

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended 31 March 2026, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Registered Office:

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. the qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 33(vii)(A) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 33(vii)(B) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date of this audit report, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.



Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

- f. Based our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used an 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 transactions recorded in the software:
- i. not enabled for the period from 01 April 2025 to 15 December 2025 at the database level to log any direct data changes; and
- ii. not enabled for the period from 01 April 2025 to 09 October 2025 at the application level for certain fields/ tables relating to all the significant financial processes.

Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail where enabled, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Place: Chennai

Date: 26 May 2026

Membership No.: 060573

ICAI UDIN:26060573GHYTXJ1797

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except as follows:

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of account (Rs in millions)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/statement (Rs in millions)	Amount of difference (Rs in millions)	Whether return/statement subsequently rectified
June-25		Trade receivables	141	171	(30)	No

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of account (Rs in millions)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement (Rs in millions)	Amount of difference (Rs in millions)	Whether return/ statement subsequently rectified
Sep -25	Axis Bank	Inventories	350	351	(1)	No
		Trade receivables	110	161	(51)	No
Dec-25		Trade receivables	208	247	(39)	No
Mar-26		Inventories	410	402	8	No
		Trade receivables	112	136	(24)	No

- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its manufactured goods and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year and the term loans obtained in the previous periods were fully utilised in the respective periods. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary as defined under the Act. Further the Company did not have any associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary (as defined under the Act). Further the Company did not have any associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received during the year under the vigil mechanism established voluntarily by the Company.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. However, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
 - (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended) does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of INR 190 millions in the current financial year and INR 200 millions in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, including the letter of support from Aequs Limited., the Holding Company (refer note 2(a)(iii) to the financial statements), nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and



Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Place: Chennai

Date: 26 May 2026

Membership No.: 060573

ICAI UDIN:26060573GHYTXJ1797

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2026 (Continued)

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Place: Chennai

Membership No.: 060573

Date: 26 May 2026

ICAI UDIN:26060573GHYTXJ1797

Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited
Balance Sheet

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4(i)	123	152
Capital work-in-progress	4(ii)	29	4
Intangible assets	5(i)	4	5
Right-of-use assets	4(iii)	174	244
Financial assets			
- Investments	6 (i)	0	1
- Other financial assets	6 (v)	57	56
Deferred tax assets (net)	31	2	2
Contract assets	7A	7	-
Other non-current assets	7	14	14
Total non-current assets		410	478
Current assets			
Inventories	9	410	287
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6 (ii)	142	36
Cash and cash equivalents	6 (iii)	53	0
Bank balances other than above	6 (iv)	15	16
Other financial assets	6 (v)	1	2
Contract assets	8A	51	-
Other current assets	8	30	22
Total current assets		702	363
Total assets		1,112	841
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	10	2,126	1,766
Other equity	11	(1,929)	(1,753)
Total equity		197	13
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12 (i)	200	11
Lease liabilities	4(iv)	169	264
Provision for employee benefits	13	9	8
Total non-current liabilities		378	283
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	12 (i)	156	273
Lease liabilities	4(iv)	95	81
Trade payables	12 (ii)	-	1
a. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		254	126
b. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		16	11
Other financial liabilities	12 (iii)	5	6
Provision for employee benefits	13	7	44
Contract liabilities	14	4	3
Other current liabilities	15		
Total current liabilities		537	545
Total liabilities		914	828
Total equity and liabilities		1,112	841

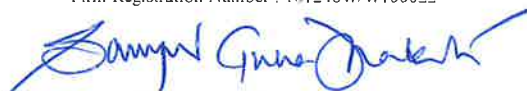
Summary of material accounting policies

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W100022



Sampad Guha Thakurta
Partner
Membership No.: 060573
Place: Chennai
Date: 26.05.2026

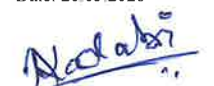
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited
CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777


Shirish Gundappa Ganamukhi
Whole Time Director
DIN: 09246883
Place: Belagavi
Date: 26.05.2026


Manjunath Meti
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Belagavi
Date: 26.05.2026


Suraj Hukkeri
Director
DIN: 09536262
Place: Belagavi
Date: 26.05.2026


Apoorva Manik Kadabi
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A67954
Place: Bangalore
Date: 26.05.2026

Aequis Engineered Plastics Private Limited

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777

Statement of Profit and Loss
(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	1,308	547
Other income	17	22	9
Total income (A)		1,330	556
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	18	671	311
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	19	(2)	61
Employee benefits expenses	20	127	98
Net impairment losses on financial assets		1	(4)
Other expenses	21	520	196
Total expenses (B)		1,317	662
		13	(106)
Earnings before finance cost, depreciation and amortization and tax (A-B)			
Finance costs	23	73	64
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	113	115
Loss before tax		(173)	(285)
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	31	-	-
- Deferred tax	31	-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Loss for the year		(173)	(285)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	13	3	1
- Income tax relating to these items		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		3	1
Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax		(170)	(284)
Earnings per equity share (Basic and Diluted - in INR):	30	(0.90)	(1.61)
[Nominal value per share: INR 10 (March 31, 2025 : INR 10)]			
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For **BSR & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aequis Engineered Plastics Private Limited

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777


Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Membership No.: 060573

Place: Chennai

Date: 26.05.2026


Shirish Dandappa Ganamukhi

Whole Time Director

DIN: 09246883

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026


Suraj Hukkeri

Director

DIN: 09536262

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026


Manjunath Meti

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026


Apoorva Manik Kadabi

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A67954

Place: Bangalore

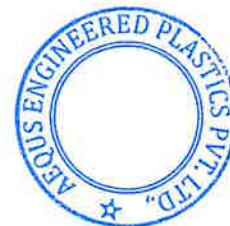
Date: 26.05.2026

Aegus Engineered Plastics Private Limited

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777

Statement of Cash Flows
(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(173)	(285)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	113	115
Unrealized foreign exchange gain (net)	(2)	(1)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(0)
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0	-
Interest income from financial assets at amortized costs	(1)	(0)
Unwinding of discount on security deposits	(3)	(3)
Provision for slow moving inventory	(76)	45
Loss allowance on trade receivables	1	(4)
Provision for doubtful advances and advances written off	3	3
Finance costs	73	64
Reversal of employee stock option expense	-	(4)
	(65)	(70)
Working capital adjustments		
- Decrease in trade receivables	(102)	40
- Decrease in inventories	(47)	20
- Decrease / (increase) in other financial assets	1	5
- (Increase) in other assets	(12)	(17)
- (Increase) in contract assets	(58)	-
- Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	121	12
- (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	10	(6)
- Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	1	1
- Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	(37)	8
- Increase in provision for employee benefits	3	5
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	(185)	(2)
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities (A)	(185)	(2)
Cash flow from investing activities :		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(41)	(24)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0	(0)
Investment in bank deposits	1	(1)
Proceeds from maturity of bank deposits	-	-
Interest received	1	0
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(38)	(25)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	360	-
Share issue expenses	(6)	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	(10)	(26)
Proceeds from related party borrowings	70	153
Repayment of related party borrowings	-	(23)
Proceeds from /(repayment of) short term borrowings (net)	(1)	49
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(80)	(70)
Finance costs paid	(57)	(57)
Net cash generated / (used in) from financing activities (C)	276	26

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Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	53	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0	1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (refer note 6(iii))	53	0
Cash and cash equivalents comprise the following: [refer note 6(iii)]		
Balances with banks		
- current accounts	3	0
- deposits with original maturity of three months or less	50	-
Cash on hand	0	0
Total cash and bank balance at the end of the year	53	0

Summary of material accounting policies (Note 2)

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements
This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited
CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777



Sampad Guha Thakurta
Partner
Membership No.: 060573
Place: Chennai
Date: 26.05.2026



