

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 43 to the financial statements which describes the effects of a fire incident in the customs bonded warehouse and the consequential loss recognised by the Company which has resulted in the complete erosion of its equity as at the reporting date.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

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

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

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



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

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including 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 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.

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 financial controls 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.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit



evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls 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 sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the '**Annexure A**', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report to the extent applicable that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The 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 Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) The matter described in the 'Emphasis of Matter' section above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
 - (f) 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.
 - (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**".
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act.
 - (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in the financial statements – Refer note 32 to the financial statements.



- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, 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

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), 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.

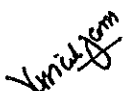
(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend during the year.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31 March 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **S N Dhawan & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000050M1500045

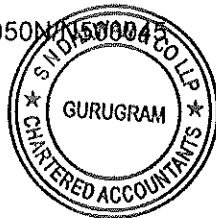


Vinesh Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 087701

UDIN: 26087701UZGHXA5433



Place: Gurugram

Date: 25 May, 2026

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited** on the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(i) In respect of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and Right of Use assets:

(a)

(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of Right of Use Assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment under which these assets are verified in a phased manner to cover all assets over a period of 3 years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year and according to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered agreement to sale provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company, except for the following properties:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (Rs./ lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in name of Company
Sheds No. 6, 7 and 11 on Plot No. 62 (Part) at YSR EMC, Kopparthi	1584.15	Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC)	No	August 2025	See note below

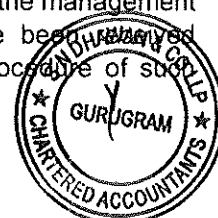
Note: As per the Agreement for sale dated 01 August 2025 entered into between with APIIC and the Company, the sale deed will be executed after implementation of the Project as mentioned in the agreement.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year.

(e) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii)

(a) The Management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties. For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained by the management and in respect of goods-in-transit, the significant amount of goods have been verified subsequent to year end. We are of the opinion that the coverage and procedure of such



verification by the management is appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on physical verification as compared with books of account.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits (non-fund based) in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. As represented by the Company, no quarterly returns/statements are required to be filed by the Company with such banks.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a) - (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loan, made investment or provided guarantees or securities. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits and in our opinion, the Company is not holding any amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year. Further the Company had no unclaimed deposits at the beginning of the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Company's products/ services. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's products/services and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained by the Company. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii)
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable to the Company, with the appropriate authorities during the year, except for some delays in deposit of, duty of customs. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable. Operation of the Company, during the year, did not give rise to any liability for service tax, sales tax, value added tax and duty of excise.



Detail of statutory dues referred to in clause (a) above, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities as at 31 March, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs./ Lakhs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs./ Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Goods and Services Tax Act 2017	Goods and Service Tax	3,312.49	-	2017-18 2018-19 2019-20	High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravati
Goods and Services Tax Act 2017	Goods and Service Tax	22.86	1.29	2021-22 2022-23	Appellate Authority, Tirupati
The Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty	153.56	5.01	2019-20 to 2023-24	CESTAT, New Delhi

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix)

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The term loans availed by the Company were applied for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

(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 the Company has used funds raised on short-term basis aggregating to Rs. 16,870.58 lakhs (excluding current maturities of long term debt) for long-term purposes including funding of accumulated losses.

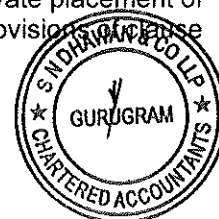
(e) The Company did not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order are not applicable.

(f) The Company did not have any subsidiary, joint venture or associate. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable.

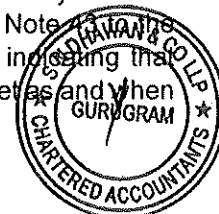
(x)

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

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally). Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (x)(b) of the order are not applicable.



- (xi)
- (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
 - (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii)(a)-(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv)
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
 - (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors, 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, provisions of clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the order are not applicable.
 - (b) The Company has not conducted any non-banking financial or housing finance activities during the year.
 - (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ("CIC") as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
 - (d) The Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report, which is not mitigated (refer Note 13 to the financial statements and 'Emphasis of matter' section of our main audit report) indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet.



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 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) (a) In respect of other than ongoing project, the Company has no unspent amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act in compliance with the second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act.

(b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has no unspent amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requiring transfer to a special account in compliance with provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act.

(xxi) The Company has no subsidiary, associate or joint venture and the Company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xxi) of the Order are not applicable.

For **S N Dhawan & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000050NIN509045

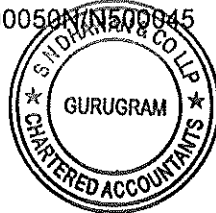
Vinesh Jain

Vinesh Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 087701

UDIN: 26087701UZGHXA5433



Place: Gurugram

Date: 25 May, 2026

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited of even date)

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of **AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited** ("the Company") as at 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

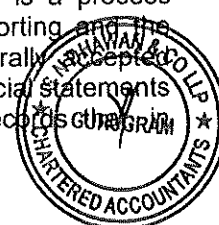
2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's 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.

Auditors' responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the 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.
4. 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements

6. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in



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

Inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements

7. 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 the financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

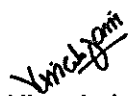
Opinion

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note.

For **S N Dhawan & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000050M/1500045

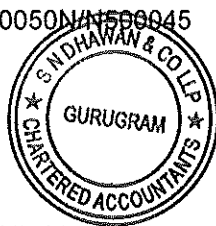


Vinesh Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 087701

UDIN: 26087701UZGHXA5433



Place: Gurugram

Date: 25 May, 2026

AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2026

	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Assets			
1 Non-current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment	3.1	15,605.00	10,139.34
b. Capital work-in-progress	3.2	737.24	226.07
c. Other intangible assets	3.3	61.81	-
d. Intangible assets under development	3.4	25.80	36.50
e. Right-of-use asset	3.5	21.33	-
f. Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	4	115.96	172.45
g. Deferred tax assets (net)	14	4,103.79	3,920.99
h. Other non-current assets	5	744.35	88.16
		<u>21,415.28</u>	<u>14,583.51</u>
2 Current assets			
a. Inventories	6	86,398.61	28,518.64
b. Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	7	27,954.19	8,344.86
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	8.1	485.53	8,220.74
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8.2	664.20	-
iv. Other financial assets	4	4,223.34	78.29
c. Current tax assets (net)	9	95.00	214.14
d. Other current assets	5	8,540.36	1,853.38
		<u>1,28,361.23</u>	<u>47,230.05</u>
Total assets		<u>1,49,776.51</u>	<u>61,813.56</u>
Equity and liabilities			
1 Equity			
a. Equity share capital	10	1,900.00	1,900.00
b. Other equity	11	(2,745.93)	(5,644.73)
Total equity		<u>(845.93)</u>	<u>(3,744.73)</u>
2 Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	12	2,347.51	-
ii. Lease liabilities	13	17.58	-
iii. Other financial liabilities	17	1,673.13	760.28
b. Provisions	15	261.56	39.96
		<u>4,299.78</u>	<u>800.24</u>
Current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	12	1,890.86	1,364.40
ii. Lease liabilities	13	4.11	-
iii. Trade payables	16		
- Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises		637.95	345.62
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,29,067.36	50,159.99
iv. Other current financial liabilities	17	14,503.20	12,839.48
b. Other current liabilities	18	83.13	46.78
c. Provisions	15	136.05	1.78
		<u>1,46,322.66</u>	<u>64,758.05</u>
Total liabilities		<u>1,50,622.44</u>	<u>65,558.29</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>1,49,776.51</u>	<u>61,813.56</u>

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For S N Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000050N/1500045

Vinod Jain
Vinesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 08770



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited

Aditya Khemka
Director
DIN:00514552

Yogesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Jeetendra Tripathi
Director
DIN:07731140

Roshni Tandon
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 May, 2026

Place: Noida
Date: 25 May, 2026



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026

	Note No.	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
I Revenue from operations	19	2,15,652.79	1,39,381.16
Other Income	20	72.68	509.27
II Total income		2,15,725.47	1,39,890.43
III Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	21	2,03,127.94	1,27,965.23
Changes in inventory of work-in-progress and finished goods	22	(6,011.40)	(454.74)
Labour charges		5,928.58	3,956.08
Employee benefits expense	23	3,137.19	2,359.36
Finance costs	24	330.34	213.82
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	2,116.12	902.58
Other expenses	26	2,959.84	2,153.36
Total expenses (III)		2,11,588.61	1,37,095.69
IV Profit before exceptional items and tax (II-III)		4,136.86	2,794.74
V Exceptional items	27	223.43	17,699.44
VI Profit/(loss) before tax (IV-V)		3,913.43	(14,904.70)
VII Tax expense			
Current tax	28	1,188.04	568.27
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	14	(182.92)	(4,306.80)
Taxes for earlier years		9.86	0.14
		1,014.98	(3,738.39)
VIII Profit/(loss) for the year (VI-VII)		2,898.45	(11,166.31)
IX Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit liability		0.47	9.07
Income tax relating to above		(0.12)	(2.28)
Total other comprehensive income / (expense)		0.35	6.79
X Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)		2,898.80	(11,159.52)
XI Earning per equity share	29		
Equity shares of face value Rs. 10 each			
Basic (Rs. Per share)		15.25	(58.77)
Diluted (Rs. Per share)		15.25	(58.77)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For S N Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000050145000145

Vinay Jain
Vinesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 087701



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited

Agitya Khemka
Agitya Khemka
Director
DIN:00514552

Jeetendra Trikha
Jeetendra Trikha
Director
DIN:07731140

Yogesh Chand Sharma
Yogesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Roshini Tandon
Roshini Tandon
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 May, 2026

