Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
I. Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipments	5(a)	353.35	359.16
(b) Investment Property	5(b)	575.84	523.57
(c) Intangible Assets	5(c)	-	0.06
(d) Right of Use Assets	6	434.29	147.90
(e) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7(a)	96.61	97.13
(ii) Other Financial Assets	7(f)	2,101.06	2,423.42
(f) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	26	-	40.41
Total Non-current Assets		**3,561.15**	**3,591.65**
II. Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	929.87	1,045.96
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	7(b)	1,974.45	1,721.31
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7(d)	539.42	298.59
(iii) Bank Balance Other than (ii) above	7(e)	639.39	-
(iv) Loans	7(c)	1,099.96	681.87
(v) Others Financial Assets	7(f)	26.45	36.41
(c) Other Current Assets	8	219.90	100.72
(d) Current Tax Assets	10	37.30	23.20
Total Current Assets		**5,466.74**	**3,908.06**
Total Assets		**9,027.89**	**7,499.71**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	11	1,198.50	1,198.50
Other Equity	12	4,569.72	4,008.34
Total Equity		**5,768.22**	**5,206.84**
LIABILITIES			
I. Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13(a)	-	0.73
(ii) Lease Liability	31	353.30	104.48
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	26	1.96	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		**355.26**	**105.21**
II. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13(a)	959.09	380.36
(ii) Trade Payables	13(b)		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		182.80	105.32
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		989.83	961.81
(iii) Lease Liability	31	97.58	54.13
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	13(c)	242.67	198.74
(b) Other Current Liabilities	15	409.77	348.36
(c) Short term Provisions	14	22.67	138.94
Total Current Liabilities		**2,904.41**	**2,187.66**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**9,027.89**	**7,499.71**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date attached
For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Chairman

Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Company Secretary

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Rs. in Lacs Year ended March 31, 2025
I. Income			
Revenue from Operations	16	9,177.64	8,775.97
Other Income	17	241.90	237.90
Total income (I)		**9,419.54**	**9,013.87**
II. Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	18	797.54	872.53
Purchase of stock-in-trade	19	4,800.38	4,785.86
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-trade	20	109.24	(195.71)
Employee benefits expenses	21	1,505.88	1,477.59
Finance costs	22	80.92	90.92
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	23	106.88	86.53
Other expenses	24	1,111.83	988.42
Total expenses (II)		**8,512.67**	**8,106.14**
III. Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		**906.87**	**907.73**
IV. Exceptional items (net of tax)	25	76.91	-
V. Profit before tax (III-IV)		**829.96**	**907.73**
VI. Tax expense	26		
Current tax		230.00	240.00
Excess provision of earlier years		(13.34)	(60.93)
Deferred Tax charge		64.24	5.37
Total tax expense (VI)		**280.90**	**184.44**
VII. Profit for the year (V-VI)		**549.06**	**723.29**
VIII. Other comprehensive income (net of tax)			
A. Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
(i) Remeasurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	33	16.32	(41.87)
(ii) Income tax related to item no. (i) above	26	(4.00)	10.54
Net Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) not to be reclassified to Profit or Loss in Subsequent periods (A)		**12.32**	**(31.33)**
IX. Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year, (net of tax) (A)		**12.32**	**(31.33)**
X. Total Comprehensive Income for the year, (net of tax) (VIII+IX)		**561.38**	**691.96**
XI. Earnings per equity share (Rs.)		268.58	284.40
[Nominal Value per share Rs. 10/- (Previous year Rs. 10/-)]			
Basic - Rs. and Diluted - Rs.	29	4.58	6.03
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

**Impact due to introduction of New Labour Codes*

As per our report of even date attached
For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Chairman

Company Secretary

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Taxation	**829.96**	**907.73**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Tax on Exceptional Items	(25.87)	-
Depreciation/Amortization	106.88	86.53
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	(213.21)	(209.09)
Finance Costs	80.92	90.92
Dividend Income	(0.30)	(0.30)
(Profit)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment (Net)	(1.80)	(2.85)
Bad Debts Written Off	0.14	2.76
Sundry Credit Balances Appropriated	(0.53)	(0.63)
Sundry Debit Balances Written off	0.18	0.63
Foreign Exchange Difference	(0.09)	0.02
Gain on Derecognition of Lease Liability	(4.00)	(0.79)
Provision no longer required	(2.50)	-
(Allowance)/Reversal of provision of expected credit loss	(6.05)	19.36
Provision/(Reversal) for Non moving inventory	9.52	-
Fair Value (Gain)/Loss on Mutual Fund Investments	(0.60)	5.01
	(57.31)	**(8.43)**
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	**772.65**	**899.30**
Adjustments for changes in working capital :		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	106.57	(188.36)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(247.41)	(1,045.03)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	321.84	(1,166.67)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(119.18)	220.64
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	108.62	477.52
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	43.93	28.72
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	61.41	(43.75)
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	(99.95)	23.50
Net Changes in Working Capital	**175.83**	**(1,693.43)**
Cash Generated from Operations	**948.48**	**(794.13)**
Direct Taxes (paid)/refund received (Net)	(230.76)	(210.68)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities - (A)	**717.72**	**(1,004.81)**
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(97.67)	(606.21)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	4.33	2.85
Changes in Other Bank Balances	(639.39)	945.99
Purchase of Investments	-	(100.14)
Proceeds from disposal of Investments	1.12	-
Loans (Given)/Repaid	(418.09)	87.14
Dividend Income	0.30	0.30
Interest Income	223.69	250.15
Net Cash Flow used in Investing Activities - (B)	**(925.71)**	**580.08**
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Repayment from Long term Borrowings	(4.24)	(4.21)
Proceeds/(Repayment) from Short term Borrowings (Net)	582.24	(162.54)
Repayment of Lease Liabilities	(70.66)	(52.06)
Interest and Other Borrowing Cost Paid	(58.52)	(76.97)
Net Cash Flow used in Financing Activities - (C)	**448.82**	**(295.78)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents - (A + B + C)	**240.83**	**(720.51)**
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the year	298.59	1,019.10
Cash & Cash Equivalent at the end of the year	539.42	298.59

Reconciliation of Cash & Cash Equivalents:

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash on Hand	4.68	3.87
Balances with Banks	534.74	294.72
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	**539.42**	**298.59**

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

Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended):

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	As at April 01, 2025	Net Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes	As at March 31, 2026
Borrowings :				
Short term borrowings (Note 13(a))	380.36	578.72	0.01	959.09
Long term borrowings (Note 13(a))	0.73	(0.73)	-	-
Lease Liabilities (Note 31)	158.61	(70.66)	362.93	450.88
Total	**539.70**	**507.33**	**362.94**	**1,409.97**

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	As at April 01, 2024	Net Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings :				
Short term borrowings (Note 13(a))	542.90	(162.57)	0.03	380.36
Long term borrowings (Note 13(a))	4.94	(4.21)		0.73
Lease Liabilities (Note 31)	93.57	(52.06)	117.10	158.61
Total	**641.41**	**(218.84)**	**117.13**	**539.70**

1 The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

As per our report of even date attached
For Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Chairman

Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Company Secretary

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Rs. in Lacs Note 11
As at April 1, 2024	**1,198.50**
Add : Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1,198.50**
Add : Issue of Equity Share capital	-
As at March 31, 2026	**1,198.50**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders		Rs. in Lacs
	OCI	Reserves & Surplus	Total Other Equity
	Net Loss on Equity Instruments (FVOCI)	Retained Earnings	
	Note 12	Note 12	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**(40.60)**	**3,356.98**	**3,316.38**
Profit for the year	-	723.29	723.29
Other Comprehensive Loss for the year	-	(31.33)	(31.33)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	691.96	691.96
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**(40.60)**	**4,048.94**	**4,008.34**
Profit for the year	-	549.06	549.06
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	12.32	12.32
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	561.38	561.38
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**(40.60)**	**4,610.32**	**4,569.72**