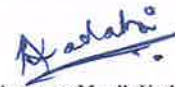
Shirish Gundappa Ganamukhi
Whole Time Director
DIN: 09246883
Place: Belagavi
Date: 26.05.2026



Suraj Hukkeri
Director
DIN: 09536262
Place: Belagavi
Date: 26.05.2026



Manjunath Meti
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Belagavi
Date: 26.05.2026



Apoorva Manik Kadabi
Company Secretary
Membership No.: A67954
Place: Bangalore
Date: 26.05.2026

Statement of Changes in Equity

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

	Note	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2024		1,766
Issued during the year	10	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025		1,766
Issued during the year	10	360
Balance as at March 31, 2026		2,126

B. Other equity (refer note 11)

	Reserves and surplus				Total other equity
	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Share option outstanding account	Other reserves	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	(1,754)	229	5	52	(1,468)
Loss for the year	(285)	-	-	-	(285)
Other comprehensive income for the year	1	-	-	-	1
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(284)	-	-	-	(284)
Transactions with owners of the company					
Employee stock option expense	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Total contributions and distributions	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Financial guarantee received during the year	-	-	-	3	3
Sub total	-	-	-	3	3
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(2,038)	229	1	55	(1,753)
Balance as at April 01, 2025	(2,038)	229	1	55	(1,753)
Loss for the year	(173)	-	-	-	(173)
Other comprehensive income for the year	3	-	-	-	3
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(170)	-	-	-	(170)
Transactions with owners of the company					
Share issue expenses	-	(6)	-	-	(6)
Employee stock option expense	-	-	0	-	0
Total contributions and distributions	-	(6)	0	-	(6)
Financial guarantee received during the year	-	-	-	0	0
Sub total	-	-	-	0	0
Balance as at March 31, 2026	(2,208)	222	1	55	(1,929)

Summary of material accounting policies (Note 2)

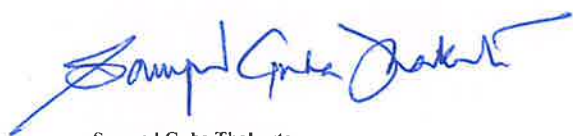
The accompanying notes are on integral part of these financial statements.

This is Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W100022



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Membership No.: 060573

Place: Chennai

Date: 26.05.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777



Shirish Dundappa Ganamul

Whole Time Director

DIN: 09246883

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026



Suraj Hukkeri

Director

DIN: 09536262

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026



Manjunath Meti

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026



Apoorva Manik Kadabi

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A67954

Place: Bangalore

Date: 26.05.2026

1. Background

Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on February 10, 2015 (Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U22209KA2015PTC078777) under the Companies Act 2013, in India, and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aequs Limited (AL) (formerly known as Aequs Private Limited). The Company is engaged in the business of contract manufacturing of engineered plastic products, being carried out from Aequs Special Economic Zone ('Aequs SEZ') at Hattaragi, Belagavi.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation**(i) Compliance with Ind AS**

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with 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.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention, except for the following certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are measured at fair value;

- share-based payments
- defined benefit obligations

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently over the period.

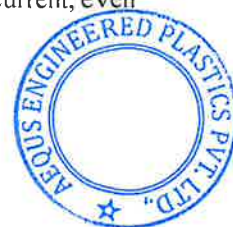
The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 26, 2026

(iii) Going concern assumption:

The Company has incurred loss of ₹ 173 for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 285) and has accumulated losses of ₹ 2,208 as at that date (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2,038). Notwithstanding accumulated losses, as on March 31, 2026, the net worth of the Company is ₹ 197 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 13) on account of fresh equity infusion of ₹ 360 from the parent company and its current assets exceed its current liabilities by ₹ 165 (March 31, 2025: current liabilities exceeded current assets by ₹ 182). The management of the Company believes that the Company will be able to continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future and meet all its liabilities as they fall due for payment based on its future cash flow projection and support letter from the ultimate parent.

(iv) Standards/Specific amendments issued but not yet effective as at March 31, 2026

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – For accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, when an entity breaches any covenant of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand, it classifies the liability as current, even



(a) Basis of preparation (Continued)

if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. An entity classifies the liability as current because, at the end of the reporting period, it does not have the right to defer its settlement for at least 12 months after that date.

However, an entity classifies the liability as non-current if the lender agreed by the end of the reporting period to provide a period of grace ending at least 12 months after the reporting period, within which the entity can rectify the breach and during which the lender cannot demand immediate repayment. This amendment is to be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, accounting Estimates and Errors.

(v) Operating cycle

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

(vi) Accounting policy on earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amortization and tax

As permitted by the Guidance Note on Division II - Ind AS Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, the Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization as a separate line item on the face of the Statement of profit and loss. The Company measures earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amortization and tax on the basis of profit/ (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expense, finance costs and income tax expenses.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest millions, unless otherwise indicated.

(c) Foreign currency 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 recognized in profit or loss. Foreign exchange differences in respect of borrowings are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains/ (losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value was determined.



(d) Revenue recognition***Sale of goods***

The Company recognizes revenue when control of goods has transferred to customers and there are no unfulfilled obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. Control of goods is considered to be transferred at a point-in-time when goods have been dispatched or delivered, as per the terms agreed with the customer as that is when the legal title, physical possession and risks and rewards of goods transfers to the customers.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. As a practical expedient, the Company has opted not to disclose the information in respect of performance obligations that are part of contracts that has an original expected duration of one year or less. The Company does not have any contracts where the period between the transfer of goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. Accordingly, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for time value of money.

A contract asset is recognized when the Company gets the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that it has transferred to the customers and the right is conditional upon acts other than passage of time. When the payment exceeds the value of goods supplied or services rendered, a contract liability (advance from customer) is recognized.

(e) Income tax

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 applicable 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. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

The Company is entitled to a tax holiday period under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. Accordingly, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the Company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.



(e) Income tax (Continued)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognized for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

(f) Leases

Leases are recognized as a Right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of real estate for which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of initial measurement of lease liability,
- any lease payments made on or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received,
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs



(f) Leases (Continued)

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low-value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Short-term leases are leases with a term of 12 months or less.

(g) Impairment of assets

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

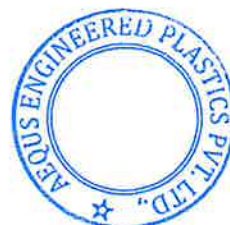
Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior period / years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

(i) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials (including stores, spares and packing material), work in progress and finished goods. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable 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. Provisions are made for potential obsolescence based on management assessment of aged inventory items.



(i) Inventories (Continued)

Cost of raw materials comprises cost of purchases net of rebates and discounts. Cost of work-in- progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labor 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 include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition). Costs are assigned to individual items on weighted average basis.

The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis. Net realizable 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.

Provisions are made towards slow-moving and obsolete items based on historical experience of utilization on a product category basis, which includes the consideration of product lines and market conditions and ageing of inventory

(j) Financial instruments -**(i) Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financial components, when they are recognized at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

(ii) Investment in subsidiary

The Company measures its investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27. Equity investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

(iii) Other financial assets**(i) Classification**

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

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

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

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



(j) Financial instruments (Continued)**(ii) Initial recognition**

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other expenses and impairment expenses in other expenses.

(c) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iv) Impairment of financial asset

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 25 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

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

(v) Derecognition of financial assets

(j) Financial instruments (Continued)

A financial asset is derecognised only when

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

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

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

(vi) Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit and loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of finance income.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(v) Borrowings

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

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



(vi) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(vii) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(viii) Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantees provided for no compensation by the related parties to banks on behalf of the Company against the credit facilities availed are recognised at fair value akin to a prepaid asset when such guarantees are issued to the bank, with a corresponding increase in equity.