Place: Noida
Date: 25 May, 2026



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026

	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) after exceptional items	3,913.43	(14,904.70)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,116.12	902.58
Unrealised Gain /Loss on Exchange fluctuation	(853.39)	(35.55)
Gain on derecognition of lease	-	(260.56)
Interest expense	330.34	213.82
Interest income on fixed deposit	(41.96)	(6.22)
Exceptional item	-	17,699.44
	5,464.54	3,608.81
Changes in working capital		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(57,879.97)	(9,678.41)
Trade receivables	(19,609.33)	(2,323.44)
Other current assets	(6,686.98)	428.74
Other current financial assets	78.29	-
Other non-current financial assets	56.49	(13.19)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	75,829.75	(1,102.53)
Other current financial liabilities	1,028.22	11,944.70
Other current liabilities	36.35	(6.55)
Provisions	356.34	13.62
Cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	(1,326.30)	2,871.75
Income taxes paid (net)	(1,078.76)	(647.49)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	(2,405.06)	2,224.26
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, including capital advances	(7,248.55)	(1,880.93)
Increase in other bank balances	(664.20)	-
Interest received on fixed deposits	41.96	6.22
Net cash generated/(used) in investing activities	(7,870.79)	(1,874.71)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid (including interest on lease liabilities)	(330.60)	(274.58)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(2.72)	-
Proceeds from long term borrowings	3,543.79	183.81
Repayment of long term borrowings	(669.83)	-
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	(400.00)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	2,540.64	(490.77)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(7,735.21)	(141.22)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	8,220.74	8,361.96
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	485.53	8,220.74

- 1) The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on statements of cash flow.
- 2) Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.
- 3) Figures for the previous year have been regrouped wherever considered necessary.
- 4) Current taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.
- 5) For changes in liability arising from financing activities refer note 35(x)

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For **S N Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000050N/N500045


Vinesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 087701



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited


Aditya Khemka
Director
DIN:00514552


Yogesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer


Jeetendra Trikha
Director
DIN:07731140


Roshni Tandon
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 May, 2026

Place: Noida
Date: 25 May, 2026



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2026

A. Equity share capital

	No. of shares	Rs./lakh
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Equity Shares		
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	1,90,00,000	1,900.00
Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	1,90,00,000	1,900.00
Issue of equity share capital	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	1,90,00,000	1,900.00

B. Other equity

	Retained earnings	Items of other comprehensive income	Total
	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	5,509.94	4.85	5,514.79
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(11,166.31)	-	(11,166.31)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	6.79	6.79
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	(5,656.37)	11.64	(5,644.73)
Profit for the year	2,898.45	-	2,898.45
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	0.35	0.35
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	(2,757.92)	11.99	(2,745.93)

There is no change in Equity share capital and other equity due to prior period errors.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For S N Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000050N/N500046

Vinesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 087701



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited

Aditya Chhetri
Director
DIN:00514552

Yogesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Jeetendra Trikhia
Director
DIN:07731140

Roshni Tandon
Company Secretary

Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 May, 2026

Place: Noida
Date: 25 May, 2026



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 Corporate Information

AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 8 February, 2017 in India as a Joint Venture between Aditya Infotech Limited and Dixon Technologies (India) Limited. On 8 July 2024, Dixon Technologies (India) Limited ("Dixon") entered into a Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement ("SSPA") with Aditya Infotech Limited ("Aditya") for the transfer of 9,500,000 fully paid-up equity shares of AIL Dixon, representing 50% of its share capital. Subsequently, as of 18 September 2024, these shares were transferred from Dixon to Aditya, and the shareholding was reported accordingly.

The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and sales of all kind of security systems and its peripherals including spares part and accessories.

The company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at First Floor, A-12, Sector 4, Noida, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, India- 201301. The Company's CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189.

The board of directors of the Company approved the financial statements for the year ended 31 March, 2026 and authorised for issue on 25 May, 2026.

1.2 Statement of compliance and going concern assumptions

"These financial statements are prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time as notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') The accounting policies have been consistently applied for all the periods presented in the financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

1.3 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for

- Certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value (refer to accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Employee's defined benefit plan measured as per actuarial valuation

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle. Based on nature of operations, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (Rs./lakh), except when otherwise indicated.

1.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented. These estimates involves the use of judgements or assumptions based on the latest available reliable information.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised, and future periods are affected.

The Company uses the following critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions in preparation of its financial statements:

- Determination of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Loss allowance for expected credit losses
- Measurement of defined benefit obligations – Key actuarial assumptions
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies
- The net realisable value of an item of inventory
- Lease term regarding exercise of extension options
- Recognition of deferred tax assets / liabilities



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2 Material Accounting Policy Information

2.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition or construction of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts, rebates and any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance cost are charged to the Statement of profit and loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains or losses arising on retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress". Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under "Other Non-Current Assets".

Depreciation and useful life

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life as mentioned in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed as under based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Asset	Useful life
Factory buildings	10-30 years
Plant and machinery	15 years
Dies and moulds	5-15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers and computer servers	3 to 6 years
Vehicles	8 years
Leasehold land	99 years

The Company conducts an annual review of the residual value, useful lives, and depreciation method of its assets. If there are differences between the current expectations and previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a prospective change in accounting estimate.

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. If the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit, the carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the Statement of profit and loss.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the carrying amount is immediately written down to its recoverable amount.

Derecognition

Company derecognizes property, plant and equipment when it is disposed off or when there are no future economic benefits expected from its continued use. The gain or loss resulting from the disposal or retirement of a property, plant, and equipment item is calculated as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset. This gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Capital Work in Progress:

Capital work-in-progress is recorded at its cost, which encompasses expenses incurred during the construction period. This cost also includes interest on the amount borrowed for the acquisition of qualifying assets and other expenses related to project implementation, to the extent that these expenses pertain to the period before the commencement of commercial production.



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.2 Other intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the Company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the product and the costs can be measured reliably. The costs, which can be capitalized include the cost of material, direct labour, overhead costs that are directly attributable to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Amortization and useful life

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Useful life</u>
Computer software	3-6 years

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.3 Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets under development represents expenditure incurred in respect of intangible assets under development and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, development costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.4 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting year, the Company assesses whether there are any indications of impairment for its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. If there is any indication, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. If it's not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units if a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, as well as when there is an indication of impairment. The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is assessed by discounting the estimated future cash flows to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risks.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of the cost (net of eligible input tax credits) and net realisable value (except waste and scrap which are valued at estimated net realisable value).

a. Raw materials, stores and spare parts, and packing materials are considered to be realisable at cost, if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. The cost is computed on using 'First in First Out' method ('FIFO'). Cost includes expenditure incurred for acquiring inventories like purchase price, import duties, taxes (net of tax credit) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

b. Finished goods and work in progress : Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress is computed on FIFO basis.

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

2.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of discounts or incentives offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Sale of products:

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised when the control of the goods has been transferred to the customer. The performance obligation in case of sale of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e., when the material is shipped to the customer or on delivery to the customer, as may be specified in the contract.

Sale of service

Revenue from rendering services is recognised over time in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for services.



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.7 Leases

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

- the contract involves the use of identified asset;
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease and;
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

i. Right-of-use assets

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

Sheds 30 years
Vehicles 5 years

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii. Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

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

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

2.8 Income taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

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

2.9 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

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

Claims against the Company, where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may not be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.



AIL DIXON TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U32309UP2017PTC090189
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.10 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include salaries, wages, contribution to provident fund, gratuity, leave encashment towards un-availed leave, compensated absences and other terminal benefits.

Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits such as wages, salaries, bonus, ex-gratia, short-term compensated absences, performance linked rewards, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled within 12 months are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders services and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Defined contribution plan

Contribution payable to the recognised provident fund, employee state insurance, employee pension scheme and other employee social security scheme etc., which are substantially defined contribution plans, is recognised as expense based on the undiscounted amount of obligations of the Company to contribute to the plan.

Defined benefit plan

Defined benefit plans comprising of gratuity and other terminal benefits, are recognized based on the present value of defined benefit obligations which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

The net 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.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

Other long-term employee benefits

Other long-term employee benefit comprises of leave encashment towards unavailed leave and compensated absences, which is computed using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. These are accounted either as current employee cost or included in cost of assets as permitted.

Termination benefits:

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary retirement scheme in exchange for these benefits. Expenditure on Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) is charged to the Statement of profit and loss when incurred.



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2.11 Cash flow statement

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

2.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for treasury shares, bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit after tax after considering the effect of interest and other financing costs or income (net of attributable taxes) associated with dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares including the treasury shares held by the Company to satisfy the exercise of the share options by the employees.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and deposits which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.



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2.14 Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, loan to subsidiary, joint ventures, and associates, and loans to employees.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised as other income in the Statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.



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A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At every reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the risk of the debt instruments. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.



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ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in accounting standards are satisfied.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing borrowings and instruments.

Derecognition

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

iii. Off setting of financial instruments

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



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iv. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction or the foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment
- Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which it wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined).

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item

Hedges that meet all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for, as described below:

Fair value hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss as other expense. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the Statement of profit and loss as other expense.

For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. The EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

When an unrecognised firm commitment is designated as a hedged item, the subsequent cumulative change in the fair value of the firm commitment attributable to the hedged risk is recognised as an asset or liability with a corresponding gain or loss recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

v Interest income

- a. Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.



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2.15 Recent accounting pronouncements

A. New and amended standards adopted during the year

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has, vide notifications G.S.R. 291(E) dated 7 May 2025 and G.S.R. 549(E) dated 13 August 2025, notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, amending certain Indian Accounting Standards. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 and have been applied by the Company, to the extent applicable, in the preparation of these financial statements.

The principal amendments include:

Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability): introduces guidance on assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, estimating the spot exchange rate when a currency is not exchangeable, and the related disclosure requirements.

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants): refocuses classification on the entity's right to defer settlement existing at the end of the reporting period, requires the right to have substance, and introduces additional disclosure requirements for non-current liabilities subject to future covenants.

Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements): introduce qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements (including reverse factoring) to enable users of the financial statements to assess the effect of such arrangements on the entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules): introduces a temporary mandatory exception from recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from the OECD Pillar Two model rules, together with targeted disclosure requirements for entities within the scope of these rules.

In addition, consequential and editorial amendments have been made to Ind AS 101 – First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments, Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers, Ind AS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures and Ind AS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation, primarily to align with international practices and ensure internal consistency.

