,000 thousand was taken from SAMIL on October 05, 2023 at same terms and conditions. Entire loan of INR 1,30,000 thousand was prepaid during the FY 2024-25.

15 Current borrowings

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Current maturities of long term debt [refer note 14]	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

16. Trade payables

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 33)	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-
Related parties (refer note 31)	-	-
Others	522.44	249.00
Total	522.44	249.00

Ageing schedule for Trade payables:

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2026						
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	50.00	-	-	-	-	50.00
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	472.44	-	-	-	472.44
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50.00	472.44	-	-	-	522.44
As at 31 March 2025						
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	81.00	-	-	-	-	81.00
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	168.00	-	-	-	168.00
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81.00	168.00	-	-	-	249.00

17. Other financial liabilities

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Interest accrued on borrowings but not due	2,756.56
Employee benefits payable	-	-
Total	2,756.56	329.00

18. Employee benefit obligations

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	-	-	-	-
Compensated absences	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Note: No employee in the financial year 2025-26 & 2024-25, therefore there is no provision.

19. Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Statutory dues	64.89	36.00
	64.89	36.00

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25. Discontinued operations

Pursuant to a special resolution passed u/s 180(1)(a) of the Companies Act 2013 at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on March 28, 2024, a substantial portion of the property, plant and equipment related to the sheet metal pressed components business was sold in the financial year ended March 31, 2024, to its holding company (SAMIL) as part of restructuring of the business activities of the Company.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, residual operations relating to the said sheet metal pressed components business were carried out comprising primary of sale of opening inventory and related activities, other connected activities that rolled forward from the previous year. The agreement for the factory premises taken on rent operated up to 30 June 2024 and terminated thereafter.

The results of the previous financial insofar as operations of the said business were concerned, were presented as discontinued operations in the financial statements. For the current year, those transactions that relate to the said discontinued business are presented under 'discontinued operations'.

The financial performance of the discontinued operations for the year ended March 31, 2026 is given below with corresponding figures of the previous for comparison:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue from discontinuing operations		
Revenue from contract with customers	-	41,929.00
Other operating revenue	-	5,326.00
Revenue from operations	-	47,255.00
Other Income		
Provisions/Liabilities no longer required written back	697.53	-
Other Income	697.53	-
Total income	697.53	47,255.00
Cost of materials consumed	-	-
Purchase of stock-in-trade	-	10,856.00
Additional cost for prior period purchases	1,150.00	-
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and traded goods	-	25,053.00
Employee benefit expense	-	109.00
Depreciation and amortization expense	-	-
Finance costs	-	354.00
Other expenses	-	12,821.00
Total expenses	1,150.00	49,193.00
Profit/(loss) before tax for the period	(452.47)	(1,937.00)
Tax expenses/ (credit)	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period	(452.47)	(1,937.00)
Net cash flow attributable to discontinued operations:		
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	59.67	122.25
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	(1,101.27)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	59.67	(979.02)
Revenue from operations		
a. Revenue from contract with customers		
Type of revenue		
Sale of goods	-	40,410.00
Sale of tools	-	1,519.00
Total revenue from contract with customers	-	41,929.00
Within India	-	41,929.00
Outside India	-	-
Total gross sales	-	41,929.00
b. Other operating revenue:		
Scrap sales	-	4,096.00
Provision / liabilities no longer required, written back	-	1,230.00
	-	5,326.00
Total Revenue from operations	-	47,255.00

27. Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Non-current						
Other financial assets	-	-	118.00	-	-	118.00
Current						
Trade receivables*	-	-	-	-	-	569.00
Cash and cash equivalents*	-	-	693.84	-	-	1,933.00
Other financial assets*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	811.84	-	-	2,620.00
Financial Liabilities						
Non-current						
Borrowings	-	-	30,000.00	-	-	30,000.00
Current						
Borrowings*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable*	-	-	522.44	-	-	249.00
Other financial liabilities*	-	-	2,756.56	-	-	329.00
Total financial liabilities	-	-	33,279.00	-	-	30,578.00

* The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, short term borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as fair value due to their short term maturities.

Fair value of non current financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets*	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
	118.00	118.00	118.00	118.00
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings*	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00

* The fair value of non-current financial instruments carried at amortised cost is substantially same as their carrying amount.

ii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

The fair value of other financial assets carried at amortized cost is calculated using discounted cash flow method.