The asset is amortized in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs, over the term of the underlying credit facility starting from the date when amounts from such facility are first drawn.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost or deemed cost applied on transition to Ind AS less depreciation. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items, net of refundable taxes. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. When significant spare parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives:

The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Asset	Useful life adopted by the Company (in years)
Office Equipment	1 to 10 years
Leasehold Improvements	10 years or lease period, whichever is lower
Plant and Machinery	1 to 10 years
Computers	1 to 5 years



(k) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their useful life or the lease term, unless the entity expects to use the assets beyond the lease term.

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management which are different from those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Assets in the course of development or construction are not depreciated.

assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. Assets in the course of development or construction are not depreciated.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in statement of profit and loss within other gains/ (losses). When significant spare parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

(l) Intangible assets

An intangible asset shall be measured initially at cost. Intangible assets include Computer software. Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. The Company amortises intangible assets with finite useful life using the straight-line method over a period of 3 to 10 years for computer software.

(m) Provisions

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

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in provision due to passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.



(n) Employee benefits**(i) Short-term obligations**

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of leave obligations is the present value of the obligation at the end of the reporting period. The liability is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Leave obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance

sheet since the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans i.e. gratuity; and

(b) defined contribution plans i.e. provident fund and Employee state insurance (ESI).

(a) Gratuity obligations

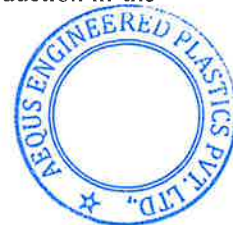
The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

(b) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company pays provident fund contributions to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and ESI contributions to Employees' State Insurance Corporation 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 expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.



Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

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Notes to the financial statements**(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)****(iv) Share-based payments**

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees through the Aequs Stock Option Plan introduced by Aequs Limited (formerly known as Aequs Private Limited) (AL). The cross charge of these expenses are recognised as a part of Employee benefit expenses.

(o) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3. Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Companies accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(i) Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

Note 4(iii): lease term: whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise extension options.

(ii) Assumption and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties at the reporting date that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period / year is included in the following notes:

Note 13(iii): measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;

Note 31: recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses carried forward can be utilised;

Note 25(ii): measurement of ECL allowance for trade receivables.



Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

4(i) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Computers	Total
Gross carrying amount					
As at April 01, 2024	8	10	406	20	444
Additions	-	1	18	-	19
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
As at March 31, 2025	8	11	422	20	461
Additions	0	-	11	0	11
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
As at March 31, 2026	8	11	431	20	471
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 01, 2024	7	5	240	17	269
Charge for the year	0	1	40	2	43
Disposals	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
As at March 31, 2025	7	6	277	19	309
Charge for the year	0	1	40	0	41
Disposals	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
As at March 31, 2026	7	7	315	19	348
Net carrying amount					
As at March 31, 2025	1	5	145	1	152
As at March 31, 2026	1	4	117	1	123

- a. Refer to Note 12(i)(c) for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security.

4(ii) Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Capital work-in-progress	Total
At April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	4	4
Capitalized during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2025	4	4
Additions	24	24
Capitalized during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2026	29	29

Aging of Capital work-in-progress as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amounts in Capital work in progress				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	24	4	-	-	29

Aging of Capital work-in-progress as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amounts in Capital work in progress				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	4	-	-	-	4

* There are no projects in progress under 'Capital work-in-progress' whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

4(iii) Right of use assets

The Company has entered into agreements with lessors for lease of buildings (factory and office premises) and equipment. The lease term ranges from 7 - 10 years and incremental borrowing rate ranges from 6% - 13.5%. Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Company. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include extension options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. The extension options held are exercisable by the Company and the lessors. The Company assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the options if there is a significant event or significant changes in circumstances within its control.

Particulars	Equipment	Buildings	Total
Gross carrying amount			
As at April 01, 2024	14	610	624
Additions	-	0	0
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	14	610	624
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	14	610	624
Accumulated depreciation			
As at April 01, 2024	13	296	309
Charge for the year	1	70	71
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	14	366	380
Charge for the year	-	70	70
Disposals	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	14	436	450
Net carrying amount			
As at March 31, 2025	0	244	244
As at March 31, 2026	0	174	174

4(iv) Lease liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current	95	81
Non-current	169	264
Total	264	345

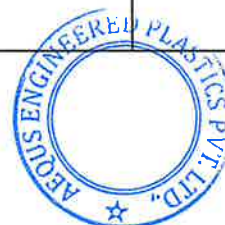
Company's lease liabilities, by maturity, are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	117	111
Between one and five years	182	299
After five years	-	-
Total minimum lease payments	299	410
Less: imputed interest	(36)	(65)
Present value of lease payments	264	345

4(v) The following are the amounts recognized in the restated statement of profit and loss and restated statement of cash flows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	70	71
Interest expense on lease liabilities	31	38
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets (included in other expenses)	2	3
Cash outflow for leases (principal and interest)	111	108

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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

5(i) Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
As at April 01, 2024	15	15
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	15	15
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	15	15
Accumulated amortization		
As at April 01, 2024	9	9
Charge for the year	1	1
As at March 31, 2025	10	10
Charge for the year	1	1
As at March 31, 2026	11	11
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2025	5	5
As at March 31, 2026	4	4

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6 (i) Investments

Unquoted

Investment in subsidiary at cost

- Aequis Toys Hong Kong Private Limited

March 31, 2026 : 10,000 (March 31, 2025: 10,000) equity shares of USD 1 each

Other investment

- Aequis Force Consumer Products Private Limited

March 31, 2026: 100 (March 31, 2025: 100) equity shares of ₹ 10 each

Less: Impairment in the value of investment

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	1	1
	0	0
	(1)	(0)
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	1	1
	(1)	(0)
	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>

Aggregate amount of unquoted investments

Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments

Total non-current investments

6 (ii) Trade receivables

(Unsecured)

Trade receivables from other than related parties (considered good)

Receivables from related parties (considered good) (refer note 28)

Total receivables

Less: Loss allowance (refer note 25 for movement in loss allowance)

Total trade receivables

	143	34
	1	3
	<u>144</u>	<u>37</u>
	(2)	(1)
	<u>142</u>	<u>36</u>

Aging of trade receivables as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	98	32	8	-	-	0	138
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	(2)	-	-	(0)	(2)
Unbilled revenue	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total Trade Receivables	104	32	6	-	-	-	142

Aging of trade receivables as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables							
Considered good	9	27	-	-	1	0	37
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	(1)	(0)	(1)
Unbilled revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	9	27	-	-	-	-	36

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Aequis Engineered Plastics Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
6 (iii) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0	0
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	3	0
- Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	50	-
	53	0
6 (iv) Bank balances other than above		
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	8	4
Margin money deposits	7	12
	15	16
Note:		
a. Margin money deposits are against letter of credit issued in favour of foreign vendors.		
6 (v) Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise specified)		
Non current		
Security deposits	57	56
	57	56
Current		
Recoverable from related parties (refer note 28)	1	2
	1	2
7 Other assets		
Non-current		
Capital advances	12	12
Prepaid expenses	2	2
Less : Provision for doubtful advances	(0)	(0)
	14	14
7A Contract Assets		
Non Current		
Contract Assets	7	-
	7	-
8 Other assets		
Current		
Advance to suppliers	29	13
Prepaid expenses	3	6
Unamortized financial guarantee expense	1	3
Less: Provision for doubtful vendor advances	(3)	-
	30	22
8A Contract Assets		
Current		
Contract Assets	51	-
	51	-
9 Inventories		
Raw materials [Goods in transit: ₹ 10 (March 31, 2025: ₹7)]	220	133
Work-in-progress	98	112
Finished goods	103	139
Stores and spares [Goods in transit: ₹ 0 (March 31, 2025: ₹1)]	11	2
	432	386
Less: Provision for slow moving stock (refer note (iii) below)	(22)	(99)
	410	287
Notes:		
(i) For lien/charge against inventory (refer note 12(i)(c))		
(ii) Write-down of inventories to net realizable value amounted to ₹66 (March 31, 2025: ₹7). These were recognized as an expense during the year and included in changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods in statement of profit and loss.		
(iii) Provision for slow moving inventory includes provision in respect of:		
Raw materials	6	30
Work-in-progress	11	32
Finished goods	5	36
Stores and spares	0	1
	22	99