The Company has assessed the above amendments and concluded that they did not have a material impact on the recognition, measurement, presentation or disclosure of items in the financial statements. Specifically, the Company does not have material exposures to currencies that are not exchangeable at the reporting date; has evaluated the terms of its borrowing arrangements and concluded that the amendments to Ind AS 1 did not result in a material change in the classification of its liabilities; has not entered into supplier finance arrangements requiring additional disclosure under amended Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107; and is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two model rules requiring application of the exception or related disclosures under Ind AS 12.

B. Amendments adopted in the prior year that continue to be in effect

For completeness, the Company has continued to apply the amendments notified by the MCA during the previous year, which were effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024, comprising:

Ind AS 117 – Insurance Contracts and consequential amendments to other Indian Accounting Standards, notified vide the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024 (G.S.R. 492(E) dated 12 August 2024); and **Amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases** in respect of Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback, notified vide the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024 (G.S.R. 554(E) dated 9 September 2024).

The Company has evaluated these amendments and concluded that they are either not applicable to the Company or do not have a material impact on its financial statements.

C. New and amended standards issued but not yet effective

The MCA, vide notification G.S.R. 549(E) dated 13 August 2025, has also notified amendments to **Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements** and **Ind AS 10 – Events after the Reporting Period** relating to the alignment of classification and subsequent-event guidance for liabilities subject to covenants, including the substitution of the term "provision" with "covenant" for consistency. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026.

The Company has evaluated the above amendments and does not expect them to have a material impact on its financial statements.



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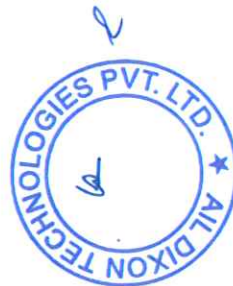
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3.1 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land (see note below)	Leasehold land	Factory building (see note below)	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Dies and moulds	Electrical Installation	Computer and computer servers	Office equipment	Vehicle	Total
	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
Cost or deemed cost											
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	-	130.65	3,446.89	6,199.22	213.28	248.00	319.33	679.90	204.88	45.83	11,487.98
Additions	-	5.91	122.82	1,218.49	0.12	0.47	0.85	130.36	4.33	14.38	1,487.73
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.59	10.59
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	136.56	3,569.71	7,417.71	213.40	248.47	320.18	810.26	209.21	49.62	12,975.12
Additions	73.61	-	1,931.34	4,276.56	68.17	747.93	198.86	231.57	86.85	-	7,614.89
Disposals/adjustments (see note iii)	-	-	46.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.49
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	73.61	136.56	5,454.56	11,694.27	281.57	996.40	519.04	1,041.83	296.06	49.62	20,543.51
Accumulated depreciation											
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	-	1.80	165.31	1,324.58	39.92	49.86	53.91	258.80	53.79	14.13	1,962.10
Charge for the year	-	1.37	111.56	461.68	20.30	15.74	28.90	201.91	35.43	4.94	881.83
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.15	8.15
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	3.17	276.87	1,786.26	60.22	65.60	82.81	460.71	89.22	10.92	2,835.78
Charge for the year	-	1.38	151.98	1,235.48	28.14	364.15	50.45	226.96	38.31	5.88	2,102.73
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	-	4.55	428.85	3,021.74	88.36	429.75	133.26	687.67	127.53	16.80	4,938.51
Net carrying amount											
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	133.39	3,292.84	5,631.45	153.18	182.87	237.37	349.55	119.99	38.70	10,139.34
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	73.61	132.01	5,025.71	8,672.52	193.21	566.65	385.78	354.16	168.53	32.82	15,605.00

Notes:

- During the current financial year and in the previous financial year there is no revaluation of Property, plants and equipment.
- During the FY 2025-24, the Company entered into a leasehold agreement for land and sheds, which are included in the factory building obtained for a lease of initial 10 years which can be extended upto 99 years on the same terms and condition. Under this arrangement, the Company made a partial lump sum payment, and the remaining balance is being deferred and paid in installments (refer to note 12).
- During the current financial year, adjustment of Rs. 46.49 lakh is made in the Factory Building on account of receipt of incentive from the Andhra Pradesh Government. (refer note 38)
- There are no proceedings against the Company, that have been initiated or pending against it for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- Freehold land and factory building includes sheds having gross block of Rs. 1,584.15 lakh as per the Agreement for sale dated 01 August, 2025 entered into with APILC, the sale deed will be executed after implementation of the Project as mentioned in the agreement.



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	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
3.2 Capital Work in progress (CWIP)		
a. Capital work-in-progress	737.24	226.07
Closing balance	<u>737.24</u>	<u>226.07</u>

Notes:

i. Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule:

As at 31 March, 2026

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	736.24	1.00	-	-	737.24
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>736.24</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>737.24</u>

As at 31 March, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	226.07	-	-	-	226.07
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>226.07</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>226.07</u>

ii. There is no capital work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.

iii. See note 32 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.



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3.3 Other intangible assets

	Computer Software	Total
	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
Cost or deemed cost		
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	-
Additions	73.00	73.00
Disposals/adjustments	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	73.00	73.00
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	-
Charge for the year	11.19	11.19
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	11.19	11.19
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	61.81	61.81



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	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
3.4 Intangible assets under development (IAUD)		
a. Intangible assets under development	25.80	36.50
Closing balance	<u>25.80</u>	<u>36.50</u>

Notes:

i. Intangible assets under development ageing schedule:

As at 31 March, 2026

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	20.80	5.00	-	-	25.80
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>20.80</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25.80</u>

As at 31 March, 2025

Particulars	Amount in IAUD for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	36.50	-	-	-	36.50
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>36.50</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36.50</u>



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3.5 Right-of-use assets

i. Balance as at 1 April, 2024
Additions during the year
Depreciation during the year
Derecognised during the year*
Balance as at 31 March, 2025
Additions during the year
Depreciation during the year
Balance as at 31 March, 2026

Vehicle	Factory Building	Total
Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
-	1,059.08	1,059.08
-	-	-
-	20.75	20.75
-	1,038.33	1,038.33
23.53	-	23.53
2.20	-	2.20
21.33	-	21.33

ii. Movement in lease liabilities during the year:

Balance at the Beginning of the year
Additions during the year
Finance cost accrued during the year
Payment of lease liabilities
Derecognised during the year*
Balance at the end

31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
-	1,295.15
23.53	-
0.88	62.78
(2.72)	(59.04)
-	(1,298.89)
21.69	-
4.11	-
17.58	-
21.69	-

* The Company has vacated its leased shed in Tirupati and has fully relocated its production facility to Kopparthi (Kadapa).

Current
Non-current

iii. Maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the maturities of lease liabilities on discounted basis

Before 3 months
3-6 months
6-12 months
1-3 years
3-5 years
Above 5 years

1.00	-
1.01	-
2.10	-
9.35	-
8.23	-
-	-
21.69	-

iv. The table below provides details regarding the cash outflow of lease liabilities on contractual basis as follows:

Before 3 months
3-6 months
6-12 months
1-3 years
3-5 years
Above 5 years

1.45	-
1.45	-
2.69	-
11.58	-
8.60	-
-	-
26.17	-

v. Other disclosures

Interest on lease liabilities (see note 24)
Depreciation on right of use assets (see note 25)
Expenses relating to short-term and low value leases (see note 26)
Gain on derecognition of lease (see note 20)
Repayment of lease liabilities
Additions to right-of-use assets
The carrying amount of right-of-use assets
Rental income on assets given on lease (see note 20)

Year ended 31 March, 2026	Year ended 31 March, 2025
Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
0.88	62.78
2.20	20.75
38.00	16.74
-	260.55
(2.72)	(59.04)
23.53	-
21.33	-
-	38.62

vi. The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease.

vii. Interest rate of incremental borrowing rate used for the measurement of lease liabilities is 8.50%.

viii. Rental expense recorded for short-term and low value leases is Rs. 38.00 lakh for the year ended 31 March, 2026 (Rs. 16.74 lakh for the year ended 31 March, 2025), the same have been recorded under the head 'Other expenses' in the financial statements.



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	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
4 Other financial asset		
I. Non-current		
a. Security deposits	109.66	167.44
b. Amount paid under protest to government authorities (see note 32)	6.30	5.01
	<u>115.96</u>	<u>172.45</u>
II. Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
a. Incentive from Andhra Pradesh Government (see note no 38)	-	78.29
b. Marked to Market (MTM) on forward and option contracts	4,223.34	-
	<u>4,223.34</u>	<u>78.29</u>
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
a. Insurance and other claim recoverable (see note 43)	17,699.44	17,699.44
Less: Provision for doubtful recoverable (see note 43)	<u>(17,699.44)</u>	<u>(17,699.44)</u>
	-	-
	<u>4,223.34</u>	<u>78.29</u>
5 Other assets		
	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
I. Non-current		
a. Capital advances	744.35	88.16
	<u>744.35</u>	<u>88.16</u>
II. Current		
a. Balances with government authorities (includes goods and service tax and advance custom duty)	7,414.63	1,230.42
b. Prepaid expenses	157.34	100.42
c. Advances to employees	3.50	2.05
d. Advances to suppliers	964.89	520.49
	<u>8,540.36</u>	<u>1,853.38</u>
6 Inventories (Lower of cost and net realisable value)		
a. Raw materials (see note below)	76,989.90	25,121.33
b. Work in progress	8,665.39	3,007.56
c. Finished goods	743.32	389.75
	<u>86,398.61</u>	<u>28,518.64</u>

Notes:

- i. Raw materials includes raw material in transit Rs. 39,641.71 lakh (As at 31 March, 2025 Rs. 13,467.73 lakh)



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	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
7 Trade receivables		
a. Trade receivables from related parties (see note 37)	27,703.44	8,014.13
b. Trade receivables-others (net)	250.75	330.73
Total trade receivables	27,954.19	8,344.86
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	27,954.19	8,344.86
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	23.72	23.72
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	27,977.91	8,368.58
Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	(23.72)	(23.72)
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	(23.72)	(23.72)
Total trade receivables	27,954.19	8,344.86

Ageing for trade receivables - billed – current outstanding as at 31 March, 2026 is as follows:

	Current but not due Rs./lakh	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total Rs./lakh
		Less than 6 months Rs./lakh	6 months - 1 year Rs./lakh	1-2 years Rs./lakh	2-3 years Rs./lakh	More than 3 years Rs./lakh	
Undisputed Trade receivables							
– considered good	27,707.97	-	-	1.12	245.10	-	27,954.19
– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	23.72	-	23.72
– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables							
– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27,707.97	-	-	1.12	268.82	-	27,977.91

Ageing for trade receivables - billed – current outstanding as at 31 March, 2025 is as follows:

	Current but not due Rs./lakh	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					Total Rs./lakh
		Less than 6 months Rs./lakh	6 months - 1 year Rs./lakh	1-2 years Rs./lakh	2-3 years Rs./lakh	More than 3 years Rs./lakh	
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
– considered good	8,019.09	111.96	-	213.52	0.29	-	8,344.86
– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	23.72	-	-	23.72
– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables							
– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
– credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,019.09	111.96	-	237.24	0.29	-	8,368.58

Notes:

i. The average credit period on sale of goods is 30 days to 60 days. No interest is charged on overdue trade receivables.

ii. **Expected credit loss**

The Company closely monitors the credit quality of its trade receivables. Accordingly, there is no significant credit risk pertaining to the receivable for which the Company has to make provision for the expected credit loss.