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28. Segment Information:

Description of segments and principal activities

The Company is primary in the business of manufacture and sale of components to automotive original equipment manufacturers.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting to the Chief Operating Officer "COO" of the Company. The COO is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments . The Company has monthly review and forecasting procedure in place and COO reviews the operations of the Company as a whole, hence there are no reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

A. Disaggregated revenue information:

i) Revenue from external customers

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
India	-	41,929.00
Outside India	-	-
	-	41,929.00

Type of goods or services

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Sale of goods	-	40,410.00
Sale of tools	-	1,519.00

Total revenue from contract with customers

-	41,929.00
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Timing of revenue recognition

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Transferred at a point in time	-	41,929.00
Transferred over time	-	-

Total revenue from contract with customers

-	41,929.00
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ii) Segment Assets

Total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, non-current tax assets and deferred tax assets broken down by location of the assets, is shown below:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
India	1,777.75	2,132.00
Outside India	-	-
	1,777.75	2,132.00

iii) Capital expenditure

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	-	-
	-	-

iv) Revenues from transactions with a single external customer amounting to 10 per cent or more of the Company's revenues is as

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Customer 1	-	15,017.49
		-

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a) VAT matters	-	-

(This space is intentionally left blank)

29. Financial risk management

The Company is supplier for the automobile industry exposes its business and products to various Market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's decentralised management structure with the main activities in the plant make necessary organised risk management system. The regulations, instructions, implementation rules and in particular, the regular communication throughout the tightly controlled management process consisting of planning, controlling and monitoring collectively form the risk management system used to define, record and minimise operating, financial and strategic risks. Below notes explain the sources of risks in which the Company is exposed to and how it manages the risks.

A 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. Over the years, the Company has developed strong relationships with its suppliers and is also able to leverage the global relationships of its shareholders which further help in controlling prices to a certain extent.

During the financial year 2023-24 the main objects clause of the Company was modified to include:

"To carry on the business of manufacturing, importing, exporting, contractors, sub-contractors for sheet metal pressed components, parts and assemblies, manufacturing of pressed tools and dies for heavy or light weight vehicles for automobile and general industry."

In the financial year 2023-24 the company created an infrastructure and carried out certain manufacturing operations and related activities in line with the above objectives ; the key raw material for the Company's products were metal sheets, metal chips and metal coils made of steel and had an arrangement with major customers for actualisation of raw material price variations periodically. The Company regularly takes initiatives like VA-VE (value addition, value engineering) to reduce costs.

Towards the end of the financial year ended 2023-24, the company decided to discontinue with these specific manufacturing activities and disposed off a substantial portion of its plant and machinery related to such manufacturing and to explore other business opportunities which have good potential in similar or different line of business.

B Foreign currency risk:

Since there are no transactions in foreign currency, no disclosure regarding foreign currency risk management is considered necessary.

C 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 main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. During the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, the Company's borrowings at variable rate were mainly denominated in INR.

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowings	30,000.00	30,000.00
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	30,000.00	30,000.00

An analysis by maturities is provided in Note (E (i)) Maturities of financial liabilities below.

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

	Impact on profit after tax	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest rates-increase by 50 basis points*	(1,650.00)	(1,650.00)
Interest rates-decrease by 50 basis points*	1,650.00	1,650.00

* Holding all other variables constant

D 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. The maximum amount of the credit exposure is equal to the carrying amounts of these receivables.

Trade receivables:

The Company has developed guidelines for the management of credit risk from trade receivables. The Company's primary customers are major Indian automobile manufacturers (OEMs) with good credit ratings. Non-OEM clients are subjected to credit assessments as a precautionary measure, and the adherence of all clients to payment due dates is monitored on an on-going basis, thereby practically eliminating the risk of default and impairment.

Financial instruments and cash deposits:

The Company has deposited liquid funds at various banking institutions. Primary banking institutions are major Indian banks. In long term credit ratings these banking institutions are considered to be investment grade.

E Liquidity risk:

The liquidity risk encompasses any risk that the Company cannot fully meet its financial obligations. To manage the liquidity risk, cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating divisions of the Company and aggregated by Company finance. The Company's finance monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities / overdraft facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

(i) 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 financial liabilities:

Year ended March 31, 2026	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-current				
Borrowings	-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	-	-	-	-
Current				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	522.44	-	-	522.44
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	-	-	-	-
Year ended March 31, 2025	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-current				
Borrowings	-	30,000.00	-	30,000.00
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	-	-	-	-
Current				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	249.00	-	-	249.00
Lease liabilities (undiscounted)	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	249.00	30,000.00	-	30,249.00

30. Capital management

(a) Risk management

The primary objective of the company is to maximise the shareholder value by safeguarding their ability to continue as a going concern and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company monitors Net Debt to Earnings Before Interest Tax and Depreciation / Amortization (EBITDA) ratio i.e. Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (Profit before tax plus depreciation and amortization expense plus finance costs).