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(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

10 Equity share capital**Authorised**

Equity shares of ₹10 each

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Equity shares of ₹10 each

As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
222,810,000	2,228	176,810,000	1,768
222,810,000	2,228	176,810,000	1,768
212,615,318	2,126	176,615,318	1,766
212,615,318	2,126	176,615,318	1,766

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount authorised at the beginning and at the end of the year :

	No of Shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2024	176,810,000	1,768
Increased during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	176,810,000	1,768
Increased during the year	46,000,000	460
As at March 31, 2026	222,810,000	2,228

(ii) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
212,615,318 (March 31, 2025: 176,615,318) equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid up.	212,615,318	2,126	176,615,318	1,766
		2,126		1,766

(a) Movement in equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount (₹)	No of shares	Amount (₹)
At the beginning of the year	176,615,318	1,766	176,615,318	1,766
Shares issued for cash	36,000,000	360	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	212,615,318	2,126	176,615,318	1,766

(iii) Terms & rights attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets on winding up. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time, subject to preferential right of preference shareholders to payment of dividend. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to his/its share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable has not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to their forfeiture. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

(iv) Details of shares held by holding/ultimate holding company (i.e., parent of the Company) and/or their subsidiaries/associates

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Aequs Limited (formerly known as Aequs Private Limited)	212,615,317	2,126	176,615,317	1,766

(v) Details of share holders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Aequs Limited (formerly known as Aequs Private Limited)	212,615,317	99.99%	176,615,317	99.99%

(vi) Details of shareholding of Promoters

Name of the Promoter	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares	% of total number of shares	% of change during the year	No. of shares	% of total number of shares	% of change during the year
Aequs Limited (formerly known as Aequs Private Limited)	212,615,317	99.99%	20%	176,615,317	99.99%	0%
Mr. Ravi Hugar*	1	0.01%	0%	1	0.01%	0%
	212,615,318	100%		176,615,318	100%	

*1 share is held by Mr. Ravi Hugar on behalf of Aequs Limited (formerly known as Aequs Private Limited)

(vii) There are no shares which are reserved for issue under options and no shares were issued for consideration other than cash.

(viii) There are no instances of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date. Further, there are no contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment.

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(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
11 Other equity		
Retained earnings	(2,208)	(2,038)
Securities premium	222	229
Stock option outstanding account	1	1
Other reserves	55	55
	(1,929)	(1,753)

Nature and purpose of reserve :

(a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of prior and current year's accumulated losses.

(b) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares and is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Share options outstanding account

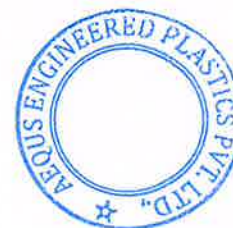
The share options outstanding account is used to recognise the cost of employee stock option expenses incurred by the ultimate holding company Aequs Limited. Cost associated with the outstanding share option is valued based on the fair value as on the grant date. Charge related to employee stock option plans are not material, hence details disclosure as required under Ind AS 102 - Share Based Payments, are not included in these financial statements.

(d) Other reserves

Other reserve comprise of amount towards fair value of guarantee received from related parties against the borrowings of the Company for which no consideration is being paid by the Company.

Note: For movement in reserves, please refer 'Statement of changes in equity'.

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(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
12 (i) Borrowings		
Non-current :		
Loans from related party (unsecured)	200	-
Term loan from banks (secured)	11	22
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	(11)	(11)
	200	11
Current		
Working capital facilities from banks (secured)	131	130
Loans from related party (unsecured)	-	130
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	11	11
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	14	2
	156	273

(a) **Details of security and terms of repayment for the borrowings:**

i) Term loans from banks: Axis Bank - Loan I	11	22
Security: The loan is secured by extension of hypothecation of entire primary security available for existing Securities. Collateral : Extension of Second Charge on existing security situated at Aequs SEZ, 437/A, Hattargi Village, Hukkeri Taluk, Belgaum in the name of Aequs SEZ Private Limited. The loan has 100 % guarantee from National Credit guarantee trustee Company (NCGTC). Rate of interest: REPO+4%.(Capped @9.25%) Repayment terms: 36 equal monthly instalments.		
ii) Working Capital Facility With Axis Bank	131	130
Working capital facilities taken by the Company includes Export Packing Credit (EPC) and Pre-shipment Credit in Foreign Currency (PCFC) and Cash Credit (CC) Working capital facilities are primarily secured by present and future hypothecation of entire stocks of raw material, stock in process, finished goods, spares and receivables and other current assets. Collateral security includes registered mortgage on SEZ Land situated at Aequs SEZ, 437/A, Hattargi Village, Hukkeri Taluk, Belgaum in the name of Aequs SEZ Private Limited. The loan is also secured by the corporate guarantee by Aequs SEZ Private Limited Rate of Interest: CC 3 month repo+3.90% PCFC:6 Month SOFR+200bps		
iii) Loans from Related Parties	200	130
Security- Not Applicable Rate of Interest: 12% p.a. Repayment Terms : Repayment is due within three years from date of disbursement, subject to the lender's right to call for repayment on demand.		

(b) **Details of quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with the bank and reconciliation with the books of accounts for year ended March 31, 2026**

1. Inventories

Inventories

Quarter	Name of the Bank	Particulars of security provided	Amount as per books of accounts (net of provision)	Amount as reported in the quarterly returns/statements	Amount of difference	Reasons for discrepancies
Sep-25	Axis Bank	Inventories	350	351	(1)	refer note (i) below
Mar-26			410	402	8	

Trade receivables

Quarter	Name of the Bank	Particulars of security provided	Amount as per books of accounts (net of provision)	Amount as reported in the quarterly returns/statements	Amount of difference	Reasons for discrepancies
Jun-25	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	141	171	(30)	refer note (ii) below
Sep-25			110	161	(51)	
Dec-25			208	247	(39)	
Mar-26			112	136	(24)	

Notes:

- (i) Valuation related adjustments and provision for slow moving inventory recorded after submission of data to the bank.
(ii) Debtors outstanding for more than 120 days and intercompany balances have not been considered for the purpose of this stock statement.

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(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

12 (i) Borrowings (Continued)

(c) Details of quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with the bank and reconciliation with the books of accounts for year ended March 31, 2025

1. Inventories

Inventories

Quarter	Name of the Bank	Particulars of security provided	Amount as per books of accounts (net of provision)	Amount as reported in the quarterly returns/statements	Amount of difference	Reasons for discrepancies
Dec-24	Axis Bank	Inventories	296	293	3	refer note (i) below

Trade receivables

Quarter	Name of the Bank	Particulars of security provided	Amount as per books of accounts (net of provision)	Amount as reported in the quarterly returns/statements	Amount of difference	Reasons for discrepancies
Sep-24	Axis Bank	Trade receivables	73	76	(3)	refer note (ii) below
Dec-24			77	75	2	
Mar-25			36	45	(9)	

Notes:

(i) Valuation related adjustments and provision for slow moving inventory recorded after submission of data to the bank.

(ii) Debtors outstanding for more than 120 days and intercompany balances have not been considered for the purpose of this stock statement.