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	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
8.1 Cash and cash equivalents		
a. Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	183.94	201.55
b. Cheques on hand	300.38	8,017.32
c. Cash on hand	1.21	1.87
	<u>485.53</u>	<u>8,220.74</u>
8.2 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
a. Fixed deposit with original maturity of more than three months and upto twelve months*	664.20	-
	<u>664.20</u>	<u>-</u>
Note:		
* includes fixed deposits aggregating to Rs. 625.00 lakh held as margin money against bank guarantee and Rs. 1.00 lakh as margin money against fund based limits		
9 Current tax assets		
a. Advance income tax (net of provisions)	95.00	214.14
	<u>95.00</u>	<u>214.14</u>



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10 Equity share capital

	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	No. of shares	Rs./lakh	No. of shares	Rs./lakh
Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting right	2,70,00,000	2,700.00	2,70,00,000	2,700.00
	<u>2,70,00,000</u>	<u>2,700.00</u>	<u>2,70,00,000</u>	<u>2,700.00</u>
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting right	1,90,00,000	1,900.00	1,90,00,000	1,900.00
Total	<u>1,90,00,000</u>	<u>1,900.00</u>	<u>1,90,00,000</u>	<u>1,900.00</u>

a. Movement in share capital

	Year ended 31 March, 2026		Year ended 31 March, 2025	
	No. of shares	Rs./lakh	No. of shares	Rs./lakh
Equity shares				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,90,00,000	1,900.00	1,90,00,000	1,900.00
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>1,90,00,000</u>	<u>1,900.00</u>	<u>1,90,00,000</u>	<u>1,900.00</u>

b. Terms and rights attached to equity shares

Equity share

The Company has one class equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

c. Shares held by Holding Company

	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity shares		
Aditya Infotech Limited*	1,90,00,000	1,90,00,000
	<u>1,90,00,000</u>	<u>1,90,00,000</u>

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Equity shares				
Aditya Infotech Limited*	1,90,00,000	100%	1,90,00,000	100%

e. Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year

As at 31 March, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares					
Aditya Infotech Limited (including nominee shares)	1,90,00,000	-	1,90,00,000	100%	0%

As at 31 March, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total shares	% change during the year
Equity shares					
Aditya Infotech Limited*	95,00,000	95,00,000	1,90,00,000	100%	50%
Dixon Technologies (India) Limited*	95,00,000	(95,00,000)	-	0%	-50%

f. There is no shares reserved for issue under option, contract or commitment for the sale of share as disinvestment.

g. There is no right, preference and restrictions attached to the equity shares.

h. The Company's employees are eligible to participate in the ESOP scheme offered by the Holding Company (Aditya Infotech Limited), wherein consideration is paid to the Holding Company. Accordingly, no portion of the Company's share capital is allocated for share-based payments.

i. No share has been issued for a consideration other than cash or by way of bonus share during the year or 5 years immediately preceding the financial year.

*On 8 July 2024, Dixon Technologies (India) Limited ("Dixon") entered into a Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement ("SSPA") with Aditya Infotech Limited ("Aditya") for the transfer of 9,500,000 fully paid-up equity shares of AIL Dixon, representing 50% of its share capital. Subsequently, as of 18 September 2024, these shares were transferred from Dixon to Aditya, and the shareholding was reported accordingly.



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	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
11 Other equity		
a. Retained earnings	(2,757.92)	(5,656.37)
b. Other comprehensive income	11.99	11.64
	<u>(2,745.93)</u>	<u>(5,644.73)</u>
Other equity consist of the following		
i. Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(5,656.37)	5,509.94
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,898.45	(11,166.31)
Closing balance	<u>(2,757.92)</u>	<u>(5,656.37)</u>
ii. Other comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	11.64	4.85
Movement during the year	0.35	6.79
Closing balance	<u>11.99</u>	<u>11.64</u>

Notes:

- a. **Retained earnings:**
Retained earnings are profits of the Company earned till date less transferred to other reserves and dividend paid during the year (if any).
- b. **Other comprehensive Income:**
Other comprehensive income comprises the balance of remeasurement of retirement benefit plans.



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	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
12 Borrowings		
I Long-term borrowings		
A. Deferred liability payment		
-Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC)	229.26	380.59
	<u>229.26</u>	<u>380.59</u>
B. Term loans-from banks		
-Axis Bank (see note 'ii)	331.88	183.81
-ICICI Bank (see note 'iii)	2,877.23	-
	<u>3,209.11</u>	<u>183.81</u>
Total	<u>3,438.37</u>	<u>564.40</u>
Less : Amount disclosed under "Current maturities of long term borrowings (See note 12 (II)(A))	1,090.86	564.40
	<u>2,347.51</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes:

i. Deferred liability payment

On 16 July 2022, the Company entered into an agreement with APIIC (Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation) for a land comprising of 4 sheds, located at Plot No. 65A in YSR, EMC, Koppaerthy. The initial lease term of 10 years which can be extended upto 99 years, and the total land area measures 38,986.63 square meters for an allotment value of Rs. 2021.18 lakh against which the company made an upfront payment of Rs. 1,016.94 lakh and the balance of Rs. 1010.59 lakh is to be paid over a period of 3 years starting and last instalment to be paid in financial year 2026-27 and the Interest is being levied at 7% p.a. of the allotment price. For deferred liability payment no assets have been pledged or mortgaged against the deferred payment allowed by the authority.

a. Year wise details of repayment is given as below:

Financial year	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Due		
2025-26	-	380.59
2026-27	229.26	-
	<u>229.26</u>	<u>380.59</u>

ii. Term loan from Axis Bank

- a. Company has obtained credit facility-Term Loan of Rs. 1000.00 lakh (Sanctioned amount).
- b. **Rate of interest:** Repo rate+2.25% and effective rate as on 31 March, 2026 is 7.50% p.a. (previous year 8.75% p.a.)
- c. **Security details:** Exclusive Charge on machinery purchased out of proceeds from term loan. First pari passu charge on Moveable fixed assets (excluding those exclusively charge to other lenders)
- d. **Term of repayment:** Repayable in 32 monthly instalments from February 2025 to September 2027. Repayment schedule is given as below.

Financial year	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Due		
2025-26	-	183.81
2026-27	222.22	-
2027-28	109.66	-
	<u>331.88</u>	<u>183.81</u>

iii. Term loan from ICICI Bank

- a. Company has obtained credit facility-Term Loan of Rs. 4400.00 lakh (Sanctioned amount).
- b. **Rate of interest:** I-MCLR-1Y + Spread per annum. As on 31 March, 2026 I-MCLR-1Y is 8.35% and Spread is 0%. Effective rate as on 31 March, 2026 is 8.35% p.a.
- c. **Security details:** Exclusive Charge over land and building located at shed no. 6,7 & 11 measuring to 1,51,070.40 Sq Ft, in EMC Koppaerthy, Andhra Pradesh and exclusive charge on the movable fixed assets purchased out of the facility availed.
- d. **Term of repayment:** Repayable in 20 quarterly instalments from December 2025 to September 2030. Repayment schedule is given as below.

Financial year	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Due		
2026-27	639.38	-
2027-28	639.38	-
2028-29	639.38	-
2029-30	639.38	-
2030-31	319.69	-
	<u>2,877.23</u>	<u>-</u>

- iv. No charge or satisfaction of charge is pending for registration with ROC beyond the statutory period.



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II Short-term borrowings

	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
A. Current maturity of long-term borrowings		
i. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC) (see note 12 (I) (i))	229.26	380.59
ii. Axis Bank Term Loan (see note 12(I) (ii))	222.22	183.81
iii. ICICI Bank Term Loan (see note 12(I) (iii))	639.38	-
	1,090.86	564.40
B. Unsecured		
ii. From related parties (see note below)	800.00	800.00
	800.00	800.00
	1,890.86	1,364.40

Note:

Unsecured loan (from related parties)

- a. Repayment Term: Repayable on demand
- b. Rate of interest : Fixed rate of 11% p.a. payable at quarterly rest.