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

As per our report of even date attached
For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Chairman

Company Secretary

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 (a) : Property, plant and equipment

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant & machinery	Furniture & fixture	Vehicles	Electric Fittings	Office equipment	Computer, server & network	Total
Gross Carrying Value									
As at March 31, 2024	**16.41**	**148.68**	**122.73**	**33.49**	**69.73**	**39.76**	**29.97**	**46.88**	**507.65**
Additions	-	-	38.10	3.41	25.23	-	5.96	5.06	77.76
Disposals	-	-	-	-	13.11	-	-	-	13.11
As at March 31, 2025	**16.41**	**148.68**	**160.83**	**36.90**	**81.85**	**39.76**	**35.93**	**51.94**	**572.30**
Additions	-	-	8.05	2.26	1.33	-	15.03	9.58	36.25
Disposals	-	-	-	-	14.85	-	-	-	14.85
As at March 31, 2026	**16.41**	**148.68**	**168.88**	**39.16**	**68.33**	**39.76**	**50.96**	**61.52**	**593.70**
Accumulated Depreciation									
As at March 31, 2024	**2.66**	**28.33**	**33.53**	**17.27**	**45.61**	**4.74**	**21.31**	**33.96**	**187.41**
Depreciation for the year	0.33	5.29	8.69	2.73	8.53	2.00	3.29	7.23	38.09
Deductions	-	-	-	-	12.36	-	-	-	12.36
As at March 31, 2025	**2.99**	**33.62**	**42.22**	**20.00**	**41.78**	**6.74**	**24.60**	**41.19**	**213.14**
Depreciation for the year	0.33	5.29	10.34	2.88	8.20	2.00	4.23	6.26	39.53
Deductions	-	-	-	-	12.32	-	-	-	12.32
As at March 31, 2026	**3.32**	**38.91**	**52.56**	**22.88**	**37.66**	**8.74**	**28.83**	**47.45**	**240.35**
Net Carrying Value									
As at March 31, 2026	**13.09**	**109.77**	**116.32**	**16.28**	**30.67**	**31.02**	**22.13**	**14.07**	**353.35**
As at March 31, 2025	**13.42**	**115.06**	**118.61**	**16.90**	**40.07**	**33.02**	**11.33**	**10.75**	**359.16**

Note:

1. For properties pledged as security, Refer Note 13(a).
2. Refer Note 28 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipments.
3. In accordance with the IND AS 36, ' Impairment of Assests, the Company has reassessed its Property, plant and equipments and is of the view that no impairment is considered to be necessary in view of the expected realisable value.

Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Notes to the Financial Statements

4. Title deed of Immovable Properties held in name of the Company except the following:

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (Rs. in Lacs)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Leasehold Land	16.41	SM Chemicals & Electronics Private Limited (Merged with Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited later on)	Yes	01-10-2010	Transfer formality with GIDC is pending.

Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 (b): Investment Property

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross Carrying Value		
As at April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions during the year	528.45	528.45
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**528.45**	**528.45**
Additions during the year	61.42	61.42
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**589.87**	**589.87**
Amortisation and Impairment		
As at April 1, 2024		-
Depreciation for the Year	4.88	4.88
Transfer from Property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5(a))	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**4.88**	**4.88**
Depreciation for the Year	9.15	9.15
Transfer from Property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5(a))	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**14.03**	**14.03**
Net Carrying Value		
As at March 31, 2026	**575.84**	**575.84**
As at March 31, 2025	**523.57**	**523.57**

Notes:-

1) Information regarding income and expenditure of Investment property

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2026**	**Year Ended March 31, 2025**
Rental income derived from Investment properties	7.20	6.00
Less: Direct operating expenses (including repairs and maintenance)	-	-
Profit arising from investment properties before depreciation	**7.20**	**6.00**
Less: Depreciation	9.15	4.88
Profit/(Loss) arising from investment properties	**(1.95)**	**1.12**

2) **Fair value**

Fair value of the Investment properties are as under.

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Building	575.84	575.84
Total	**575.84**	**575.84**

The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Company's investment properties are at a location where active market is available for similar kind of properties. Hence, fair value is ascertained on the basis of market rates prevailing for similar properties in those locations.

3) **Title deeds of investment properties are held in the name of the Company.**

4) **For properties pledged as security, Refer Note 13(a).**

Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 (c) : Intangible assets

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Computer Software	Technical knowhow	Total
Gross Carrying Value			
As at March 31, 2024	**19.87**	**2.67**	**22.54**
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**19.87**	**2.67**	**22.54**
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**19.87**	**2.67**	**22.54**
Accumulated Amortisation			
As at March 31, 2024	**19.73**	**2.67**	**22.40**
Amortisation for the Year	0.08	-	0.08
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**19.81**	**2.67**	**22.48**
Amortisation for the Year	0.06	-	0.06
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**19.87**	**2.67**	**22.54**
Net Carrying Value			
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2025	**0.06**	**-**	**0.06**

Note

1. For properties pledged as security, Refer Note 13(a).

Systronics India Limited
CIN : U32201GJ1973PLC002437
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6 : Right of Use Assets

		Rs. in Lacs
Particulars	**Building**	**Total**
Gross Carrying Value		
As at March 31, 2024	**210.91**	**210.91**
Additions	123.05	123.05
Disposals	22.96	22.96
As at March 31, 2025	**311.00**	**311.00**
Additions	359.97	359.97
Disposals	15.44	15.44
As at March 31, 2026	**655.53**	**655.53**
Amortisation and Impairment		
As at March 31, 2024	**124.25**	**124.25**
Depreciation for the year	43.48	43.48
Deductions	4.63	4.63
As at March 31, 2025	**163.10**	**163.10**
Depreciation for the year	58.14	58.14
Deductions	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**221.24**	**221.24**
Net Carrying Value		
As at March 31, 2026	**434.29**	**434.29**
As at March 31, 2025	**147.90**	**147.90**

Note 7 : Financial assets

7(a) : Investments

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Face Value Per Share	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current investment			
Investment in equity shares of others			
Unquoted (measured at FVOCI)			
The Kalupur Com. Co-Op. Bank Limited* 8,000 (March 31,2024: 8,000) shares	25 Rs.	2.00	2.00
Belgium Satellite Services S.A. 30,000 (March 31,2024: 30,000) shares	1 Euro	40.60	40.60
Less : Provision for Impairment		(40.60)	(40.60)
Total Equity Investments		**2.00**	**2.00**
Quoted (measured at FVTPL)			
Investment in Mutual Funds		94.61	95.13
Total Mutual Fund Investments		**94.61**	**95.13**
Total Investments		**96.61**	**97.13**
Aggregate amount of quoted investment and market value thereof		94.61	95.13
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment		2.00	2.00
Aggregate impairment in value of Investment		(40.60)	(40.60)

*The managanent has assessed that the carrying the value of investment approximates to its fair value.

7(b) : Trade Receivables

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	2,055.02	1,807.93
Less : Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(80.57)	(86.62)
Total Trade Receivables	**1,974.45**	**1,721.31**

1. No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any person nor any trade receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a director, a partner or a member
2. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 180 days.
3. For amount receivable from related parties, Refer Note 32.