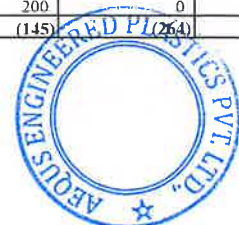
(d) Net debt reconciliation

Particulars

Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances
Current borrowings
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)
Lease liabilities
Net debt

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	68	16
Current borrowings	(145)	(260)
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	(211)	(22)
Lease liabilities	(264)	(345)
Net debt	(552)	(611)

Particulars	Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	Liabilities from financing activities			Total
		Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	Current borrowings	Lease liabilities	
Net debt as at 1 April 2024	16	(48)	(81)	(414)	(527)
Cash flows for the year	0	-	-	-	0
Acquisition of leases/ borrowings	-	-	(199)	-	(199)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	1	-	-	1
Repayments	-	26	23	70	119
Interest expense	-	(3)	(19)	(38)	(60)
Interest paid	-	3	16	38	57
Other non-cash adjustments	-	(1)	-	(1)	(2)
Net debt as at March 31, 2025	16	(22)	(260)	(345)	(611)
Cashflows for the year	52	-	-	-	52
Acquisition of leases/ borrowings	-	-	(70)	-	(70)
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	(9)	-	(9)
Repayments	-	11	2	81	94
Interest expense	-	(2)	(32)	(31)	(64)
Interest paid	-	2	24	31	57
Other non-cash adjustments	-	(200)	200	0	0
Net debt as at March 31, 2026	68	(211)	(145)	(264)	(552)



(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

(e) Assets pledged as security

The carrying amount of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are below :

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current			
A. Financial assets:			
- Trade receivables	6(ii)	142	36
- Other bank balances	6 (iv)	7	12
- Other financial assets	6 (v)	1	2
B. Non financial assets:			
- Inventories	9	410	287
- Other current assets	8	29	13
Total current assets pledged as security (a)		589	350
Non current			
A. Financial assets:			
- Other financial assets	6 (v)	57	56
B. Non financial assets:			
- Property plant and equipment	4(i)	117	145
Leasehold improvements			
- Office equipment	4(i)	1	1
- Computers	4(i)	1	1
- Other non- current assets	7	12	12
Total non-current assets pledged as security (b)		188	215
Total assets pledged as security (a+b)		776	565

Note: Total value of the pledge asset is restricted to the outstanding loan balance as at the balance sheet date.

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(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	-	1
	46	39
	207	87
	254	127

12 (ii) Trade payables

Current:

Trade payables

- Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises ('MSME')
- Dues to related parties (refer note 28)
- Other trade payables

(a) Ageing of trade payables as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables						
(i) Undisputed dues - MSME	3	-	-	-	-	3
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	173	3	0	0	0	176
Unbilled	75	-	-	-	-	75
	251	3	0	0	0	254

Ageing of trade payables as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables						
(i) Undisputed dues - MSME	0	1	-	0	-	1
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	74	51	1	0	0	126
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-	-
	74	52	1	0	0	127

(b) Dues to micro and small enterprises

The Company has a process of identifying Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act), by requesting vendor confirmation to the letters circulated by the Company. Disclosures of dues/payments to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to the extent such enterprises are identified by the Company, based on the responses received from vendors against request for confirmations. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

For the year ended
March 31, 2026

For the year ended
March 31, 2025

A. Principal amount due to the suppliers registered under MSMED Act and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;	-	1
B. Interest due to suppliers registered under MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at the end of each accounting year	-	0
C. Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	20	4
D. Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
E. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	0	0
F. 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 MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
G. Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made.	-	0
H. 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 MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Further due and remaining for the earlier years.	-	-

12 (iii) Other financial liabilities

Current:

- Capital creditors
- Employee related liabilities
- Dues to related parties (refer note 28)

	5	1
	6	5
	5	5
	16	11

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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

13 Provision for employee benefits**Non-Current**

Provision for gratuity

Current

Provision for gratuity

Provision for leave obligation

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
8	8
8	8
-	0
5	6
5	6

(i) Leave obligations

The amount of provision of ₹ 5 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6) is presented as current. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 month.

Leave obligation not expected to be settled in the next 12 months

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1	4

(ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company has defined contribution plans in the form of provident fund and employees state insurance scheme for qualifying employees. The contributions are made to provident fund for employees at the rate of 12% of wages and to employees state insurance scheme at the rate of 3.25% of wages as per regulations. The contributions are made to a registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year towards defined contribution plans is as follows :

Provident Fund
Employees State Insurance

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
6	5
1	0
7	5

(iii) Defined benefit obligations**Gratuity**

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on termination/retirement is the employees last drawn wages per month computed proportionately for 15 days wages multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a non-funded plan.

(a) Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss

Current service cost
Past Service Cost
Interest on defined obligation

Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss (A)

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
3	2
2	-
0	1
5	3

(b) Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in :

- demographic assumptions
- financial assumptions
- experience adjustments

Actual return on plan asset less interest on plan assets

Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income (B)

(1)	1
(0)	0
(2)	(2)
0	-
(3)	(1)

Total amount recognised in statement of profit and loss and other

2	2
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(c) Changes in the defined benefit obligation during the year

Obligations at the beginning of the year

Current service cost

Past Service Cost

Interest cost

Benefits paid

Liabilities assumed/(transferred)

Remeasurement (gains)/ losses

- arising from changes in demographic assumptions

- arising from changes in financial assumptions

- arising from changes in experience adjustments

Defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year

8	6
3	2
2	-
1	0
(1)	(1)
0	2
(1)	1
(0)	0
(2)	(2)
9	8



Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

13 Provision for employee benefits (continued)**(d) Change in fair value of plan assets****Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year**

Employer Contributions	2	1
Interest on plan assets	0	-
Benefit paid	(1)	(1)
Actuarial gain/(Loss) on plan assets	(1)	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	0	-

(e) Net (asset)/liability

Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	9	8
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	(0)	-
Net defined benefit liability/(asset) recognized in balance sheet	9	8

(f) Classification

Current	-	0
Non current	8	8
	8	8

B. Actuarial assumptions**Significant actuarial assumptions**

Discount rate per annum	7.00%	6.95%
Salary escalation rate per annum	10.00%	10.00%

Other actuarial assumptions

Attrition rate	34% at 21 to 30 years age and reducing to 0% to 11% at older ages according to graduated scale	24% at 21 to 30 years age and reducing to 0% to 8% at older ages according to graduated scale
Retirement age	58 years	58 years

Assumptions regarding mortality are based on published rates under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table.

C. Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as under:

Changes in assumption**Discount rate**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation (DBO) on increase in 50 bps	9	8
Discount rate +50 basis points impact (%)	-5.69%	-6.52%
Defined benefit obligation (DBO) on decrease in 50 bps	10	9
Discount rate -50 basis points impact (%)	6.24%	7.20%

Salary increase rate

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) on increase in 50 bps	10	9
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	5.23%	6.63%
Defined benefit obligation (DBO) on decrease in 50 bps	9	8
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	-5.05%	-5.40%

Sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumptions namely discount rate and salary assumptions have been shown in the table above at the end of the reporting periods, showing how the defined benefit obligation would have been affected by the changes. The method used to calculate the liability in these scenarios is by keeping all the other parameters and the data same as in the base liability calculation except the parameters to be stressed. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

The mortality and attrition does not have a significant impact on the liability hence are not considered as significant actuarial assumption for the purpose of sensitivity analysis



13 Provision for employee benefits (continued)**Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation****D. Expected future cashflows [undiscounted]**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	1	0
Between one and five years	3	2
After five years	23	24
Total	27	26

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit liability is 11.92 years as of March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2025: 13.69 Years)

E. Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

(i) Market risk (discount rate)

Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits and vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate/government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

(ii) Longevity risk

The impact of longevity risk will depend on whether the benefits are paid before retirement age or after. Typically for the benefits paid on or before the retirement age, the longevity risk is not very material.

(iii) Annual risk**Salary increase assumption**

Actual salary increase that are higher than the assumed salary escalation, will result in increase to the obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

Attrition/withdrawal assumption

If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate assumption, then the benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at the resignation date.