13 Lease liabilities

I. Non current		
i. Lease liabilities	17.58	-
	17.58	-
II. Current		
i. Lease liabilities	4.11	-
	4.11	-



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14 Deferred tax assets (net)

	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Deferred tax liabilities	486.54	554.94
	<u>486.54</u>	<u>554.94</u>
Deferred tax assets	4,590.33	4,475.93
	<u>4,590.33</u>	<u>4,475.93</u>
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) (net)	<u>4,103.79</u>	<u>3,920.99</u>

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025

	Opening Balance Rs./lakh	Recognised in Profit or loss Rs./lakh	Recognised in other comprehensive Income Rs./lakh	Closing balance Rs./lakh
2025-26				
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to				
Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	(554.94)	73.77	-	(481.17)
Lease assets	-	(5.37)	-	(5.37)
	<u>(554.94)</u>	<u>68.40</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(486.54)</u>
Assets				
Employee benefit obligation	21.33	82.69	(0.12)	103.90
Lease liabilities	-	5.46	-	5.46
Provision for doubtful recoverable	4,454.60	-	-	4,454.60
ESOP	-	26.37	-	26.37
	<u>4,475.93</u>	<u>114.52</u>	<u>(0.12)</u>	<u>4,590.33</u>
	<u>3,920.99</u>	<u>182.92</u>	<u>(0.12)</u>	<u>4,103.79</u>
2024-25				
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets in relation to				
Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment	(463.60)	(91.34)	-	(554.94)
Lease assets	(266.55)	266.55	-	-
	<u>(730.15)</u>	<u>175.21</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(554.94)</u>
Assets				
Employee benefit obligation	20.66	2.95	(2.28)	21.33
Lease liabilities	325.96	(325.96)	-	-
Provision for doubtful recoverable	-	4,454.60	-	4,454.60
	<u>346.62</u>	<u>4,131.59</u>	<u>(2.28)</u>	<u>4,475.93</u>
	<u>(383.53)</u>	<u>4,306.80</u>	<u>(2.28)</u>	<u>3,920.99</u>



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	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
15 Provisions		
I. Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
a. Gratuity	191.15	36.98
b. Compensated absence	79.41	2.98
	<u>261.56</u>	<u>39.96</u>
II. Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
a. Gratuity	127.92	0.37
b. Compensated absence	8.13	1.41
	<u>136.05</u>	<u>1.78</u>

16 Trade payables		
a. Trade payables (See notes below)		
- Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (refer note 31)	637.95	345.62
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1,29,087.36	50,159.99
	<u>1,29,705.31</u>	<u>50,505.61</u>
a. Trade payables to related parties	377.44	18.46
b. Trade payables to others	1,29,327.87	50,487.15
	<u>1,29,705.31</u>	<u>50,505.61</u>

Notes:

i. The average credit period for purchase of certain goods and services are from 60 to 180 days. No interest is chargeable on trade payables.

ii. Ageing for trade payables outstanding as follows:

As at March 31, 2026

	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14.49	623.46	-	-	-	637.95
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4,628.55	85,880.13	35.11	36.83	2.24	90,582.86
iii. Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>4,643.04</u>	<u>86,503.59</u>	<u>35.11</u>	<u>36.83</u>	<u>2.24</u>	<u>91,220.81</u>
Accrued Expenses						<u>39,484.50</u>
						<u>1,29,705.31</u>

As at March 31, 2025

	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	
i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	345.62	-	-	-	-	345.62
ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	248.20	39,884.92	858.13	0.77	9.20	41,001.22
iii. Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv. Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>593.82</u>	<u>39,884.92</u>	<u>858.13</u>	<u>0.77</u>	<u>9.20</u>	<u>41,346.84</u>
Accrued Expenses						<u>9,158.78</u>
						<u>50,505.61</u>

17 Other financial liabilities

Non Current

a. Payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,673.13	760.28
	<u>1,673.13</u>	<u>760.28</u>

Current

a. Payable for purchase of property, plant and equipment	1,118.77	482.13
b. Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	20.85	21.99
c. Marked to Market (MTM) on forward contracts	-	393.66
d. Customer claim payable - Holding Company (see note below)	13,089.46	11,749.72
e. Payable to employees	274.12	194.98
	<u>14,503.20</u>	<u>12,839.48</u>

Note:

i. The amount represents a claim from the customers under various rebate programme

18 Other current liabilities

a. Payable towards statutory dues	79.16	46.35
b. Advance from customers	3.97	0.43
	<u>83.13</u>	<u>46.78</u>



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	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
19 Revenue from operations		
a. Sale of products	2,15,126.94	1,38,571.52
b. Sale of service		
-Job work charges	51.25	764.89
c. Other operating revenue		
-Sale of scrap	339.27	44.75
-Incentive received	135.33	-
	<u>2,15,652.79</u>	<u>1,39,381.16</u>
A. Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on nature of product or service		
a. Revenue from sale of products		
Manufactured goods	2,15,126.94	1,38,571.52
	<u>2,15,126.94</u>	<u>1,38,571.52</u>
b. Revenue from sale of services		
Job work charges	51.25	764.89
	<u>51.25</u>	<u>764.89</u>
c. Other operating revenues		
Sale of scrap	339.27	44.75
Incentive received (see note 38)	135.33	-
	<u>474.60</u>	<u>44.75</u>
Total revenue from operations	<u>2,15,652.79</u>	<u>1,39,381.16</u>
B. Disaggregated revenue information		
The table below presents disaggregated revenue from contract with customers for the year ended 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors		
Revenue from contracts with customers disaggregated based on geography		
	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
a. Domestic	2,15,126.94	1,38,571.52
b. Exports	-	-
	<u>2,15,126.94</u>	<u>1,38,571.52</u>
C. Reconciliation of gross revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from contract with customers	2,28,714.61	1,55,396.63
Less: Cash Discount, Rebates, sales return, credit note etc	13,587.67	16,825.11
Net Revenue recognised from Contracts with Customers	<u>2,15,126.94</u>	<u>1,38,571.52</u>
D. Disclosure based on time		
Sale of products		
Goods transferred at a point of time	2,15,126.94	1,38,571.52
Goods transferred at a over the time	-	-
	<u>2,15,126.94</u>	<u>1,38,571.52</u>
Sale of services		
Services transferred at a point of time	51.25	764.89
Services transferred at a over the time	-	-
	<u>51.25</u>	<u>764.89</u>



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	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
E. Contract balances		
Contract assets- Trade receivables (see note 7)	27,954.19	8,344.86
Contract liabilities- Advance from customers (see note 18)	3.97	0.43
F. Significant judgements in revenue recognition		
The Company exercises judgement in determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and in estimating variable consideration such as incentives, rebates and production linked incentives. Variable consideration is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur when the uncertainty is resolved.		
G. Remaining Performance Obligations		
As at 31 March, 2026, the Company does not have material remaining performance obligations for which revenue is expected to be recognised in future periods, other than standard product sales contracts which are generally satisfied within one year.		
20 Other Income		
a. Interest earned on security deposits	6.57	6.05
b. Interest on fixed deposits	41.96	6.22
c. Interest on income tax refund	7.75	-
d. Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	-	0.27
e. Gain on derecognition of lease	-	260.56
f. Rent received	-	38.62
g. Gain on exchange fluctuations (net)	-	197.55
h. Miscellaneous Income	16.40	-
	<u>72.68</u>	<u>509.27</u>
21 Cost of materials consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	25,121.33	15,897.66
Add: Purchases	2,54,996.51	1,37,188.90
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	76,989.90	25,121.33
	<u>2,03,127.94</u>	<u>1,27,965.23</u>
22 Changes in inventory of work-in-progress and finished goods		
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	389.75	451.31
Work-in-progress	3,007.56	2,491.26
	<u>3,397.31</u>	<u>2,942.57</u>
Inventories at the end of the year		
Finished goods	743.32	389.75
Work-in-progress	8,665.39	3,007.56
	<u>9,408.71</u>	<u>3,397.31</u>
(Increase)/Decrease	<u>(6,011.40)</u>	<u>(454.74)</u>
23 Employee benefits expense		
a. Salary, wages and bonus	2,582.80	2,015.56
b. Gratuity expenses (refer note 33)	20.87	17.03
c. Contribution to provident and other funds	83.37	63.34
d. Share based payments to employees (refer note 34)	107.50	4.14
e. Staff welfare expenses	342.65	259.29
	<u>3,137.19</u>	<u>2,359.36</u>



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	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
24 Finance costs		
a. Interest expense on borrowings	234.99	131.86
b. Interest on late deposit of statutory dues (see note 'i.' below)	25.98	19.18
c. Interest on lease liabilities	0.88	62.78
d. Other borrowing cost	68.49	-
	<u>330.34</u>	<u>213.82</u>
Note:		
i. Interest expense is on late deposit of following statutory dues :		
- Tax deduction at source	0.04	-
- Customs	25.91	19.18
- Indirect Taxes	0.03	-
	<u>25.98</u>	<u>19.18</u>
25 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
a. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,102.73	881.83
b. Amortisation of other intangible assets	11.19	-
c. Depreciation of right-of-use asset	2.20	20.75
	<u>2,116.12</u>	<u>902.58</u>



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	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
26 Other expenses		
a. Consumption of stores and spare parts	9.89	9.53
b. Service charges	423.14	341.53
c. Power and fuel	846.50	750.45
d. Rent	38.00	16.74
e. Repair and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	21.30	6.35
- Building	18.44	0.17
- Others	35.29	50.53
f. Insurance	156.58	96.43
g. Rates and taxes	22.65	19.52
h. Loss on exchange fluctuations(Net)	182.54	-
i. Communication	14.30	24.29
j. Fees and subscription	78.98	10.81
k. Travelling and conveyance	592.19	486.36
l. Vehicle running and maintenance	15.12	13.98
m. Bank charges	8.75	23.90
n. Watch and ward	157.22	141.84
o. Legal and professional	107.23	45.67
p. Payments to auditors (see note below)	19.05	16.43
q. Provision for doubtful debts	-	23.72
r. Corporate social responsibility expenses (see note 36)	43.05	43.00
s. Director sitting fees	2.80	0.70
t. Amount written off	78.48	-
u. Donation expense	5.00	-
v. Miscellaneous expenses	83.34	31.41
	<u>2,959.84</u>	<u>2,153.36</u>
Note:		
i. Payments to auditors (net of GST credit)		
(i) Statutory audit fees	7.85	7.15
(ii) Tax audit fees	2.50	1.65
(iii) Other assurance services	5.95	5.60
(iv) Out of pocket expense	2.75	2.03
	<u>19.05</u>	<u>16.43</u>
27 Exceptional items		
a. Provision for doubtful recoverable (see note 43)	-	17,699.44
b. Gratuity expenses of contractual employees (see note 44)	223.43	-
	<u>223.43</u>	<u>17,699.44</u>



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	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
28 Income taxes		
Current tax		
For current year	1,188.04	568.27
Deferred tax in respect of the current year	(182.92)	(4,306.80)
Current tax related to earlier years	9.86	0.14
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	1,014.98	(3,738.39)
Other comprehensive income		
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(0.12)	(2.28)
	1,014.86	(3,740.67)
Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by prevailing income tax rate		
Profit before tax	3,913.43	(14,904.70)
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Estimated tax expense	984.93	(3,751.21)
Adjustments recognised in current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	9.86	(0.14)
Other adjustments (permanent disallowances etc.)	20.19	12.96
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	1,014.98	(3,738.39)

29 Earnings per share

	Units		
a. Basic earnings per share	Rs.	15.25	(58.77)
b. Diluted earnings per share	Rs.	15.25	(58.77)

Earnings per share are as follows:

- i. The earnings and weighted number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

Profit/ (loss) for the year	Rs. / Lakh	2,898.45	(11,166.31)
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Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of earnings per share

Equity shares	No's	1,90,00,000	1,90,00,000
Face value of per share	Rs.	10.00	10.00



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30 Segment information

The Company's Board of Directors examines the Company's performance on the basis of sales of goods, the Company is engaged in the manufacturing of security systems and its peripherals spares part and accessories. These products do not have any different risk and returns and thus the management performed their review based on one business segment.