The Company's strategy is to ensure that the Net Debt to EBITDA is managed at an optimal level considering the above factors. The Net Debt to EBITDA ratios were as follows:

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Debt (refer note 14)	30,000.00	30,000.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 7)	(693.84)	(1,933.00)
Net debt	29,306.16	28,067.01
		-
EBITDA	(1,748.79)	(2,735.00)
Net debt to EBITDA	(16.76)	(10.26)

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31. Related party disclosures

I. Related party disclosures, as required by Ind AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", are given below:

A. Entities having control over the entity

Samvardhana Motherson International Limited (Ultimate Holding Company)
Samvardhana Motherson Innovative Solutions Limited (Holding Company)

B. Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have taken place

Motherson Technology Service Limited
Motherson Auto Solutions Limited

C. Associates and joint ventures

NIL

D. Key management personnel (KMP)

Directors

Mr. Navarathna Ranganath Rao Sumanth
Mr. Jitender Mahajan
Mr. Ghanshyam Kamath Kundapur

II. Details of transactions, in the ordinary course of business at commercial terms, and balances with related parties as mentioned in 32 (I) above:

(a) Transactions with related parties

Particulars	A. Entities having control over the entity	B. Fellow subsidiaries	Total	A. Entities having control over the entity	B. Fellow subsidiaries	Total
	31-March-2026			31-March-2025		
Transactions during the year						
Term loan Received						
Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	30,000.00	30,000.00
Term loan Repaid						
Samvardhana Motherson International Ltd,	-	-	-	1,30,000.00	-	1,30,000.00
Interest on loan						
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	-	-	-	3,268.43	-	3,268.43
Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	-	-	-	-	364.93	364.93
Information Technology related cost						
Motherson Technology Service Limited	-	-	-	29.16	-	29.16
Purchase of goods/ services						
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	-	-	-	4,580.47	-	4,580.47
Sales						
Samvardhana Motherson International Limited	-	-	-	32,134.21	-	32,134.21

(b) Balance outstanding as at the year end:

Particulars	A. Entities having control over the entity	B. Fellow subsidiaries	Total	A. Entities having control over the entity	B. Fellow subsidiaries	Total
	31-March-2026			31-Mar-25		
Interest accrued on borrowing but not due						
Motherson Auto Solutions Limited	-	2,756.56	2,756.56	-	-	-

(c). Loan and advance to / from related parties

Particulars	A. Entities having control over the entity	B. Fellow subsidiaries	Total	A. Entities having control over the entity	B. Fellow subsidiaries	Total
	31-March-2026			31-Mar-25		
Borrowings						
Motherson Auto Solutions Limited		30,000.00			30,000.00	

32 Analytical ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current period	Previous period	% change	Reason for variance exceeding 25%
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.41 : 1	5.01 : 1	-91.9%	Variance is mainly attributable to the recovery of outstanding amounts from trade debtors during the year, resulting in a reduction in current assets
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholders' funds	(1.00 : 1)	(1.19 : 1)	-16.0%	
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service	Debt service	(0.65 : 1)	(0.84 : 1)	-22.6%	
Return on equity ratio	Net profits after taxes	Average shareholders' funds	-17.34%	-28.81%	-39.8%	Due to discontinued business operations- Refer Note 25.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	-	-	-	Refer Note below
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Average trade receivable	-	-	-	Refer Note below
Trade payable turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	-	1.59 : 1	-	Refer Note below
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	-	-	-	Refer Note below
Net profit ratio	Net profit/ (loss)	Net sales	0.00%	-15.19%	-100.0%	Due to discontinued business operations- Refer Note 25.
Return on capital employed ('ROCE')	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed	-2402.38%	-65.53%	3565.9%	Variance is the net impact of: i) Due to discontinued business operations- Refer Note 25 ii) Other expenses under 'continuing business' comprise maintenance and administrative expenses, and, no revenue from operations.
Return on investment	Dividend income	Investment (on which dividend income earned)	-	-	-	NA

Note: In the view of the fact that a substantial part of the business operations of the Company were discontinued, these ratios have no relevance anymore.

33. Due to micro and small enterprises

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-
Total	-	-

34. Disclosure under Ind AS 115

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers w.e.f April 01, 2018.

i. Movement of provision

Opening Balance	-	-
Less: Written back	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-
Add: Provided at the end of year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Segments	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue by Geography		
In India	-	41,929.00
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	-	41,929.00
Revenue by major product lines		
Sale of product	-	40,410.00
Sale of tools	-	1,519.00
Total revenue from contract with customers	-	41,929.00
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	-	41,929.00
Over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	-	41,929.00

iii. Contract Balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Receivables net of allowance for credit impaired (Unconditional right to consideration)	-	569.00
Contract liabilities	-	-

iv. Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue recognised from	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	-	-

35. 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
- 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 the 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
(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) that the Company 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
(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 under the Income 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.
- x. The title deed of immovable property disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment was held in the name of the Company and during the year the said immovable property has been sold.
- xi. The Company does not have any holding in downstream companies hence compliance with number of layers is not applicable.

36. The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant and material transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of relevant prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

37. Amounts appearing as zero "0.00" in financials are below the rounding off norm adopted by the company.

38. Previous year's figures have been re-grouped / re-arranged wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date
For R K Khanna & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 000033N

Jitender Mahajan
Director
DIN : 06755332

Ghanashyam Kamath Kundapur
Director
DIN : 09076606

Pradeep kumar
Authorised Signatory
PAN : AIWPP8663L

Vipin Bali
Partner
M.No. 083436

Place :
Date :

Place : Delhi
Date :