14 Contract liabilities

Advance from customers
Unearned Revenue

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	0	35
	7	9
	7	44

Note :

Revenue recognised that was included in contract liabilities as at the beginning of the period
- Sale of goods

44 35

15 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payable

	4	3
	4	3

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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

16 Revenue from contracts with customers

Sale of manufactured goods

Other operating revenue

Sale of scrap

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	1,299	541
	1,299	541
	9	6
	9	6
	1,308	547

Aggregate amount of transaction price allocated towards performance obligations unfulfilled as at reporting date.

Note:

(i) Revenue from major customers are as follows:

Information about major customers

	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Revenue	% of total revenue	Revenue	% of total revenue
Customer 1	617	47%	448	82%
Customer 2	295	23%	-	-

(ii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally carry credit period of 0 to 60 days. These include unbilled receivables which primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date.

(iii) There are no adjustments made to contract price.

17 Other income

Liabilities no longer required written back
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment
Exchange difference
Interest income from financial assets at amortized costs
Unwinding of discount on security deposit
Miscellaneous income
Reversal of employee stock option expense

	-	0
	(0)	-
	18	2
	1	0
	3	3
	0	0
	-	4
	22	9

18 Cost of materials consumed**Raw material consumed**

Opening stock
Less: Provision for slow moving inventory
Add: Purchases during the year
Less: Closing stock
Less: Provision for slow moving inventory

Cost of raw materials consumed

	133	144
	(30)	(35)
	782	305
	220	133
	(6)	(30)
	671	311

19 Changes in inventories of work in progress and finished goods

(a) Inventory at the end of the year

Work-in-progress

Finished goods

	98	112
	103	139
	201	251

(b) Inventory at the beginning of the year

Work-in-progress

Finished goods

	112	117
	139	144
	251	261

(c) Less: Movement in provision for slow moving inventory

	52	(51)
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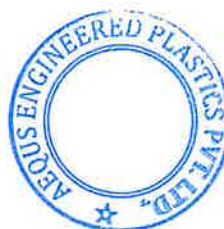
(d) Change in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods d=(b-a-c)

	(2)	61
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20 Employee benefit expenses

Salaries, wages and bonus
Contribution to provident and other funds
Gratuity (refer note 13)
Employee stock option expense
Staff welfare expenses

	107	83
	7	5
	3	3
	0	-
	10	7
	127	98



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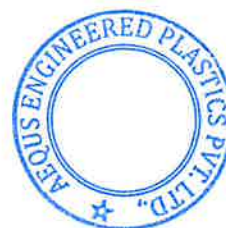
Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
21 Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spares	51	15
Subcontracting expenses	335	79
Testing charges	7	3
Insurance	2	3
Power and fuel	26	21
Repairs and maintenance :		
-Plant and machinery	6	4
-Building	26	30
-Others	5	3
Legal and professional fees	10	4
Payment to auditors [refer note (i) below]	1	1
Rental charges	2	3
Printing and stationery	1	1
Freight & forwarding	20	11
Rates and taxes	1	1
Travelling and conveyance	3	4
Communication	-	-
Advertising and sales promotion	2	2
Provision for doubtful advances and advances written off	3	3
Bank charges	9	7
Impairment loss on investments	1	-
Miscellaneous expenses	9	1
	520	196
(i) Payments to auditors		
As auditor:		
- Audit fee	1	1
- Reimbursement of expenses	0	0
	1	1
22 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment [refer note 4(i)]	41	43
Depreciation of right of use assets [refer note 4(iii)]	70	71
Amortisation of intangible assets [refer note 5(i)]	1	1
	113	115
23 Finance cost		
Interest expense on working capital borrowings	10	16
Interest expense on loans with related party (refer note 28)	23	6
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 4(iii))	31	38
Exchange differences (on borrowings)	6	-
Finance guarantee expense	3	4
	73	64



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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

24 Fair value measurement**Financial instruments by category**

	Classification	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	Amortised cost	142	36
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	53	0
Bank balances other than above	Amortised cost	15	16
Other financial assets	Amortised cost	59	58
Investments	Cost	0	1
Total financial assets		269	111
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings (including current maturities)	Amortised cost	356	284
Trade payables	Amortised cost	254	126
Lease liabilities	Amortised cost	264	345
Other financial liabilities	Amortised cost	16	11
Total financial liabilities		890	766

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

(a) recognized and measured at fair value

(b) recognized and measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements.

To provide an indication of the reliability of the inputs used in determining the fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

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

(ii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to the short-term nature.

The fair values for interest free security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a risk free rate of interest.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate.

The fair values for financial guarantee liability were calculated based on the guarantee charges obtained from bank and discounted using the risk free interest rate.

The lease liabilities are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, as in the case of lease of buildings, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost, the carrying amounts are equal to fair values.

(iii) Investments

The Company accounts the investments in equity shares of subsidiaries at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27. These investments are tested for impairment annually

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Notes to the financial statements*(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)***25 Financial risk management**

The Company's business activities exposes it to a variety of financial risks such as liquidity risk, credit risk and market risk. The Company's senior management under the supervision of the Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for establishing and governing the Company's risk management and have established policies to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company. They help in identification, measurement, mitigation and reporting all risks associated with the activities of the Company. These risks are identified on a continuous basis and assesses for the impact on the financial performance. The below table largely summarizes the sources of financial risk to which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

A Credit risk

Credit risk is a risk where the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables, other receivables and deposits.

(i) Credit risk management

Credit Risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company usually deals with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The exposure is continuously monitored.

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses (ECL):

The Company's financial assets mainly comprise of investments, security deposits, trade receivables, and deposits with banks. The assessment of ECL is done as follows:

1) Deposits:

Deposits comprises of mainly refundable security deposits made on buildings (leased premises). Deposits have negligible or nil risk based on past history of defaults and reasonable forward looking information. Hence, no provision for expected credit losses are made in the financial statements.

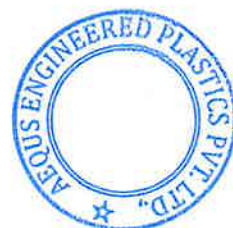
2) Deposits with bank:

They are considered to be having negligible risk or nil risk, as they are maintained with banks having strong credit ratings and the period of such deposits is generally not exceeding one year.

3) Trade receivables and other dues from related parties

No significant expected credit loss provision has been created for trade receivables. Further, receivables are expected to be collected considering the past trend of no defaults and that the balances are not significantly aged. Full provision is made for balances that management believes are credit impaired.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.



Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

25 Financial risk management (continued)**Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables**

Particulars	Amount
As on April 01, 2024	5
Charge/(credit) to statement of profit and loss	-
Utilization of loss allowance	(4)
As at March 31, 2025	1
Charge/(credit) to statement of profit and loss	1
Reversal of loss allowance	-
As at March 31, 2026	2

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is a risk where an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability of required funds.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A. Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	21	70
	21	70

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

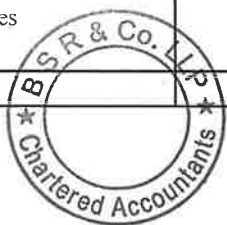
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2026

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	156	200	-	356
Trade payables	254	-	-	254
Other financial liabilities	16	-	-	16
Lease liabilities	95	169	-	264
	521	369	-	890

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at March 31, 2025

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including interest accrued)	273	11	-	284
Trade payables	127	-	-	127
Other financial liabilities	11	-	-	11
Lease liabilities	111	299	-	410
	522	310	-	832



Notes to the financial statements*(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)***25 Financial risk management (continued)****C. Market risk**

Market risk is a risk where the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through sensitivity analysis of probable movement in exchange rate as at the reporting period.