Allowance for Expected Credit Loss

Company has provided allowance for doubtful debts based on the expected credit loss model using provision matrix.
Movement in allowance for Expected Credit Loss :

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as per Last Financial Statements	**86.62**	**67.26**
Changes in provisions during the year (Refer Note 17 and 24)	(6.05)	19.36
Balance at the End of the Year	**80.57**	**86.62**

Ageing Schedule of Trade Receivables :

As at March31, 2026

Rs. in lacs

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable - Considered Good	5.31	1,526.40	391.74	73.88	25.90	10.69	21.10	2,055.02
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivable - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivable - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit loss								(80.57)
Total	**5.31**	**1,526.40**	**391.74**	**73.88**	**25.90**	**10.69**	**21.10**	**1,974.45**

As at March 31, 2025

Rs. in lacs

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable - Considered Good	25.70	1,319.70	318.53	103.42	16.17	10.22	14.19	1,807.93
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivable - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivable - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivable - which have significant increase in risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit loss								(86.62)
Total	**25.70**	**1,319.70**	**318.53**	**103.42**	**16.17**	**10.22**	**14.19**	**1,721.31**

7(c) : Loans

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Unsecured considered good		
Current		
Loan to Related Party (Refer Note 32)	1,099.96	681.87
Total Loans	**1,099.96**	**681.87**

(i) Disclosures pursuant to section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013:
Details of Loan Given

Rs. in Lacs

Name of the Company	**Purpose**	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Asence Pharma Private Limited	General Business Purpose	536.03	354.90
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	General Business Purpose	225.24	200.39
Synbiotic Limited	General Business Purpose	203.95	-
Suvik Hitek Pivate Limited	General Business Purpose	134.74	126.58
Total Loans		**1,099.96**	**681.87**

(ii) Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), that are repayable on demand:

Type of Borrower	**Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding**	**Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans**	**Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding**	**Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans**
	March 31, 2026		**March 31, 2025**	
Related Parties	1,099.96	100%	681.87	100%

7(d) : Cash and Cash equivalents

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Cash on hand	4.68	3.87
Balance with Bank		
In Current Accounts	309.74	94.72
In Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	225.00	200.00
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**539.42**	**298.59**

7(e) : Other Bank Balance

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	629.13	-
Held as Margin Money*	10.26	-
Total Other Bank Balances	**639.39**	-
Total Cash and Bank Balances	**1,178.81**	**298.59**

* Under lien with bank as Security for Guarantee Facility

7(f) : Other Financial Assets

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)			
Non-current			
Security deposits			
Considered good		149.17	134.20
Considered doubtful		9.21	9.21
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits		(9.21)	(9.21)
		149.17	134.20
Bank deposits with maturity of more than 12 months			
Held as Bank Deposit		1,324.79	1,645.47
Held as Margin Money*		627.10	643.75
	Total (a)	**2,101.06**	**2,423.42**
Current			
Security deposits			
Considered good		3.36	2.84
Considered doubtful		1.09	1.09
Less: Provision for doubtful deposits		(1.09)	(1.09)
		3.36	2.84
Interest accrued on Financial Asset measured at amortised cost		23.09	33.57
	Total (b)	**26.45**	**36.41**
Total financial assets	**Total (a)+(b)**	**2,127.51**	**2,459.83**

* Under lien with bank as Security for Guarantee Facility

7(g) : Financial assets by category

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
March 31, 2026				
Investments				
- Equity shares	-	2.00	-	2.00
- Mutual fund	94.61	-	-	94.61
Trade receivables	-	-	1,974.45	1,974.45
Loans	-	-	1,099.96	1,099.96
Cash & bank balances	-	-	1,178.81	1,178.81
Other financial assets	-	-	2,127.51	2,127.51
Total Financial assets	**94.61**	**2.00**	**6,380.73**	**6,477.34**
March 31, 2025				
Investments				
- Equity shares	-	2.00	-	2.00
- Mutual fund	95.13	-	-	95.13
Trade receivables	-	-	1,721.31	1,721.31
Loans	-	-	681.87	681.87
Cash & bank balances	-	-	298.59	298.59
Other financial assets	-	-	2,459.83	2,459.83
Total Financial assets	**95.13**	**2.00**	**5,161.60**	**5,258.73**

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, Refer Note 36.
Fair value disclosure for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 34 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note 35

Systronics India Limited
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Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 8 : Other assets

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Current		
Advance to suppliers		
To related party (Refer Note no 32)	17.02	21.86
To Others	166.29	55.10
Advance to Employees	7.63	11.70
Balance with Govt. Authorities (Refer Note 1 below)	-	0.85
Prepaid Expenses	28.96	11.18
Other Current Assets		
Considered good	-	0.03
Considered doubtful	12.73	12.73
Less: Provision for doubtful assets	(12.73)	(12.73)
Total	**219.90**	**100.72**

Notes :
1. Balance with Govt. Authorities mainly consist of Input Credit availed.

Note 9 : Inventories (At lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value)

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw Materials	135.06	144.06
Packing Materials	0.23	0.19
Stores and Spares	5.75	3.64
Work-in-Progress	333.03	330.54
Finished Goods	106.87	171.00
Stock in Trade	348.93	396.53
Total	**929.87**	**1,045.96**

Inventory write downs are accounted, considering the nature of inventory and ageing for Rs. 180.95 Lacs (March 31, 2025 Rs. 171.42 Lacs).
The changes of write downs in inventory amounts to Rs. 9.52 lacs (March 31, 2025 Rs. NIL) are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Inventories are hypothecated as security for borrowings as disclosed under Note 13(a).

Note 10 : Current Tax Assets/(Liabilities) (Net)

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Tax Paid in Advance (Net of Provision)	37.30	23.20
Net Assets / (Liabilities)	**37.30**	**23.20**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 11 : Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Rs. in Lacs	No. of shares	Rs. in Lacs
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each (Previous Year Rs. 10 each)	1,50,00,000	1,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Issued and Subscribed Share Capital				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	1,19,85,018	1,198.50	1,19,85,018	1,198.50
Subscribed and Fully Paid Up				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each (Previous Year Rs. 10 each)	1,19,85,018	1,198.50	1,19,85,018	1,198.50
Total	**1,19,85,018**	**1,198.50**	**1,19,85,018**	**1,198.50**

11.1 : Reconciliation of Shares Outstanding at the Beginning and at the End of the Reporting Period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Rs. in Lacs	No. of shares	Rs. in Lacs
At the Beginning of the Period	1,19,85,018	1,198.50	1,19,85,018	1,198.50
Add : Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the End of the Period	1,19,85,018	1,198.50	1,19,85,018	1,198.50

11.2 : Terms/Rights Attached to the Equity Shares

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

11.3 : Number of Shares held by Each Shareholder Holding more than 5% Shares

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited (along with nominees)	1,19,85,018	100	1,19,85,018	100

11.4 : Number of Shares held by promoters

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	% change during the year	No. of shares	% of shareholding	% change during the year
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited (along with nominees)	1,19,85,018	100	0.00%	1,19,85,018	100	0.00%

11.5 : Number of Shares held by the Holding Company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited (along with nominees)	1,19,85,018	100	1,19,85,018	100

11.6 : In the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2026

i) The Company has not allotted any equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash.
ii) The Company has not allotted any equity shares by way of bonus issue.
iii) The Company has not bought back any equity shares.

11.7 : Objective, Policy and Procedure of Capital Management, Refer Note 37

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Note 12 : Other Equity

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 12.1 Reserves & Surplus		
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	4,048.94	3,356.98
Add: Profit for the year	549.06	723.29
Add/(Less): OCI for the year	12.32	(31.33)
Balance at the end of the year	**4,610.32**	**4,048.94**
Total Reserves & Surplus	**4,610.32**	**4,048.94**
Note 12.2 : Other Comprehensive Income		
Equity Instruments through OCI		
Balance as per last financial statements	(40.60)	(40.60)
Gain/(Loss) during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(40.60)**	**(40.60)**
Total Other Comprehensive Income	**(40.60)**	**(40.60)**
Total Other Equity	**4,569.72**	**4,008.34**

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Note 13 : Financial Liabilities

13(a): Borrowings

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Long-term Borrowings (Refer note (a) below)		
Secured (at amortised cost)		
Term loan from Banks	-	0.73
Total long-term borrowings	**-**	**0.73**
Short-term Borrowings (Refer Note (a) and (b) below)		
Secured		
Current maturities of Non Current borrowings	0.74	4.25
Working Capital loan from Bank	958.35	376.11
Total Short-term borrowings	**959.09**	**380.36**
Total borrowings	**959.09**	**381.09**

(a) Long-term Borrowings:
Long-term loan from bank is secured by hypothecation of underlying asset. It carries interest rate of 7.65%, repayable in 60 equated monthly installments of Rs. 0.37 lacs.