31 Amount outstanding of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Enterprises

Based on the responses received from certain suppliers, the Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
i) The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at year end		
- Principal amount	637.95	345.62
- Interest thereon	-	-
ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of MSMED Act, along with the amounts of the payment	-	-
iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
v) 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 investor	-	-

32 Commitments and contingencies (to the extent not provided for)

- a. The estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital amounts and not provided for (net of advances) amount to Rs. 3,595.55 lakh (as at 31 March, 2025 : Rs.258.24 lakh)
- b. The Company has other commitments, for purchase of goods and services and employee benefits, in normal course of business.
- c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
d. Contingent liabilities		
i. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
A. Disputed tax and other liabilities for:		
Goods and Service Tax	3,335.35	3,312.49
Custom duty	153.56	153.56
	<u>3488.91</u>	<u>3466.05</u>
B. Summary of amount paid under protest against above:		
Goods and Service Tax	1.29	-
Custom duty	5.01	5.01
	<u>6.30</u>	<u>5.01</u>

Based on the assessment by the management and the opinion of its legal consultants, the Company is of the view that there are strong chances of a favorable outcome.

- e. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- f. Guarantee/ surety bond

	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Bond given to custom department under AEO	18,500.00	7,500.00
	<u>18,500.00</u>	<u>7,500.00</u>



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33 Employee benefit plans

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes. Employer's contribution to provident fund and employee's state insurance scheme recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year are as under:

	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Contribution to provident fund	80.81	60.14
Contribution to employees state insurance scheme	2.44	3.08
Others	0.12	0.12
	83.37	63.34

b. Defined benefit plan

i. Gratuity (on-roll employees)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Employee who have completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme of gratuity is unfunded.

In respect of the plan in India, the most recent valuation of the present value of defined benefit obligation were carried as at 31 March, 2026 in which the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the project unit credit method.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	Valuation as at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Discount rate (%)	7.65%	6.93%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	7.00%	6.00%
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)
Retirement Age (Years)	60-65	58
Withdrawal Rate (%) (Ages)		
Up to 25 Years	3.50%	3.00%
From 26 to 35 years	3.50%	3.00%
From 36 to 45 years	4.00%	2.00%
Above 45 years	0.50%	1.00%

Service cost:

	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Current service cost	18.28	14.62
Past service cost including curtailment gains/losses	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	18.28	14.62

Net Interest Cost:

Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	2.59	2.41
	2.59	2.41
	20.87	17.03

Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability

Actuarial gain/(loss) from change in demographic assumptions	0.35	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) from change in financial assumptions	(1.22)	1.50
Actuarial gain/(loss) from change in experience adjustment	0.40	(10.57)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.47)	(9.07)



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Notes:

- i. The current service cost and the past service cost including curtailment gain/loss for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the Statement of profit and loss.
- ii. The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.
- iii. The Gratuity scheme of the Company is unfunded.

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

ii. Gratuity (contractual employees)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan for its contractual employees. Employee who have completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme of gratuity is unfunded.

In respect of the plan in India, the most recent valuation of the present value of defined benefit obligation were carried as at 31 March, 2026 in which the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the project unit credit method.

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	Valuation as at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Discount rate (%)	6.50%	-
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	5.00%	-
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability	100% of IALM (2012 - 14)	-
Retirement Age (Years)	58	-
Withdrawal Rate (%) (Ages)		-
Up to 25 Years	50.00%	-
From 26 to 35 years	50.00%	-
From 36 to 45 years	50.00%	-
Above 45 years	50.00%	-
Service cost:		
Current service cost	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
	262.86	-
Past service cost including curtailment gains/losses	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	262.86	-

Notes:

- i. The current service cost for the year amounting Rs. 223.43 lakh is included in the 'Exceptional items' line item in the Statement of profit and loss and Rs. 39.43 lakh is included in the 'Labour charges' line item in the Statement of profit and loss.
- ii. The Gratuity scheme of the Company is unfunded.

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

	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
Present value of defined benefit obligation		
Non-current	191.15	36.98
Current	127.92	0.37
	319.07	37.35

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

	Year ended 31 March, 2026	Year ended 31 March, 2025
	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
Opening defined benefit obligation	37.35	33.29
Current service cost	281.14	14.62
Interest cost	2.59	2.41
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial gain/(loss) from change in demographic assumptions	0.35	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) from change in financial assumptions	(1.22)	1.50
Actuarial gain/(loss) from change in experience adjustment	0.40	(10.57)
Benefits paid	(1.54)	(3.90)
Closing defined benefit obligation	319.07	37.35



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Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligations are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes if the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

A. Sensitivity analysis (on-roll employees)

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:

	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	Increase by 0.50%	Decrease by 0.50%	Increase by 0.50%	Decrease by 0.50%
Discount rate				
Impact- in %	-6.70%	7.42%	-7.33%	8.14%
Impact- in amount Rs./lakh	(3.77)	4.17	(2.74)	3.04
Salary growth rate				
Impact- in %	4.06%	-3.89%	8.18%	-7.43%
Impact- in amount Rs./lakh	2.28	(2.18)	3.06	(2.77)

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

Sensitivities due to mortality is not material. Hence, impact of change is not calculated.

Sensitivity analysis (contractual employees)

Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:

	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	Increase by 0.50%/10%	Decrease by 0.50%/10%	Increase by 0.50%/10%	Decrease by 0.50%/10%
Discount rate (0.50%)				
Impact- in %	-0.72%	0.74%	-	-
Impact- in amount Rs./lakh	(1.89)	1.93	-	-
Salary growth rate (0.50%)				
Impact- in %	0.74%	-0.73%	-	-
Impact- in amount Rs./lakh	1.95	1.93	-	-
Withdrawal rate (10%)				
Impact- in %	-0.53%	0.48%	-	-
Impact- in amount Rs./lakh	(1.40)	1.26	-	-

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant.

Sensitivities due to mortality is not material. Hence, impact of change is not calculated.



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34 Employee Stock Option Plan

- A. The employees of the company were allocated Employee Stock Option Plans (ESOPs) under the scheme of Aditya Infotech Limited (the Holding Company). The employees are entitled to receive ESOPs of the Holding Company. The relevant disclosures regarding the scheme are provided below:

Particulars	Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 Grant Date	
Date of Grant	17 June, 2024	18 March, 2025
Date of Share holders Approval	17 June, 2024	17 June, 2024
Date of Board of Directors Approval / Committee	17 June, 2024	18 March, 2025
No. of Option	8,550	63,360
Method of settlement (Cash/Equity)	Equity	Equity
Vesting Period	17 June, 2025	18 March, 2026
	17 June, 2026	18 March, 2027
	17 June, 2027	18 March, 2028
	17 June, 2028	18 March, 2029
Exercise Price (Per Share Rs.)	292.68	292.68

Exercise Period (Options vested may be exercised by the Option Grantee) 4 years from the date of vesting.

Extension of Exercise Period None

Movement during the year

	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	Share arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price	Share arising out of options	Weighted average exercise price
1 Outstanding at the beginning Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 -Grant I	62,220	292.68	-	-
2 New option granted during the year Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 -Grant I	-	-	63,360	292.68
3 Options vested during the year Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 -Grant I	17,651	-	-	-
4 Transferred from holding company Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 -Grant I	8,550	-	-	-
5 Forfeited and expired Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 -Grant I	-	-	1,140	-
6 Exercised employee stock option plan Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 -Grant I	2,100	292.68	-	-
7 Outstanding at the end Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 -Grant I	68,670	292.68	62,220	292.68
Exercisable at the end Aditya Infotech Limited ESOP 2024 -Grant I	15,551	292.68	-	-

B. Expense on employee stock option scheme

During the current year the Company has recorded the expenses amount to Rs.107.50 lakh (Previous year Rs. 4.14 lakh) which is to be reimbursed to the Holding Company.



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35 Financial instruments

i. Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans.

Sourcing of capital is done through judicious combination of equity/internal accruals and borrowings, both short term and long term. Net debt (total borrowings less investments and cash and cash equivalents) to equity ratio is used to monitor capital.

	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Net debt	3,752.84	1,364.40
Total equity	(845.93)	(3,744.73)
Net Debt equity ratio	(4.44)	(0.36)

ii. Categories of financial instruments

A. Financial assets

Measured at amortised cost

a. Trade receivables	27,954.19	8,344.86
b. Cash and cash equivalents	485.53	8,220.74
c. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	664.20	-
d. Other financial assets		
- non-current	115.96	172.45
- current	-	78.29

Measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

a. Marked to Market (MTM)	4,223.34	-
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B. Financial liabilities

Measured at amortised cost

a. Borrowings		
- non-current	2,347.51	-
- current (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	1,890.86	1,364.40
b. Lease liabilities		
- non-current	17.58	-
- current	4.11	-
d. Trade payables	1,29,705.31	50,505.61
e. Other financial liabilities		
- non-current	1,673.13	760.28
- current	14,503.20	12,448.82

Measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

a. Marked to Market (MTM)	-	390.66
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Notes:

- There are no significant difference among the fair value of financial assets and liabilities classified as measured at cost or measured at fair value through profit and loss accordingly no separate disclosure of the same have been disclosed.
- The company has not classified any financial assets as hedge instruments and hence hedge accounting is not applicable.

iii. Fair value hierarchy

The disclosure of the financial instruments measured at fair value, the details instrument and valuation technique are as follows.