The Company primarily imports and exports materials which are denominated in foreign currency which exposes it to foreign currency risk. The Company has a natural hedge in terms of its receivables and payables being in USD. The Company also has risk in terms of translation of its foreign operations. Further, any additional exposure is continuously monitored and hedging options like forward contracts are taken whenever they are expected to be cost effective.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR as against respective foreign currency are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	USD	HKD	USD	HKD
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	162	-	58	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	162	-	58	-
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	36	-	5	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	36	-	5	-

(b) Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in exchange rates arising from foreign currency denominated financial instruments is given below. Impact on account of HKD is immaterial.

Impact on profit after tax and equity		
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD - Increase by 5%	6	3
INR/USD - decrease by 5%	(6)	(3)



Notes to the financial statements

*(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)***25 Financial risk management (continued)****(ii) Interest rate risk**

(a) The exposure of Company's borrowings to the interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable rate borrowings	131	154
Fixed rate borrowings (included lease liability)	489	475
Total borrowings	620	629

(b) Profit and loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest

Impact on loss before tax	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest rates - increase by 50 basis points	0	1
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis points	(0)	(1)

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk of a decline in the value of security or an investment portfolio. The Company is not exposed to such risks.

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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR (in million) unless otherwise stated)

26 Capital management

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

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- (i) Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- (ii) Maintain optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

The company monitors capital using gearing ratio and is measured by Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) to equity.

(i) Net debt to equity ratio

Net debt (refer note 12)

Total equity

Net debt to equity ratio

As at	As at
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(552)	(611)
197	13
(3)	(47)

Note: The above ratio is calculated by considering the amount of net debt (including cash and cash equivalents). This is resulting in a deviation between the above ratio and the debt equity ratio calculated in Note 33.

27 Commitments and contingent liabilities**(a) Capital commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of advances and not provided for:

- (i) Property, plant and equipment

As at	As at
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
13	0
13	0
-	-
-	-

(b) Contingent liabilities

(This space is intentionally left blank)



Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

28 Related Party Transactions

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Relationship	Name of the related party
(i) Related parties where control exists	
Ultimate Holding Company	Aequs Inc, Cayman Islands (100% beneficially owned and controlled by the Melligiri Foundation) (up to December 10, 2025)
Holding Company	Aequs Limited (AL) (formerly known as Aequs Private Limited)
(ii) Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year	
Subsidiary	Aequs Toys Hong Kong Private Limited, Hong Kong (ATHPL)
Fellow Subsidiaries	AeroStructures Manufacturing India Private Limited (ASMIPL) Aequs Toys Private Limited (ATPL) Aequs Force Consumer Products Private Limited (AFCPPL) Koppal Toys Molding COE Private Limited (KTMCPPL) Aerostructures Assemblies India Private Limited (AAI)
(iii) Key Management Personnel	Mr. Dinesh Iyer, Director (ceased to be director w.e.f. July 16, 2025) Mr. Suraj Hukkeri, Director Ms. Apoorva Manik Kadabi, Company Secretary (Appointed w.e.f. January 27, 2025) Mr. Manjunath Meti, Chief Financial Officer (appointed w.e.f. September 18, 2025) Ms. Vidya Sarathy, Independent Director (appointed as an Independent Director w.e.f. September 29, 2025) Mr. Shirish Dundappa Ganamukhi, Director (Appointed as an director w.e.f. September 29, 2025)
(iv) Enterprises in which individuals owning interest in the holding/ultimate holding company or their relatives have control or significant influence:	Aequs SEZ Private Limited (ASEZ) Industrial Knowledge Centre Private Limited (IKCPL) MFRE Private Trust
(v) Joint ventures of holding company	SQuAD Forging India Private Limited (SQuAD) Aerospace Processing Private Limited Aequs Cookware PVT LTD (ACPL)

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Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777

Notes to the financial statements*(All amounts are in INR (in million) unless otherwise stated)***B. Transactions with related parties**

Particulars	Nature of transactions	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
AFCPPL	Reimbursements received	1	2
	Reimbursement of expenses paid	0	-
	Sale of raw materials	0	-
	Subcontracting expenses	0	3
	Purchase of raw material	14	39
	Sale of manufactured goods	-	6
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	14
	Sale of services	-	0
ASEZ	Reimbursements received	0	-
	Service received	50	49
	Reimbursement of expenses paid	0	0
	Fair value of financial guarantee received	2	3
	Financial guarantee expense	3	4
	Lease rentals paid	111	108
	Interest on Security Deposit	3	-
AL	Reimbursements received	-	1
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0
	Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	0
	Proceeds from borrowings	70	153
	Repayment of borrowings	10	23
	Proceeds from issue of shares	360	-
	Interest expense on borrowings	23	6
	Purchase of raw material	0	0
	Subcontracting expenses	0	0
	Employee Stock Option Expenses	0	-
ASMIPL	Reimbursement of expenses paid	0	0
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	0	0
	Purchase of asset	0	-
KTMCPPL	Reimbursement of expenses paid	0	-
	Purchase of goods and consumables	58	-
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0
	Sale of manufactured goods	10	0
	Subcontracting expenses	46	-
AAI	Expenses incurred by related party	-	0
ATHPL	Technical consultancy charges paid	3	-
	Impairment on investment	1	-

(This space is intentionally left blank)

Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777

Notes to the financial statements*(All amounts are in INR (in million) unless otherwise stated)*

ATPL	Reimbursement of expenses paid	-	0
	Reimbursements received	0	-
	Purchase of goods and consumables	15	4
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	-	0
	Sale of manufactured goods	0	4
API	Reimbursement of expenses paid	0	-
MFRE Trust	Services Received	0	-

Note: Amount presented as "0" are on account of rounding off to INR million.

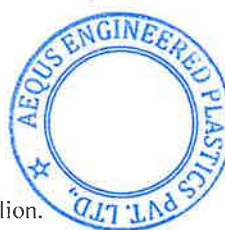
Key managerial personnel and their relatives

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Managerial remuneration		
Mr. Manjunath Meti	1	-
Ms. Apoorva Manik Kadabi	0	-
Short-term employee benefits	1	-
Post employee benefits	0	-

C. Balances as at the year end

Name of entity	Nature of balances	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
AFCPPL	Dues from related parties	1	2
	Trade payables	0	30
	Trade receivables	0	0
	Investment in equity shares	0	0
ASEZ	Trade payables	2	3
	Dues from related parties	0	-
	Security deposits	58	65
	Unamortised financial guarantee	1	3
	Lease Liability	264	-
AL	Trade payables	-	2
	Trade receivables	-	0
	Dues to related parties	5	5
	Dues from related parties	-	0
	Borrowings	200	130
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	14	1
AAI	Dues to related parties	-	0
ATHPL	Investment in equity shares	-	1
	Impairment on investments	-	0
ATPL	Dues to related parties	-	0
	Trade receivables	-	3
	Trade payables	-	4
KTMCPL	Dues to related parties	0	-
	Trade receivables	1	0
	Trade payables	44	-
SQUAD	Trade receivables	-	0

Note: Amount presented as "0" are on account of rounding off to INR million.



Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR (in million) unless otherwise stated)

29 Segment information

The Company is primarily engaged in business of manufacturing engineered toys. The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) is identified to be the Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, who plans the allocation of resources and assess the performance of the segment. The Company's CODM reviews the financial information by considering the entity as a whole, hence the operating segment being the company as one single segment.

Geographical information**Revenue**

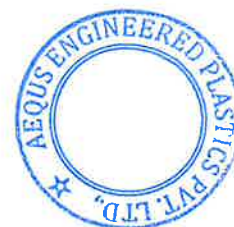
Geography	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
India	53	29
Outside India:		
Hongkong	1,117	487
USA	130	31
Ireland	8	-
Total	1,308	547

There are no non-current assets which are outside India, hence no separate disclosure given.

30 Earnings per share

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Loss attributable to the equity share holders used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	(173)	(285)
Weighted Average number of Equity shares in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	192,316,160	176,615,318
Earnings per share (basic and diluted)	(0.90)	(1.61)

There is no dilution to the basic earnings per share as there are no potentially dilutive equity shares.



Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

31 Income taxes

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense (A)	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax expense for the year	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit) (B)	-	-
Income tax expense/(benefit) (A+B)	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by India's tax rates.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Tax expenses under general provision of income tax		
Loss before income tax expense	(173)	(285)
Tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Tax at the above rate	(45)	(74)
Tax impact of permanent differences	1	3
Tax impact of income not chargeable to tax	(1)	(1)
Tax impact of business loss, unabsorbed depreciation and other items on which no deferred tax has been recognized	45	72
Total	-	-

Tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised expire as follows

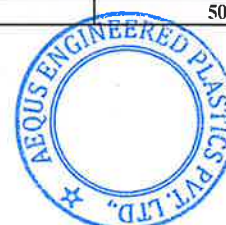
	Year ended March 31, 2026	Expiry date	Year ended March 31, 2025	Expiry date
Expire	1,512	2027-35	1,305	2026-34
Never expire (Unabsorbed Depreciation)	350	-	319	-

Deferred tax assets recognition:

Deferred tax asset on timing differences and on unabsorbed depreciation and business loss carried forward has not been recognised in these accounts in the absence of reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available for set-off. However, this position will be reassessed at every year end and the deferred tax asset will be accounted for, if appropriate.

Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciation and amortisation	5	0
Right of use asset	(45)	(63)
	(40)	(63)
Deferred tax assets		
Tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation	484	422
Lease liability	87	90
Provision for inventory obsolescence	(4)	26
Provisions allowed on payment basis and others	(20)	7
MAT credit entitlement	2	2
	549	547
Deferred tax assets (net)	509	484
Deferred tax assets-recognised	2	2
Deferred tax assets-unrecognised	507	482



Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

Movement in deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	Depreciation and amortisation	Right-of-use assets	Total
Balance at April 1, 2024	(2)	(82)	(84)
Recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-
Recognised in OCI	-	-	-
Unrecognised deductible temporary difference	2	19	21
Balance at March 31, 2025	0	(63)	(63)
Balance at April 1, 2025	0	(63)	(63)
Recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-
Recognised in OCI	-	-	-
Unrecognised deductible temporary difference	5	18	23
Balance at March 31, 2026	5	(45)	(40)

31 Income taxes (Continued)

Movement in deferred tax assets

Particulars	Carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	MAT credit entitlement	Lease liability	Provision for inventory obsolescence	Others	Total
Balance at April 1, 2024	372	2	108	13	14	509
Recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised deductible temporary difference	50	-	(18)	13	(7)	38
Balance at March 31, 2025	422	2	90	26	7	547
Balance at April 1, 2025	422	2	90	26	7	547
Recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAT credit utilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrecognised deductible temporary difference	62	-	(2)	(30)	(27)	3
Balance at March 31, 2026	484	2	88	(4)	(20)	550

(a) Transfer pricing:

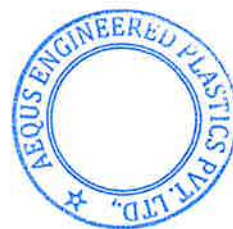
The Finance Act, 2001, has introduced, with effect from assessment year 2002-03 (effective April 1, 2001), detailed Transfer Pricing Regulations (the regulations) for computing the taxable income and expenditure from 'international transactions' between 'associated enterprises' on an arm's length basis. Further, the Finance Act, 2012 has widened the ambit of transfer pricing provisions to cover specified domestic transactions. The regulations, inter alia, also require the maintenance of prescribed documents and information including furnishing are part from an accountant within the due date of filing the return of income.

For the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company would be carrying out a study to comply with transfer pricing regulations for which the prescribed certificate of accountant will be obtained. In the opinion of management, no adjustment is expected to arise based on completion of Transfer Pricing Study.

For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company had undertaken a study to comply with the said transfer pricing regulations for which the prescribed certificate of the accountant has been obtained which does not envisage any tax liability.

The tax impact for the above purpose has been arrived at by applying tax rate of 26.00% (March 31, 2025: 26.00%) being the substantively enacted prevailing tax rate for Indian Companies under Income Tax Act, 1961.

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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

32 Financial ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variance (%)	Reasons for variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.31	0.67	96%	Note - 1
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	3.14	48.86	-94%	Note - 2
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR)	Earnings available for Debt Service	Debt Service	0.12	(0.74)	-116%	Note - 3
Return on Equity (ROE)	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Shareholders' Equity	-164%	-183%	-10%	Note - 4
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold (COGS)	Average Inventory	1.92	1.17	65%	Note - 9
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Turnover	Average Accounts Receivables	14.68	10.34	42%	Note - 10
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	7.21	4.41	64%	Note - 10
Net Capital Turnover ratio	Turnover	Working Capital	7.92	(3.00)	-364%	Note - 5
Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	Turnover	-13%	-52%	-75%	Note - 6
Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital Employed	-13%	-35%	-62%	Note - 7
Return on Investment	Earnings before interest and tax	Average Total Assets	-11%	-24%	-54%	Note - 8

Notes:

1. Current ratio has increased due to increase in inventory, trade receivables and short term investments.
2. The company's debt-to-equity ratio has improved as a result of equity infusion during the period.
3. DSCR has improved slightly due to reduction in losses compared to previous year.
4. Reason for variances less than 25% is not required to be provided, as exempted by schedule III of the Act.
5. Variance is due to improved liquidity and higher sales compared to the previous year.
6. Net Profit Ratio has improved during the year due to reduction in losses and increase in turnover.
7. RoCE has increased due to reduction in losses as compared to previous year.
8. Return on investment has increased due to reduction in losses incurred during the year.
9. Growth in turnover, supported by a proportionate increase in inventory levels, has resulted in a marginal increase in the inventory turnover ratio.
10. Higher turnover has led to a substantial increase in the receivable turnover ratio and payable turnover ratio.



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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

33 Additional regulatory information required by Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

(i) Details of benami property held: No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets: The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Refer note 12 for details of quarterly statements of current assets filed by the Company with the bank and reconciliation with the books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026.

(iii) Wilful defaulter: The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies: The Company has below transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

Name of the struck off company	Nature of transaction with struck off company	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2026	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed.	Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2025	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed.
Vani Private Limited	Trade Payable	4	Third party	-	Third party

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies: The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements: The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii)(A) 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:

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

(B) 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:

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

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

(ix) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency.

(x) The Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment or intangible assets.

(xi) The Company does not own any immovable properties in India.

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

(xiii) The borrowings obtained by the Company from bank have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

(xiv) The Company was not required to recognize any provision as at March 31, 2026 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2026.

(xv) The Group does not have any Core Investment Group (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

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Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts are in INR millions, except share data, unless otherwise stated)

34 Subsequent events

The Company, vide its board resolution dated April 23, 2026, has approved the Scheme of Amalgamation with its Holding Company, Aequs Limited (formerly known as Aequs Private Limited). As of the date of adoption of these financial statements, the Scheme and the related petition are yet to be filed with requisite authorities, and necessary approvals are still pending.

Upon receiving the requisite approvals and completing all formalities associated with the merger, the Company will be subsumed into the Holding Company and will cease to exist as separate legal entity.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Aequs Engineered Plastics Private Limited

CIN: U22209KA2015PTC078777



Sampad Guha Thakurta

Partner

Membership No.: 060573

Place: Chennai

Date: 26.05.2026



Shirish Dundappa Ganamukhi

Whole Time Director

DIN: 09246883

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026



Suraj Hukkeri

Director

DIN: 09536262

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026



Manjunath Meti

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Belagavi

Date: 26.05.2026



Apoorva Manik Kadabi

Company Secretary

Membership No.: A67954

Place: Bangalore

Date: 26.05.2026