(b) Short-term Borrowings:
(i) Nature of security:
Loan from Bank is secured by
1. Mortgage of Office No. 116-129, First Floo4, Supath-II, Near Vadaj Bus Terminus, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad owned by Systronics (India) Limited.
2. Hypothecation of entire Raw Materials, Stock-in-Process, Stores & Spares, Packing Materials, Finished Goods and Book-debts of the Company, both present & future.
3. Corporate Guarantee of Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited. (Refer note 32)
4. Lien marked FDRs in favour of bank of Rs. 500 lacs.

(ii) Rate of Interest and Terms of Repayment:
Loan from bank carries interest rate of 8.90%. The loan is repayable on demand in nature.

(c) All necessary charges or satisfaction are registered with ROC within the statutory period.

(d) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(e) The company has used the borrowings from banks for the specific purpose for which it was taken.

13(b): Trade Payables

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables (Refer Notes Below)		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	182.80	105.32
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	989.83	961.81
Total	**1,172.63**	**1,067.13**

For amount payable to related parties, Refer Note 32.

Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
) Principal		
i) Interest	182.80	105.32
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Ageing Schedule of Trade Payables :

March 31, 2026

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	182.80	-	-	-	-	-	182.80
Others	478.02	301.97	118.72	2.01	3.47	0.12	904.31
Unbilled dues	85.52	-	-	-	-	-	85.52
Total	**746.34**	**301.97**	**118.72**	**2.01**	**3.47**	0.12	**1,172.63**

March 31, 2025

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	105.32	-	-	-	-	-	105.32
Others	-	913.45	16.05	6.31	0.05	0.06	935.92
Unbilled dues	25.89	-	-	-	-	-	25.89
Total	**131.21**	**913.45**	**16.05**	**6.31**	**0.05**	0.06	**1,067.13**

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Notes to the Financial Statements
13(c): Other Financial Liabilities

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Payable to employees	213.32	173.29
Due to Directors (Refer Note 32)	28.85	24.95
Deposits	0.50	0.50
Total	**242.67**	**198.74**

13(d): Financial Liabilities by Category

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Amortised cost	Total
March 31, 2026		
Borrowings	959.09	959.09
Trade payable	1,172.63	1,172.63
Lease liability	450.88	450.88
Other financial Liabilities	242.67	242.67
Total financial Liabilities	**2,825.27**	**2,825.27**
March 31, 2025		
Borrowings	381.06	381.06
Trade payable	1,067.13	1,067.13
Lease liability	158.61	158.61
Other financial Liabilities	198.74	198.74
Total financial Liabilities	**1,805.57**	**1,805.54**

For Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, Refer Note 36
Fair value disclosure for financial assets and liabilities are in Note 34 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note 35

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Note 14 : Provisions

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Short-term		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 33)		
Provision for Leave Encashment	1.95	76.16
Provision for Gratuity	20.72	62.78
Total	**22.67**	**138.94**

Note 15 : Other current/Non-current liabilities

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Advance from customers	232.59	151.10
Statutory dues including provident fund and TDS	156.96	180.71
Other liabilities	20.22	16.55
Total	**409.77**	**348.36**

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 16 : Revenue from Operations

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products	8,724.49	8,275.15
Sale of services	453.15	500.82
Total	**9,177.64**	**8,775.97**

Disaggregation of revenue:

A. Revenue based on Geography

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Domestic	9,174.54	8,770.60
Export	3.10	5.37
Total	**9,177.64**	**8,775.97**

B. Revenue based on Business Segment

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Electronics Goods	9,177.64	8,775.97
Total	**9,177.64**	**8,775.97**

Reconciliation of Revenue from operations with contract price:

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Contract Price:	9,741.48	9,304.31
Less :- Discount	563.84	528.34
Revenue from Operations	**9,177.64**	**8,775.97**

Note 17 : Other Income

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortised cost	213.21	209.09
Dividend income	0.30	0.30
Scrap Income	-	0.07
Rent Income (Refer Note 32)	7.20	6.00
Profit on sale of Property, Plant and Equipments (Net)	1.80	2.85
Gain on derecognition of Lease Liability (Refer Note 31)	4.00	0.79
Remeasurement Profit /(Loss) on Mutual fund	0.60	(5.01)
Sundry Credit Balances Appropriated (Net)	0.53	0.63
Provision no longer required	2.50	0.58
Reversal of Provision for Expected Credit Loss (Refer Note 7(b))	6.05	-
Exchange Rate Difference (Net)	0.09	(0.02)
Miscellaneous income	5.62	22.62
Total	**241.90**	**237.90**

Note 18 : Cost of Materials Consumed

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Stock at the beginning of the year	144.25	151.89
Add : Purchases	788.58	864.89
	932.83	1,016.78
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	135.29	144.25
Total	**797.54**	**872.53**

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Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 19 : Purchases of Stock-In-Trade

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Purchases of stock-in-trade	4,800.38	4,785.86
Total	**4,800.38**	**4,785.86**

Note 20 : Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-In-Progress and Stock-In-Trade

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Stock at the end of the year		
Finished goods	106.87	171.00
Stock-in-trade	348.93	396.53
Work-in-Progress	333.03	330.54
	788.83	**898.07**
Stock at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	171.00	97.94
Stock-in-trade	396.53	260.65
Work-in-Progress	330.54	343.77
	898.07	**702.36**
Total	**109.24**	**(195.71)**

Note 21 : Employee Benefits Expense

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages, gratuity, bonus, etc.	1,380.31	1,349.24
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 33)	68.33	59.71
Welfare and training expenses	23.74	25.03
Directors' Remuneration (Refer Note 32)	33.50	43.61
Total	**1,505.88**	**1,477.59**

Note 22 : Finance Costs

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense - Term Loans	0.21	0.52
Interest expense - Working Capital Loans	45.81	64.74
Interest on lease liability (Refer Note 31)	22.40	13.16
Other finance cost (Refer Note 32)	12.50	12.50
Total	**80.92**	**90.92**

Note 23 : Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer Note 5(a))	48.68	42.97
Amortization on Intangible Assets (Refer Note 5(c))	0.06	0.08
Depreciation on Right-of-use Assets (Refer Note 6)	58.14	43.48
Total	**106.88**	**86.53**

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Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 24 : Other Expenses

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Power and fuel	19.73	27.32
Stores consumed	21.04	29.10
Insurance	26.18	24.28
Factory Overhead	83.98	77.46
Printing, stationery & xerox Expense	9.90	8.24
Rent (Refer Note 31)	3.98	10.24
Commission on Sales	114.50	46.09
Corporate Social Responsibility Expense (Refer Note 40)	18.14	15.50
Interest on late payment	1.15	0.39
Rates and taxes	17.61	15.23
Repairs :		
To Building	28.36	125.77
To Machineries (including spares consumption)	1.12	1.07
To others	37.06	13.78
Legal & Professional charges	46.22	38.77
Director Sitting fees (Refer Note 32)	0.24	0.24
Professional Charges to Directors (Refer Note 32)	5.15	2.10
Conveyance & Travelling expense	201.82	150.56
Selling & Distribution Expense	129.85	93.44
Installation & Integration Expense	3.00	1.68
Bad debt written off	0.14	2.76
Sundry debits written off	0.18	0.63
Service charges	125.86	92.84
Corporate charges (Refer Note 32)	90.00	90.00
Auditor's remuneration (Refer Note (i) below)	20.60	4.43
Bank charges	15.42	16.83
Communication Expense	13.78	12.85
Research & Development Expense	2.47	1.65
Security Expense	23.66	22.70
Provision for Expected Credit Loss (Refer Note 7(b))	-	19.36
Donation	-	0.03
Miscellaneous expenses	50.69	43.08
Total	**1,111.83**	**988.42**