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Marked to Market (MTM) gain/(loss)	Level 2	4,223.34	(390.66)

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) 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
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year.

For financial assets and liabilities included in Level 3 of fair value hierarchy have been valued using the cost approach to arrive at their fair value.



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iv. Financial risk management objectives

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

The Company has a risk management policy which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as interest rate risks and credit risks. The risk management policy is approved by the board of directors. The risk management framework aims to:

- Create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.
- Achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

v. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including deposits, foreign currency payable and loans and borrowings.

vi. Foreign currency risk management

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the Statement of Profit and Loss and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency.

Considering the economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchange rates. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in USD and JPY against the functional currency of the Company.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a simultaneous parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 1%.

a. Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars	Currency	As at 31 March, 2026			As at 31 March, 2025		
		Total	Hedged	Unhedged	Total	Hedged	Unhedged
Financial Liabilities							
-Trade Payables							
	USD/lakh	1,335.33	1,190.00	145.33	598.94	530.01	68.93
	Rs./lakh	1,26,388.64	1,12,633.36	13,755.28	51,258.25	45,358.80	5,899.45
-Other financial liabilities							
	USD/lakh	2.48	2.21	0.27	2.24	1.99	0.25
	Rs./lakh	235.14	209.55	25.60	191.95	170.50	21.46
	JPY/lakh	3,920.51	601.02	3,319.48	1,851.03	-	1,851.03
	Rs./lakh	2,322.90	356.1	1,966.79	1,050.46	-	1,050.46

b. Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	Sensitivity Analysis	Impact on PAT	
		As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Increase:			
USD Sensitivity	1%	137.80	58.99
JPY Sensitivity	1%	19.67	10.50
		157.46	69.50
Decrease:			
USD Sensitivity	1%	(137.80)	(58.99)
JPY Sensitivity	1%	(19.67)	(10.50)
		(157.46)	(69.50)
Particulars	Sensitivity Analysis	Impact on equity	
		As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Increase:			
USD Sensitivity	1%	137.80	58.99
JPY Sensitivity	1%	19.67	10.50
		157.46	69.49
Decrease:			
USD Sensitivity	1%	(137.80)	(58.99)
JPY Sensitivity	1%	(19.67)	(10.50)
		(157.46)	(69.49)



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vii. Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The Company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations.

(a) Interest rate risk exposure	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Variable Rate borrowings	3,209.11	-
Fixed Rate Borrowings	1,029.26	1,364.40
	4,238.37	1,364.40

- (b) Sensitivity analysis
Sensitivity of profit and loss due to change in interest rate with respect to variable rate borrowings

	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	Increase by 0.50% Rs./lakh	Decrease by 0.50% Rs./lakh	Increase by 0.50% Rs./lakh	Decrease by 0.50% Rs./lakh
Impact on Statement of profit and loss	(16.05)	16.05	-	-

viii. Other price risk

The Company does not have any financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), hence the Company is not significantly exposed to other price risk.

ix. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty leading to financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Credit risk has always been managed through monitoring the credit worthiness of customers in the normal course of business.

The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenues generated from top customers and top five customers

Particulars	Revenue in %	
	Year ended 31 March, 2026	Year ended 31 March, 2025
Revenue from top customer	98%	94%
Revenue from top five customer	100%	100%

Concentration risk is heavy exposure to a particular customer, Company is in business of manufacturing and sales of all kind of security systems and its peripherals supply to Aditya Infotech Limited ('AIL'), there may be significant business impact if customer switches to another vendor, however as Aditya Infotech Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, in this case, the Company have relationship with customer. Further, in future years the Company may add new customers to utilize extra capacity available and to mitigate concentration risk.

x. Liquidity risk management

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

During the year the Company generated sufficient cash flow operations to meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Changes in liability arising from financing activities

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April, 2025	Cash Flows		Balance as on 31 March, 2026
		Receipts	Payments	
Current borrowings	800.00	-	-	800.00
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	564.40	3,543.79	669.83	3,438.36
	1,364.40	3,543.79	669.83	4,238.36

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April, 2024	Cash Flows		Balance as on 31 March, 2025
		Receipts	Payments	
Current borrowings	1,200.00	-	400.00	800.00
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	1,004.24	220.85	660.69	564.40
	2,204.24	220.85	1,060.69	1,364.40

The table below provide details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

	Less than 1 year Rs./lakh	1 to 5 year Rs./lakh	More than 5 year Rs./lakh	Total Rs./lakh
As at 31 March, 2026				
Trade payables	1,29,705.31	-	-	1,29,705.31
Borrowings	1,890.86	2,347.51	-	4,238.37
Other financial liabilities	14,503.20	1,673.13	-	16,176.33
Lease liabilities	4.11	17.58	-	21.69
As at 31 March, 2025				
Trade payables	50,505.61	-	-	50,505.61
Borrowings	1,364.40	-	-	1,364.40
Other financial liabilities	12,839.48	760.28	-	13,599.76
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-



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The table below provide details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial assets as at:
Contractual maturities of financial assets

	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 year	More than 5 year	Total
	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh	Rs./lakh
As at 31 March, 2026				
Trade receivables	27,954.19	-	-	27,954.19
Cash and cash equivalents	485.53	-	-	485.53
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	664.20	-	-	664.20
Other financial assets	4,223.34	6.30	109.66	4,339.30
As at 31 March, 2025				
Trade receivables	8,344.86	-	-	8,344.86
Cash and cash equivalents	8,220.74	-	-	8,220.74
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	78.29	-	172.45	250.74

36 Corporate social responsibility expenditure

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial year on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities. The area for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, disaster relief and rural development projects. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
A. Gross amount required to be spent by the company	43.05	43.00
B. Amount spent by the company		
a. Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
b. Through Bank - Donation to		
i. Andhra Pradesh State Disaster Management	-	40.00
ii. Seth Parmanand Khemka Charitable Trust	43.05	3.00
C. There is no transactions with the related parties as defined under the Ind AS 24 Related Parties disclosures.		



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37 Related party disclosures

Identification of related parties has been made in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosures'; the names of the related parties along with the aggregate amount of transactions and year end balances with them, are given below:

- a. **Holding Company**
Aditya Infotech Limited (w.e.f. 18 September, 2024)
- b. **Entities exercise control over the entity ('Joint venture') (Till 17 September, 2024)**
Aditya Infotech Limited
Dixon Technologies (India) Limited
- c. **Entity under common control (Till 17 September, 2024)**
Padget Electronics Private Limited
Dixon Electro Manufacturing Private Limited
Dixon Technologies Solutions Private Limited
Rexam Dixon Technologies Private Limited
- d. **Key Managerial Personnel**
Mr. Sunil Vachani, Director (till 18 September, 2024)
Mr. Aditya Khemka, Director
Mr. Pankaj Sharma, Director (till 18 September, 2024)
Mr. Jeetendra Tripathi, Whole Time Director
Mrs. Ambika Sharma, Independent Director (w.e.f. 18 September 2024)
- e. **Related party transactions and balances**

	Holding Company		Joint venture		Key managerial person		Total
	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	
A. Transactions during the year							
Purchase of raw material							
Aditya Infotech Limited	277.03	4.09	-	7.16	-	277.03	11.25
	277.03	4.09	-	7.16	-	277.03	11.25
Services received							
Dixon Technologies (India) Limited	-	32.17	-	83.50	-	-	115.67
Aditya Infotech Limited	-	-	-	55.67	-	-	55.67
	-	32.17	-	27.83	-	-	60.00



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	Holding Company*		Joint venture		Key managerial person		Total
	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	
Sales of goods							
Aditya Infotech Limited	2,11,173.24	73,092.27	-	57,095.35	-	2,11,173.24	1,30,187.62
	2,11,173.24	73,092.27	-	57,095.35	-	2,11,173.24	1,30,187.62
Job work charges received							
Aditya Infotech Limited	43.65	80.06	-	684.83	-	43.65	764.89
	43.65	80.06	-	684.83	-	43.65	764.89
Interest Expense							
Dixon Technologies (India) Limited	88.00	46.93	-	60.28	-	88.00	107.21
Aditya Infotech Limited	-	-	-	19.29	-	-	19.29
	88.00	46.93	-	40.99	-	88.00	87.92
Loan Repaid							
Dixon Technologies (India) Limited	-	-	-	400.00	-	-	400.00
	-	-	-	400.00	-	-	400.00
Rent expense							
Aditya Infotech Limited	2.21	0.62	-	-	-	2.21	0.62
	2.21	0.62	-	-	-	2.21	0.62
Purchase of property, plant and equipment							
Aditya Infotech Limited	-	1.69	-	-	-	-	1.69
	-	1.69	-	-	-	-	1.69
Corporate guarantee fee paid							
Aditya Infotech Limited	59.03	-	-	-	-	59.03	-
	59.03	-	-	-	-	59.03	-
Director sitting fee							
Ambika Sharma	-	-	-	-	2.80	0.70	0.70
	-	-	-	-	2.80	0.70	0.70
Remuneration to Director							
Jestandra Trikha	-	-	-	-	141.96	14.54	14.54
	-	-	-	-	141.96	14.54	14.54
Corporate guarantee							
Aditya Infotech Limited	15,100.00	-	-	-	-	15,100.00	-
	15,100.00	-	-	-	-	15,100.00	-



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	Holding Company*		Joint venture		Key managerial person		Total	
	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh	2025-26 Rs./lakh	2024-25 Rs./lakh
B. Outstanding balances at the year end								
Share capital								
Aditya Infotech Limited	1,900.00	1,900.00	-	-	-	-	1,900.00	1,900.00
Trade receivables								
Aditya Infotech Limited	27,703.44	8,014.13	-	-	-	-	27,703.44	8,014.13
Trade payables								
Aditya Infotech Limited**	377.44	18.46	-	-	-	-	377.44	18.46
Customer claim payable								
Aditya Infotech Limited	13,089.46	11,749.72	-	-	-	-	13,089.46	11,749.72
Interest accrued but not due								
Aditya Infotech Limited	19.53	19.53	-	-	-	-	19.53	19.53
Loan received								
Aditya Infotech Limited	800.00	800.00	-	-	-	-	800.00	800.00
Remuneration payable								
Jeetendra Trikhia	-	-	-	-	14.43	14.43	14.43	-
Corporate guarantee								
Aditya Infotech Limited	15,100.00	-	-	-	-	-	15,100.00	-

*On 8 July 2024, Dixon Technologies (India) Limited ("Dixon") entered into a Share Subscription and Purchase Agreement ("SSPA") with Aditya Infotech Limited ("Aditya") for the transfer of 9,500,000 fully paid-up equity shares of AIL Dixon, representing 50% of its share capital. Subsequently, as of 18 September 2024, these shares were transferred from Dixon to Aditya, and the shareholding was reported accordingly.

** Includes ESOP related payable of Rs. 29.43 lakh (31 March, 2025 - Rs. 4.14 lakh) and Corporate guarantee payable of Rs. 41.61 lakh (31 March, 2025 - Nil)



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38 Incentives from Andhra Pradesh Government

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, vide Order No. GO(MS) No.170 dated December 16, 2016 and GO(MS) No.37 dated March 03, 2017, has announced certain fiscal incentives to the Company for setting up industries in the notified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) of the State. Further, the activities of the Company fall under the scheme of the Information Technology, Electronics & Communication (Promotions) Department, 2014-2020. Based on the scheme and the orders passed, the Company is eligible for 100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty, and registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the first transaction and 50% thereof on the second transaction, along with freight subsidy, transport subsidy, interest subsidy, etc. However, the same was not recoverable and has now been written off.

Further, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, vide Order No. GO(MS) No. 5 dated May 17, 2021, has announced certain fiscal incentives to the Company for setting up industries in the notified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) of the State. The activities of the Company fall under the scheme of the Information Technology, Electronics & Communication (Promotions) Department, 2021-2024. Based on the scheme and the orders passed, the Company is eligible for 100% reimbursement of stamp duty, transfer duty, and registration fee paid on sale/lease deeds on the first transaction and production-linked incentives of up to 5% on annual incremental sales (over the base year) of goods manufactured in Andhra Pradesh and covered under target segments, for a period of 10 years subsequent to the base year. Company has applied towards production linked incentive for FY 2023-24 and stamp duty incentive on March 28, 2025.

Movement in the incentive recoverable from the Andhra Pradesh Government is given below:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	As at 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh
Opening Balance	78.29	78.29
Add: Incentive recognise during the year		
- Recognised in statement of profit and loss	135.33	-
- Reduced from property, plant and equipment	46.49	-
Less: Amount received during the year	(181.82)	-
Less: Amount written off during the year	(78.29)	-
Closing Balance	-	78.29

Other statutory information

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- a. During the current financial year, company has not undertaken any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- b. No penalties were imposed by the regulator during the year during the financial year ended 31 March, 2026.
- c. There are no such transaction which are not recorded in the books of account earlier and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the current financial year in the tax assessments under the Income tax act, 1961
- d. During the current year company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium) to any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities (intermediaries)
- e. The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year
- f. The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- g. The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entity (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- h. The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- i. The Company does not have any working capital limit, hence not required to submit quarterly stock statement with the banks/financial institutions
- j. The Company is not classified by the lender during the period as wilful defaulter.
- k. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 for the financial years ended 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025.
- l. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder in the financial years ended 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025.
- m. The Company has entered into vendor financing arrangements for MSME vendors, however, during the year no transactions has been entered under this arrangement.



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40 Disclosure of financial ratios						
Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025	Variance %	Reason for variance
a. Current ratio	Current assets	Current liability	0.88	0.73	20.55% NA	
b. Debt equity ratio	Total debt	Total equity	(5.04)	(0.36)	1283.52% Note 1	
c. Debt service coverage ratio	Net operating income	Total debt service	1.31	5.61	-76.65% Note 2	
d. Return on equity ratio	Net income	Total equity	(3.43)	2.98	-215.10% NA	
e. Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	3.43	5.38	-36.25% Note 3	
f. Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net sales	Average trade receivables	11.88	19.40	-38.76% Note 4	
g. Trade payables turnover ratio	Net purchases	Average trade payables	2.83	2.68	5.60% NA	
h. Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	(12.01)	(7.95)	51.07% Note 5	
i. Net profit ratio	Net profit	Net sales	0.01	(0.08)	-112.50% Note 6	
j. Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and tax	Capital employed	129%	-102%	-226.47% Note 7	
k. Return on investment	Earning on investments	Average investments	Not applicable	Not applicable	0.00% NA	

Working of the ratios

Basis of ratios	Year ended 31 March, 2026 Rs./lakh	Ratio	Year ended 31 March, 2025 Rs./lakh	Ratio
a. Current ratio				
Current assets	1,28,361.23	0.88	47,230.05	0.73
Current liability	1,46,322.66		64,758.05	
b. Debt Equity ratio				
Total debt (Long term debt+Short term debt+ lease liability)	4,260.06	(5.04)	1,364.40	(0.36)
Total equity (Share capital+ Other equity)	(845.93)		(3,744.73)	
c. Debt service coverage ratio				
Net operating income (Profit after tax+Depreciation+Interest)*	5,568.34	1.31	7,649.53	5.61
Total debt service (Long term debt+Short term debt+Lease liability)	4,260.06		1,364.40	
d. Return on equity ratio				
Net operating income (PAT)	2,898.45	(3.43)	(11,159.52)	2.98
Total equity (Share capital+ Other equity)	(845.93)		(3,744.73)	
e. Inventory turnover ratio				
Cost of goods sold (Total sales - Gross profit)	1,97,116.54	3.43	1,27,510.49	5.38
Average Inventory = (Opening stock + Closing stock) / 2	57,458.63		23,679.44	
f. Trade receivables turnover ratio				
Net sales (Total sales - Sales return)	2,15,652.79	11.88	1,39,381.16	19.40
Average trade receivables = (Opening debtors + Closing debtors) / 2	18,149.53		7,183.14	
g. Trade payables turnover ratio				
Total purchases (Net of purchase return)	2,54,996.51	2.83	1,37,188.90	2.68
Average trade payables = (Opening creditors + Closing creditors) / 2	90,105.46		51,269.98	
h. Net capital turnover ratio				
Net sales (Total sales - Sales return)	2,15,652.79	(12.01)	1,39,381.16	(7.95)
Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	(17,961.43)		(17,528.00)	
i. Net profit ratio				
Net profit	2,898.45	0.01	(11,166.31)	(0.08)
Net sales (Total sales - Sales return)	2,15,652.79		1,39,381.16	
j. Return on capital employed				
Earnings before interest and tax	4,467.20	1.29	3,008.56	(1.02)
Capital employed = Total assets - Current liabilities	3,453.85		(2,944.49)	
k. Return on Investment		Not applicable		Not applicable
Income on investments	-		-	
Average investments	-		-	

* excluding the impact of exceptional item

Notes

- During the current year, there is an increase in total borrowings which has resulted in increase in debt to equity ratio.
- During the current year, there is an increase in total borrowings which has resulted in increase in debt service coverage ratio.
- During the current year, there has been a significant increase in closing inventory as compared to the cost of goods sold, which has resulted in decrease in inventory turnover ratio.
- During the current year, there has been a significant increase in trade receivables, while sales have not increased in the similar ratio. This has resulted in a lower debtor turnover
- Due to further decrease in working capital the ratio has been increased.
- Due to a significant improvement in net profits during the year, the Net Profit Ratio has been turned to positive.
- Due to a significant improvement in profits during the year, the return on capital employed has been turned to positive.



41 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary

42 Events after the reporting period

There are no event observed after the reported period which have an impact on the Company's operation.

43 Due to a fire on 11th January 2024 at the customs bonded warehouse, the company's stock valued at Rs. 17,699.44 lakh stored therein was destroyed. The Company was regularly reimbursing insurance premium to the CHA agent towards the goods kept at bonded warehouse. Following the incident, the company initiated claims with the warehouse owner for the loss suffered. While the company is actively pursuing recovery and believes it is legitimately entitled to compensation, uncertainty remains regarding the extent of recovery, particularly given the financial capacity of the warehouse owner and the insurance coverage vis-à-vis the total loss. Accordingly, as a matter of prudence, the company has provided for the entire loss of Rs. 17,699.44 lakh in the F.Y 2024-25 financial statements. The company will continue to pursue recovery efforts. The Company carried forward other equity as on 31 March, 2024 was Rs. 5,509.94 lakh and has reported profit before exceptional items of Rs. 2,794.74 lakh (for the period 1 April, 2024 to 31 March, 2025), reported exceptional loss of Rs. 17,699.44 lakh and other adjustments resulting in other equity turns negative to of Rs. (5,656.37) lakh as on 31 March, 2025. During the current financial year the Company has reported profit before tax of Rs. 3,913.43 lakh, which resulting in other equity to Rs. (2,757.92) lakh as at 31 March 2026 from Rs. (5,656.37) lakh as on 31 March, 2025. Based on the positive future cash flow projections, continued support from shareholders, viability of core operations and a stable order pipeline the management is confident that it can meet its obligations and continue operations unhindered. Hence, the financial statements have been prepared on a 'Going Concern' basis.

44 On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified four new Labour Codes (the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020) consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and estimated the incremental impact of these changes with the best information available in accordance with the Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits and the FAQs on Key Accounting Implications issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). The impact of the above change amounting to Rs. 223.43 lakh has been recognised under "Exceptional Item" during the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalization of Central/ State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect as and when such clarifications are issued/rules are notified.

45 Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by Board of Directors on 25 May, 2026.

In terms of our report attached
For S N Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000050N/N500045


Vinesh Jain
Partner
Membership No. 087701



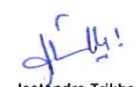
Place: Gurugram
Date: 25 May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
AIL Dixon Technologies Private Limited


Aditya Khosla
Director
DIN 00514552


Yogesh Chand Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Noida
Date: 25 May, 2026


Jeetendra Trikhia
Director
DIN.07731140


Rashmi Tandon
Company Secretary