(i) Payment to Auditors

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Payment to Auditors as		
Auditors	10.00	2.00
For Other certification work	8.50	1.13
For Tax Audit	0.64	0.60
For Reimbursment of expenses	1.46	0.70
Total	**20.60**	**4.43**

Note 25 : Exceptional Items

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Statutory impact of new labour laws	102.78	-
Less: Tax impact on the above	(25.87)	-
Total	**76.91**	-

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Notes to the Financial Statements

The Government of India, vide Notification dated November 21 , 2025, has notified the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively referred to as "the Labour Codes"), which consolidate and replace existing multiple labour legislations. In accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee benefits, changes to employee benefit plans resulting from the new labour codes are treated as plan amendments, requiring immediate recognition of past service cost as expense in the statement of profit and loss. This approach is consistent with the guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India . In view of this, the Company has evaluated the impact and recognised past service costs amounting to Rs. 102.78 Lakhs. The Company continues to monitor developments on the rules to be notified by regulatory authorities, including clarifications/ additional guidance from authorities and will continue to assess the accounting implications basis such developments/ guidance.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 26 : Income Tax

The major component of income tax expense are :

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax		
Current Income Tax expense	230.00	240.00
Excess Provision of earlier years	(13.34)	(60.93)
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge	64.24	5.37
Deferred tax credit on exceptional items	(25.87)	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of Profit and Loss	**255.03**	**184.44**

OCI Section

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Statement of Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Current income tax	-	-
Deferred tax expense/(credit)	(4.00)	10.54
Income tax expense/(credit) recognised in OCI	**(4.00)**	**10.54**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate :

A) Current Tax

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Accounting Profit Before Tax	829.96	907.73
Less : Tax on exceptional items	(25.87)	-
	804.09	907.73
Tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Current Tax Expenses on Profit before tax at the enacted income tax rate in India	202.37	228.46
Adjustment		
Excess Provision of earlier years	(13.34)	(60.93)
Expenditure not deductible for tax/not liable to tax	4.62	3.97
Other adjustments	61.38	12.94
Total Income Tax expense	**255.03**	**184.44**
Effective Tax rate	**30.73%**	**20.32%**

B) Deferred Tax

Significant components of Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements of the Company are as follows:

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	(50.61)	(36.99)	(13.62)	14.20
Provision for doubtful debt/advance	25.00	25.00	-	(4.87)
(including allowance for ECL)			-	-
Remeasurement Profit /Loss on Mutual Fund	0.78	1.04	(0.26)	(1.04)
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	18.70	48.66	(29.96)	(12.50)
Impact of Ind AS 116 - Leases	4.17	2.70	1.47	(0.96)
Deferred tax income			**(42.37)**	**(5.17)**
Net Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities)	**(1.96)**	**40.41**		
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows				
Deferred tax Assets	48.65	77.40		
Deferred tax liabilities	(50.61)	(36.99)		
Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities) (net)	**(1.96)**	**40.41**		

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities), net

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance as of April 1	40.41	35.24
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit or loss	(64.24)	(5.37)
Tax income/(expense) during the period for exceptional items	25.87	-
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI	(4.00)	10.54
Closing balance as at March 31, 2026	**(1.96)**	**40.41**

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

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Note 27 : Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	Rs. in Lacs As at March 31, 2025
Contingent Liabilities not Provided for		
(A) Disputed Demand in respect of		
(a) Income Tax	16.82	16.82
(b) Sales Tax	59.16	59.16
(B) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	Amount not ascertainable	Amount not ascertainable
(C) Guarantee given by banks on behalf of the Company	162.02	401.90

Notes :

(i) Future cash outflows in respect of (A) above are determinable only on receipt of judgments/ decisions pending with various forums/authorities.

(ii) The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above contingent liabilities.

(iii) The Company believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

(iv) Guarantees given by Company's Bankers are secured against margin money given by company.

Note 28 : Capital Commitment and Other Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	Rs. in Lacs As at March 31, 2025
Capital commitments		
(a) Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for		
- To related party	-	-
(b). Other commitments	-	-

Note 29 : Earnings Per Share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Rs. in Lacs Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit for the year available to equity shareholders (Rs. in Lacs)	549.06	723.29
Weighted average no. of Equity Shares for Basic and Diluted EPS	1,19,85,018	1,19,85,018
Nominal value of Equity Shares (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Equity Share (Rs.)	4.58	6.03

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Note 30 : Segment Reporting

(A) Operating Segment

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business segment separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements, Operating segment have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108. The Company has only one identifiable Segment. i.e. Electronics goods.

(B) Geographical Segment

Geographical segment is considered based on sales within India and rest of the world.

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Segment Revenue*		
a) In India	9,174.54	8,770.60
b) Rest of the world	3.10	5.37
Total Sales	**9,177.64**	**8,775.97**
Carrying Cost of Assets by Location of assets**		
a) In India	8,965.72	7,462.36
b) Rest of the world	62.17	37.35
Total	**9,027.89**	**7,499.71**
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets***		
a) In India	1,363.48	1,030.69
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	**1,363.48**	**1,030.69**

* Based on location of Customers
** Based on location of Assets
*** Excluding Financial Assets and deferred tax asset.

Information about major customers:
Considering the nature of business of company in which it operates, there is no single external customer contributing 10% or more of the total revenue of the Company from domestic sales.
(March 31, 2025 : Considering the nature of business of company in which it operates, there is no single external customer contributing 10% or more of the total revenue of the Company from domestic sales.)

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Note 31: Leases

a. The Company has taken branch offices on lease period of 3 to 10 years with option of renewal.
Disclosures as per Ind AS 116 - Leases are as follows:

b. Changes in the Carrying Value of Right of Use (ROU) Assets

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	147.90	86.66
Additions	359.97	123.05
Deletions	(15.44)	(18.33)
Depreciation (Refer Note 23)	(58.14)	(43.48)
Balance at the End of the Year	**434.29**	**147.90**

c. Movement in Lease Liabilities

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	158.61	93.57
Additions	359.97	123.05
Deletions	(15.44)	(18.32)
Gain on derecognition of lease liability (Refer Note 17)	(4.00)	(0.79)
Finance cost accrued during the year (Refer Note 22)	22.40	13.16
Payment of lease liabilities	(70.66)	(52.06)
Balance at the end of the year	**450.88**	**158.61**

The breakup of current and non current lease liabilties is as under :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current	97.58	54.13
Non-Current	353.30	104.48
Total	**450.88**	**158.61**

d. Contractual Maturities of Lease Liabilities on discounted basis

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	97.58	54.13
One to five years	300.97	92.48
More than five years	52.33	12.00
Total	**450.88**	**158.61**

e. 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 liabilities as and when they fall due.

f. The Company incurred Rs.3.98 lacs (Rs. 10.24 Lacs for the year ended March 31, 2025) towards expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

Note 31 : Related Party Disclosures

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (IND AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows:

a List of Related Parties & Nature of Relationship :

Holding Company
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited

Fellow Subsidiary & Joint Venture of Fellow Subsidiary
Asence Pharma Private Limited
Sarabhai Chemicals Private Limited
Synbiotics Limited
Suvik Hitek Private Limited
Cosara Diagnostics Pvt Ltd

Enterprise having significant influence by Key Managerial Person
K M Swadia & Co.

Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Mohal Sarabhai - Director
Mr. Girish Limbachiya - Independent Director
Mr. Mayur Swadia - Independent Director

b Related Party Transactions :

Rs. in Lacs

Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Transaction during the year		
Service charges Expense		
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	90.00	90.00
Guarantee Commission charges Expense		
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	12.50	12.50
Interest Income		
Suvik Hitek Private Limited	11.28	11.29
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	27.76	22.67
Synbiotics Limited	11.80	-
Asence Pharma Private Limited	34.59	32.98
Rent Income		
Asence Pharma Private Limited	7.20	6.00
Other Income		
Asence Pharma Private Limited	4.80	-
Loan Given/(Repayment received)		
Suvik Hitek Private Limited	-	14.16
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	-	(129.80)
Synbiotics Limited	200.00	
Asence Pharma Private Limited	150.00	28.50
Sale of Product		
Synbiotics Limited	1.09	0.88
Cosara Diagnostics Pvt Ltd	0.24	16.82
Purchase of property / Capital advance given		
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	-	528.45
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)		
Mr. T P Kumar	35.81	32.86
Mr. Priyank Modi	26.15	21.80
Ms. Disha Punjani	10.25	9.88
Professional Fees to Directors		
K M Swadia & Co.	2.15	2.10
Mr. Girish Limbachiya	3.00	-
Remuneration to Director		
Mr. Mohal Sarabhai	33.50	43.61
Sitting Fees		
Mr. Mayur Swadia	0.12	0.12
Mr. Girish Limbachiya	0.12	0.12
Professional Fees		
Asence Pharma Private Limited	11.50	-
Travelling expense		
Asence Pharma Private Limited	45.21	-
Selling & Distribution Expense		
Asence Pharma Private Limited	18.29	-
(b) Balance at the year end		
Receivable in respect of Current Assets		
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	17.02	21.86
Mr. Girish Limbachiya	0.38	-
Receivable in respect of Loan		
Suvik Hitek Private Limited	134.74	126.58
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	225.24	200.39
Synbiotics Limited	203.95	
Asence Pharma Private Limited	536.03	354.90
Payable in respect of Current Liabilities		
K M Swadia & Co.	2.32	-
Mr. Mohal Sarabhai	28.85	24.95

c Transactions and Balances :

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary, JV & Associate of Holding Company		Directors and Enterprise having significant influence by Key Managerial Person	
	Year ended		Year ended		Year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a) Transaction during the year						
Service charges Expense	90.00	90.00	-	-	-	-
GuaranteeCommission charges Expense	12.50	12.50	-	-	-	-
Loan Given/(Repayment received)	-	(129.80)	350.00	42.66	-	-
Remuneration to KMP	-	-	-	-	105.71	108.15
Professional Fess					2.15	2.10
Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	0.24	0.24
Interest Income	27.76	22.67	57.67	44.27	-	-
Sale of Product	-	-	1.32	17.70	-	-
Rent Income	-	-	7.20	6.00	-	-
Other Income			4.80			
Purchase of property / Capital advance given	-	528.45	-	-	-	-
(b) Balance at the year end						
Payable in respect of Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	28.85	24.95
Guarantee	958.35	376.11	-	-	-	-
Receivable in respect of Loan	225.24	200.39	874.72	481.48	-	-
Receivable in respect of Current Assets	17.02	21.86	-	-	-	-

d Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

1 Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances other than loan given & taken and fair value of financial guarantee contract, at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

2 Loans given to the related party carries interest rate 8.90% (March 31, 2025 : 9.40%)

e Commitments with related parties

The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil)

Note 33 : Disclosure Pursuant to Employee Benefits

A. Defined Contribution Plans:

Amount of Rs. 57.44 Lacs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 56.88 Lacs) is recognised as expenses and included in Note No. 21 "Employee benefit expense"

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Provident Fund	35.35	33.70
Pension Fund	22.09	23.18
Total	**57.44**	**56.88**

Note:

Employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The eligible employees and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the employees' salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The remaining portion is contributed to the government-administered pension fund. The company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Such contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and are recognised as employee benefits expenses when they are due in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Defined benefit plans:

The Company has following Post Employment Benefits which are in the nature of Defined Benefit Plans:

(a) Gratuity (Funded)

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan administered by a Trust and the Company makes contributions to recognised Trust.

Changes in defined benefit obligation and plan assets

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at April 2025	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and			Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					Contributions by employer	Closing
		Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (Note 21)		Return on plan assets	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI		
March 31, 2026												
Defined Benefit Obligation	377.44	131.51	27.04	158.55	(36.73)	-	-	(15.41)	1.32	(14.09)	-	485.17
Fair value of Plan Assets	(314.66)	-	(21.46)	(21.46)	36.73	(2.23)	-	-	-	(2.23)	(162.83)	(464.45)
Total benefit liability	**62.78**	**131.51**	**5.58**	**137.09**	-	**(2.23)**	-	**(15.41)**	**1.32**	**(16.32)**	**(162.83)**	**20.72**

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at April 2024	Gratuity cost charged to statement of profit and			Benefit paid	Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income					Contributions by employer	Closing
		Service cost	Net interest expense	Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss (Note 21)		Return on plan assets	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	Experience adjustments	Sub-total included in OCI		
March 31, 2025												
Defined benefit obligation	306.82	19.95	21.49	41.44	(14.01)	-	10.46	11.14	21.59	43.19	-	377.44
Fair value of plan assets	(267.73)	-	(18.67)	(18.67)	14.01	(1.32)	-	-	-	(1.32)	(40.95)	(314.66)
Total benefit liability	**39.09**	**19.95**	**2.82**	**22.77**	-	**(1.32)**	**10.46**	**11.14**	**21.59**	**41.87**	**(40.95)**	**62.78**

The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets of Gratuity are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 (%) of total plan assets	As at March 31, 2025 (%) of total plan assets
Insurance Fund	97.68%	96.17%
Others (including bank balances)	2.32%	3.83%
(%) of total plan assets	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.27%	6.78%
Future salary increase	9.00%	9.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.27%	6.78%
Attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%
Morality rate during Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
Morality rate after Employment	N.A.	N.A.

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

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Sensitivity level	Increase / (Decrease) in Defined Benefit Obligation (Impact)	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	1% increase	(29.88)	(24.88)
	1% decrease	34.40	28.82
Salary increase	1% increase	25.83	26.41
	1% decrease	(25.97)	(24.30)
Attrition rate	1% increase	(3.10)	(4.51)
	1% decrease	3.37	5.04

The followings are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan :

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the next 12 months (Next Annual Reporting Period)	87.72	66.56
2 to 5 years	178.01	140.80
Beyond 5 years	654.87	502.44
Total expected payments	**920.60**	**709.80**

Weighted Average Duration of Defined Plan Obligation (Based on Discounted Cash Flows)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gratuity	8 years	9 years

C. Other Long term Employee Benefit Plans

Leave Encashment

Salaries and Wages includes following amounts towards provision made as per actuarial valuation in respect of accumulated leave encashment/compensated absences.

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Leave Encashment	31.44	97.39
Total	**31.44**	**97.39**

Note 34 : Fair value Disclosures for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	Carrying amount		Fair value	
		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial Assets					
Investments measured at FVOCI	7(a)	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Investments measured at FVTPL	7(a)	94.61	95.13	94.61	95.13
Total		**96.61**	**97.13**	**96.61**	**97.13**
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings measured at amortised cost	13(a)	959.09	381.06	959.09	381.06
Total		**959.09**	**539.67**	**959.09**	**539.67**

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, trade receivables, other current financial assets trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The fair value of borrowings and other financial liabilities is calculated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debts on similarterms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts that the Company has determined that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

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Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 35 : Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

Quantitative Disclosures Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy for Financial Assets:

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	Total	Fair value measurement using		
			Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
As at March 31, 2026					
Assets measured at fair value					
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income					
Investment in Equity shares, unquoted	7(a)	2.00	-	2.00	-
Fair value through Profit and Loss					
Investment in Mutual fund, quoted	7(a)	94.61	94.61	-	-
As at March 31, 2025					
Assets measured at fair value					
Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income					
Investment in Equity shares, unquoted	7(a)	2.00	-	2.00	-
Fair value through Profit and Loss					
Investment in Mutual fund, quoted	7(a)	95.13	95.13	-	-

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.
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: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.
There are no transfer between level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.
The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Note 36 : Financial Instruments Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings and trade & other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Investments, loans given, trade and other receivables and cash & short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

(a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, Investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables.

Within the various methodologies to analyse and manage risk, Company has implemented a system based on "sensitivity analysis" on symmetric basis. This tool enables the risk managers to identify the risk position of the entities. Sensitivity analysis provides an approximate quantification of the exposure in the event that certain specified parameters were to be met under a specific set of assumptions. The risk estimates provided here assume:

- A parallel shift of 50-basis points of the interest rate yield curves in all currencies.

- A simultaneous, parallel foreign exchange rates shift in which the INR appreciates / depreciates against all currencies by 2%

The potential economic impact, due to these assumptions, is based on the occurrence of adverse / inverse market conditions and reflects estimated changes resulting from the sensitivity analysis. Actual results that are included in the Statement of profit & loss may differ materially from these estimates due to actual developments in the global financial markets.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:
- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at balance sheet date.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities to changes in market rates of interest. The company has not hedged its interest rate risk.
The Company's 100% borrowings are at fixed rates. (March 2025: 100%)

Exclusion from this Analysis are as Follows:

- Fixed rate financial instruments measured at cost : Since a change in interest rate would not change the carrying amount of this category of instruments, there is no net income impact and they are excluded from this analysis.

- The effect of interest rate changes on future cash flows is excluded from this analysis.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company transacts business in local currency and in foreign currency, primarily in USD. The Company has foreign currency trade payables and receivables etc. and is, therefore, exposed to foreign exchange risk.

Details of the unhedged position of the Company given in Note 39.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EURO rates to the functional currency of respective entity, with all other variables held constant. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The impact on the Company's pre-tax equity is due to changes in the fair value of foreign currency monetary items designated as cash flow hedge.

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2026	+2%	-
	-2%	-
March 31, 2025	+2%	-
	-2%	-

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(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 0 days to 180 days credit term. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actual incurred historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 8. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

The requirement of impairment is analysed as each reporting date. Refer Note 7(b) for details on the impairment of trade receivables.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	On demand	less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to 5 years	more than 5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2026						
Interest bearing borrowings*	958.35	-	-	-	-	958.35
Term Loan from Bank	-	0.74	-	-	-	0.74
Lease Liabilities	-	24.75	72.83	300.97	337.25	735.80
Trade payables	-	1,172.63	-	-	-	1,172.63
Other financial liabilities #	-	242.67	-	-	-	242.67
	958.35	**1,440.79**	**72.83**	**300.97**	**337.25**	**3,110.19**
Year ended March 31, 2025						
Interest bearing borrowings*	376.11	-	-	-	-	376.11
Term Loan from Bank	-	1.11	3.33	0.75	-	5.19
Lease Liabilities	-	15.33	38.80	92.48	50.08	196.69
Trade payables	-	1,067.13	-	-	-	1,067.13
Other financial liabilities #	-	198.77	-	-	-	198.77
	376.11	**1,282.34**	**42.13**	**93.23**	**50.08**	**1,843.89**

* Includes contractual interest payment based on interest rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period over the tenor of the borrowings.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 37 : Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents (including other bank balance).

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	Rs. in Lacs As at March 31, 2025
a) Interest-bearing loans and borrowings (Note 13(a))	959.09	381.06
b) Less: cash and bank balance (including other bank balance) (Note 7(d)&(e))	1,178.81	298.59
c) Net debt [(a)-(b)]	**(219.72)**	**82.47**
d) Equity share capital (Note 11)	1,198.50	1,198.50
e) Other equity (Note 12)	4,569.72	4,008.34
f) Total capital [(d)+(e)]	**5,768.22**	**5,206.84**
g) Capital and Net Debt [(c)+(f)]	**5,548.50**	**5,289.31**
h) Gearing ratio [(c)/(g)]	**-3.96%**	**1.56%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Loan Covenants
Under the terms of the major borrowing facilities, the Company has complied with the required financial covenants through out the reporting periods.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 38: Ratio Analysis

Rs. in Lacs

Sr. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	% Variance	Reason for Variance in excess of 25%
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.88	1.70	11.04%	NA
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (In times)	Total Debt	Total Equity	16.63%	7.32%	127.19%	Due to increase in debt
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and amortisation	Debt Service	423.24%	568.64%	-25.57%	Due to decrease in profits
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Total Equity	9.52%	13.89%	-31.48%	Due to decrease in profits
5	Inventory turnover Ratio (In times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventories	5.78	5.74	0.65%	NA
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	4.99	7.25	-31.17%	Due to increase in credit sales
7	Trade Payables turnover Ratio (In times)	Purchase of Goods	Average Trade Payables	5.58	7.55	-26.04%	Due to decrease in purchase
8	Net capital turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	358.18%	510.11%	-29.78%	Due to increase in working capital
9	Net profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations	5.98%	8.24%	-27.41%	Due to increase in expense
10	Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before Interest, Exceptional Items and Tax	Total Capital Employed	15.79%	19.18%	-17.68%	NA
11	Return on investment (%)	Income generated from Invested funds	Avg invested funds in Treasury Investments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	NA

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Note 39 : Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures - NIL (March, 2025 : NIL)

Note 40 : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities

(a) The Company is required to spend Rs. 18.14 Lacs (March, 2025: Rs. 15.50 Lacs) on CSR activities under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.
(b) Amount spent during the year towards CSR activities are as follows:

Rs. in Lacs

	Particulars	Year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Unspent balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add:	Current year Commitment	18.14	15.50
Less:	Spent during the year:		
	Contribution to various Trusts/ NGOs / Societies / Agencies and utilization thereon	18.14	15.50
	Unspent balance at the end of the year	-	-

Note 41 : Recent Accounting Pronouncements to be adopted after March 31, 2026

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. During the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-Current, Ind AS 7 - Disclosure of Supplier Finance Arrangements, Ind AS 12 – International Tax Reform (Pillar Two Model Rules) and amendments to Ind AS 21 – Lack of Exchangeability, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statement.

Note 42 : Events occurring after the reporting period

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of May 19, 2026, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

Note 43 : Regrouped or Reclassified
Material regroupings: Appropriate adjustments have been made in the statements of assets and liabilities, statement of profit and loss and cash flows, wherever required, by a reclassification of the corresponding items of income, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows in order to bring them in line with the groupings as per the audited financials of the Company as at March 31, 2026, prepared in accordance with amended Schedule III of Companies Act 2013.

As per our report of even date attached
For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Chairman

Chief Financial Officer

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Company Secretary

Date : May 19, 2026
Place : Ahmedabad

Notes to and forming part of the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. Corporate Information

Systronics (India) Limited ("the Company") comprises of two Electronics Divisions: Systronics and Telerad. Systronics Division is in the business of manufacturing and trading of Analytical Instruments, Testing & Measuring Instruments and Cathode Ray Oscilloscope. Division is having its own manufacturing facility at Naroda. Telerad Division is in the Business of Trading of Professional and Broadcasting Equipment in India. Services provided by Telerad include a complete solution to buyers, right from project consultancy to complete integration and commissioning of the facilities. Telerad enjoys good reputation and confidence of its customers and is well recognized in India.

The Company is a public 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 B-116-129, Supath II Complex, Near Juna Wadaj Bus Terminus, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad – 380013.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 19, 2026.

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation:

Accounting policies were consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standards requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity and Statement of Cash flows as at March 31, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value;
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value;
- Value in Use

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR") and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its financial statements:

3.1. Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Operating cycle

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

3.2. Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

The said estimates are based on real facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

3.3. Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("INR"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of such transaction and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rate are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

3.4. Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as Investments at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and for non-recurring measurement, such as asset held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

Management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

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

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

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets measured at fair value on the date of transition
- Investment properties
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

3.5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Derecognition:

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

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided so as to write off the cost of assets less residual values over their useful lives of the assets, using the straight line method as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major Components) and are depreciated over their useful life or over the remaining useful life of the principal assets whichever is less.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

3.6. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3.7. Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a 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: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

3.8. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost comprising purchase price and directly attributable costs to prepare the asset for its intended use.

Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives 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.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation:
Software is amortized over management estimate of its useful life of 5 years or License Period whichever is lower and Knowhow is amortized over its useful validity period.

3.9. Inventories

Inventories of Raw material, Work-in-progress, Finished goods and Stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. However, Raw material and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- **Raw materials:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

- **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. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

- **Traded goods:** cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

All other inventories of stores and consumables are valued at cost. Excise duty wherever applicable is provided on finished goods lying within the factory and bonded warehouse at the end of the year. The stock of waste is measured at net realisable value.

Net realisable 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.

3.10. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

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

3.11. Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods and related services.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

(i) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Group performs; or
(ii) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
(iii) The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Interest income:
Interest Income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend:
Income from dividend on investments is accrued in the year in which it is declared, whereby right to receive is established.

Profit or loss on sale of Investments:
Profit or Loss on sale of investments is recorded on transfer of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of investment and other incidental expenses.

3.12. 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.

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets;

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets;

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

- **Financial assets at amortised cost :**

  A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if:
  - the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
  - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:**

  A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if:
  - the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
  - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**
  FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

  In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

  After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

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

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

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets;

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- The Company has transferred its contractual 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 the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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.

(iv) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

The following table shows various reclassifications and how they are accounted for.

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.

FVTPL	FVTOCI	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- Lease receivables under Ind-AS 17
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115, if they do not contain a significant financing component.
- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115 that contain a significant financing component, if the company applies practical expedient to ignore separation of time value of money, and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the Company is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected in a separate line under the head "Other expenses" in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contract assets and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

b) Financial Liabilities;

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities;

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

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

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

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

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

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

- **Loans and Borrowings**

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

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

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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 or loss.

3.13. Cash and cash equivalent

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

3.14. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss. Current income taxes are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses 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 Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.15. Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits;

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, exgratia, performance pay etc. and the same are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b) Post-Employment Benefits;

(i) Defined contribution plan:

The Company's approved provident fund scheme, superannuation fund scheme, employees' state insurance fund scheme and Employees' pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution paid/payable under such schemes. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plan:

The employee's gratuity fund scheme is Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

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

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

c) **Other employment benefits:**

The employee's compensated absences are Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

3.16. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

3.17. Provisions

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

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

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

3.18. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

3.19. Exceptional Items

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts.

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

4.1. Significant judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

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

Revenue recognition
The Company assesses its revenue arrangement in order to determine if its business partner is acting as a principle or as an agent by analysing whether the Company has primary obligation for pricing latitude and exposure to credit / inventory risk associated with the sale of goods. The Company has concluded that certain arrangements are on principal to agent basis where its business partner is acting as an agent. Hence, sale of goods to its business partner is recognised once they are sold to the end customer.

4.2. Estimates and assumption

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

Defined benefit plans:
The cost of the defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country.

Further details about defined benefit obligations are provided in Note 33.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments:
When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 34 for further disclosures.

Allowance for uncollectible trade receivables
Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balance and historical experience. Additionally, a large number of minor receivables is grouped into homogeneous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. The carrying amount of allowance for expected credit loss is Rs. 80.57 Lacs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 86.62 Lacs).

Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. (Regd.)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONE : +91 79 48006782
EMAIL : sbchokshi@sseco.in
sseahm@hotmail.com
WEB : www.sseco.in

INDIA

804-805, SAKAR-IX,
BESIDE CITY GOLD,
ASHRAM ROAD,
AHMEDABAD-380 009

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SYSTRONICS INDIA LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Systronics India Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the 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 the course of 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.

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Management's Responsibility 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, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are 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 system 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 management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

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g) 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.

h) 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 litigation which would affect its financial position in its financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There have been no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv.

(1) The management has represented that, to the best of its 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 person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(2) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, 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; and

(3) Based on the audit procedures conducted by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatements.

v. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not declared any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants

SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. FIRM REG. NO. 110417W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892
UDIN: 26100892BLRTEX7126

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 19, 2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Systronics India Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Systronics India Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. FIRM REG. NO. 110417W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 control over financial reporting 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.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Firm Registration No.110417W
Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No.100892

SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. FIRM REG. NO. 110417W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 19, 2026

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Systronics India Limited of even date)

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of Property, Plant and Equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us the Company does not have any immovable properties other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee are held in the name of the Company except for the following:

Nature of Property	Gross Carrying Value as on March 31, 2026 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of company
Leasehold Land	16.41	S. M. Chemicals & Electronics Private Limited (Merged with Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited later on)	Promoter	w.e.f. 01.10.2010	Transfer formality with GIDC is under progress

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.

e) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has no proceedings pending for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

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ii. In respect of the Company's Inventories:

a) As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and in our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification is appropriate, and no material discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records which were 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are materially in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company has granted loans to three companies during the year, details of the loan is stated in sub-clause (a) below. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted loans to related party as below:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)*
Aggregate Amount of loans granted during the year	
-Fellow Subsidiaries	418.09
Balance as on March 31, 2026 in respect of above	
-Fellow Subsidiaries	874.72
-Holding Company	225.24

*Including Interest accrued

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions of the loans given are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

c) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. The repayment of principal and payment of interest is regular.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan given falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans given to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same party.

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f) Following are particulars of Loan Granted which are Repayable on demand:

	All Parties (Rs. In Lakhs)	Related Parties (Rs. In Lakhs)
Aggregate amount of Loans	1099.96	1099.96
Percentage of loans to the total loans	100%	100%

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not made investments or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to loans given.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of outstanding statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable:

b) Details of Income Tax, Excise Duty, Custom Duty, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax and Goods and Service Tax dues which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

Nature of Statute	Nature of the dues	Rs. in Lakhs	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where matter is pending
Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	0.68	2000-01	Deputy Commissioner, Commercial Tax
		1.96	2015-16	Assistant Commissioner (VAT)
		15.21	2008-09, 2009-10, 2012-13	JCCT Appeal (VAT)
		0.93	2012-13	Commissioner Revision

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Income Tax Act	Income Tax	16.82	2016-2017	CIT (Appeal)
Goods and Services Tax Act	GST	40.38	2020-2021	Additional Commissioner (Appeals)

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

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of the Borrowings:

a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b) The Company is not a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

c) The Company has applied the term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

d) The Company has not utilized funds raised on short term basis for long term purposes during the year.

e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f) The Company has raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised funds by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible during the year. Consequently, the requirements of clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.

xi. In respect of fraud by the Company or on the Company:

a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c) There have been no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.

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xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto March 2026.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

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

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, 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 that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and 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.

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xx. In respect of the Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): The Company does not have any unspent amount on CSR at the end of the year. Consequently, the requirements of clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 19, 2026

SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. FIRM REG. NO. 110417W AHMEDABAD CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS