CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited

CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

S.No.	Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	ASSETS			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	235.30	249.04
	(b) Goodwill	4a	774.02	774.02
	(c) Right-of-use assets	4b	67.09	129.02
	(d) Other non-current assets	10	0.10	0.10
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	7	1,861.88	1,656.45
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	8	355.58	629.38
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	213.21	139.30
	(iv) Other financial assets	5	22.96	10.55
	(c) Other current assets	10	15.01	9.26
	(d) Current Tax Assets (Net)	10a	15.46	-
	Total Assets		**3,560.61**	**3,597.12**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity share capital	11	1.00	1.00
	(b) Other Equity	12	1,518.10	1,420.60
2	**LIABILITIES**			
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	848.93	786.25
	(ii) Lease liabilities	14	6.00	74.58
	(b) Provisions	16	5.42	1.36
	(c) Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	6	3.62	2.62
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	-	58.65
	(ii) Lease liabilities	14	68.58	60.19
	(iii)Trade payables			
	(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	17	-	-
	(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro	17	1,012.21	729.52
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	15	1.75	1.75
	(b) Other current liabilities	18	94.03	333.64
	(c) Provisions	16	0.97	0.55
	(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	-	126.41
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,560.61**	**3,597.12**

Summary of material accounting policies 1-2

As per our report of even date
For Sagar and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003510S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited
CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024

B.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
Membership No:202352

Ranjith Reddy Bonagiri
Managing Director
DIN: 10118709

Kandula Krishna Veni
Director
DIN: 02260233

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 13, 2026

CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited
CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Profits and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2026

S.No.	Particulars	Note No	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from Operations	20	3,302.78	2,837.97
II	Other Income	21	0.98	0.31
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**3,303.76**	**2,838.28**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of raw materials consumed	22	2,821.88	2,411.49
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	23	-499.99	(965.24)
	Labour charges		368.43	282.10
	Employee benefits expenses	24	150.05	117.81
	Finance costs	25	75.20	63.33
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	26	76.81	69.04
	Other expenses	27	153.94	91.83
	Total expenses (IV)		**3,146.32**	**2,070.36**
V	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)**		**157.44**	**767.92**
VI	**Tax expense:**			
	(1) Current tax	31	58.16	202.04
	Income tax relating to earlier years		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax	31	1.20	2.62
VII	**Profit (Loss) for the year (V-VI)**		**98.08**	**563.26**
VIII	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		-0.78	-
	Income tax effect relating to above item		0.20	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**-0.58**	**-**
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**97.50**	**563.26**
X	**Earnings per equity share**			
	(1) Basic Earnings per equity share	30	980.80	5,632.60
	(2) Diluted Earnings per equity share	30	980.80	5,632.60

Summary of material accounting policies 1-2

As per our report of even date	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of	
For Sagar and Associates	**CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited**	
Chartered Accountants	CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024	
Firm Registration No: 003510S		
B.Srinivasa Rao	**Ranjith Reddy Bonagiri**	**Kandula Krishna Veni**
Partner	Managing Director	Director
Membership No:202352	DIN: 10118709	DIN: 02260233

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 13, 2026

CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited

CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**157.44**	**767.92**
Adjustments for :		
Finance costs	75.20	63.33
Interest income	(0.98)	(0.31)
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	76.81	69.04
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	8.45	8.81
Operating profit before working capital changes	**316.92**	**908.79**
Adjustments for working capital changes in:		
Decrease/(Increase) Inventories	(205.43)	(834.46)
Decrease/(Increase) Trade receivables	265.35	(638.19)
Decrease/(Increase) Other financial assets	(0.15)	-
Decrease/(Increase) Other current and non current assets	(5.75)	(9.36)
Increase/ (Decrease) Trade payables	282.69	51.09
Increase/ (Decrease) Other financial liabilities	-	-
Increase/ (Decrease) Other current liabilities	(239.61)	211.43
Increase/ (Decrease) Provisions	3.70	1.91
Cash generated from operations	**417.72**	**(308.79)**
Income tax paid	(200.03)	(75.63)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	**217.69**	**(384.42)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase property, plant and equipment (includes capital advances & creditors for capital goods)	(1.14)	(8.33)
Interest received	1.02	1.02
Investments in fixed deposits and margin money deposits	(12.30)	(10.24)
On account of business combination	-	(1,048.35)
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	**(12.42)**	**(1,065.90)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Non-Current borrowings	(0.00)	1,600.00
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Current borrowings	(58.65)	58.65
Interest paid	(3.71)	(5.76)
Interest on lease liabilities	(8.81)	(12.23)
Principal Portion of Lease liabilities	(60.19)	(51.02)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities (C)	**(131.36)**	**1,589.64**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	**73.91**	**139.32**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	139.30	1.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**213.21**	**140.32**
Cash and Cash equivalents includes:		
Cash on hand	-	3.49
Cash Equivalents - Current accounts	213.21	135.81
Total	**213.21**	**139.30**
Summary of material accounting policies	**1-2**	

As per our report of even date
For Sagar and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003510S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited
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Director
DIN: 02260233

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 13, 2026

CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited
CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024
(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Equity Share Capital

	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Balance as at April 01, 2025	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the current year (Note 11)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**10,000**	**1.00**

	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Balance as at April 01, 2024	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the current year (Note 11)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**10,000**	**1.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Equity component of Optionally Convertible Debentures	Reserves and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
		Capital reserve	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	563.26	-	563.26
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
On Account Of Ind AS Adjustment	857.34	-	-	-	857.34
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**857.34**	-	**563.26**	-	**1,420.60**
Balance as at April 01, 2025	**857.34**	-	**563.26**	-	**1,420.60**
Profit for the year	-	-	98.08	-	98.08
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	**-0.58**	-0.58
On Account Of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**857.34**	-	**661.34**	**-0.58**	**1,518.10**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained earnings

The balance in the Retained Earnings primarily represents the surplus after payment of dividend and transfer to reserves.

Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans

Remeasurements of the net defined benefits plan reserve comprises the cumulative net gains/ losses on actuarial valuation of post-employment obligations.

Summary of material accounting policies 1-2

For Sagar and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003510S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited
CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024

B.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
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Ranjith Reddy Bonagiri
Managing Director
DIN: 10118709

Kandula Krishna Veni
Director
DIN: 02260233

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 13, 2026

1.1 General Information

CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited is a Company, incorporated on January 15, 2024 and is a subsidiary of Standard Engineering Technology Limited (formerly known as "Standard Glass Lining Technology Private Limited"). The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of stainless steel and nickel/alloy steel reactors, filters, dryers, vessels, and storage tanks for the pharmaceutical industry sector.

The registered office of the Company is located at 301, IIIRD Floor, Gayatri Garden, Ameerpet, Begumpet, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Telangana, India, 500016.

1.2 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with and in compliance in all material aspects, with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read along with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, and as amended from time to time

These financial statements have been prepared for the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the reporting date March 31, 2026. These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved by the Company's Board of Directors on May 13, 2026.

1.3 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items in the balance sheet:

a. Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.

b. Certain financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification;

c. Employee defined benefit assets/(liability) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation,

d. Long-term borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.; and

e. right-of-use the assets are recognised at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at that date. This amount is adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, lease incentives received and initial direct costs, incurred, if any.

2. Summary of Material accounting policies

2.1 Current and non-current classification

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

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;

b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

c. It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or

d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a. It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;

b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

c. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or

d.The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of noncurrent assets/ liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always disclosed as non- current.

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

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (rounded off to nearest lakhs), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2.3 Fair value measurement

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

• in the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing 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 Ind AS 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

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

The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operations. External valuers are involved, wherever considered necessary. 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 summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

2.4 Foreign Currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date, the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.
Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.
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 other comprehensive income ("OCI") or Statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of profit or loss, respectively).

2.5 Property Plant & Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.
Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset i.e., freight, duties and taxes applicable and other expenses related to acquisition and installation. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part will be derecognised. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of Property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost, otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired through exchange of non-monetary assets are measured at fair value, unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of either the asset received or asset given up is not reliably measurable, in which case the asset exchanged is recorded at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Depreciation is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis based on the Act ("Schedule II"). For assets acquired or disposed of during the year, depreciation is provided on pro rata basis. Land is not depreciated.

Insurance/capital/critical stores and spares are depreciated over the remaining useful life of related plant and equipment or useful life of insurance/capital/critical spares, whichever is lower.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the 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 methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date is disclosed as capital advances under other assets. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

Assets not ready for use are not depreciated.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset 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 is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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.

Following initial recognition, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use.

2.7 Financial Instruments

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

a. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost, if both of the following conditions are met: (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and (ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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 statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as FVTOCI, if both of the following criteria are met: (i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and (ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in OCI. However, the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the 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 FVTPL. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass- through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of 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.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses "Expected Credit Loss" (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date);
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

The Company follows simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated

For other assets, the Company uses 12-month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

b. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value i.e., loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of profit and loss.

However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

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

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no re-classification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a re-classification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. 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 re-classification prospectively from the re-classification 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.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.8 Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company has accounted for its investments in equity shares of Subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost less impairment loss (if any).

2.9 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, currency and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the statement of profit and loss.

2.10 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise of cash balance in hand, in current accounts with banks, and other short-term deposits. For this purpose, "short-term" means investments having maturity of three months or less from the date of investment, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of our cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the Statement of cash flows.

2.11 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories consisting of raw materials, stores and spares, packing materials, work-in-progress and finished goods.

Finished goods and Work-in-Progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Raw Materials and Packing Materials are valued at cost on weighted average basis.

Stores & Spares are valued at weighted average cost.

Goods-in-Transit are valued at cost.

Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity. Stores and spares, that do not qualify to be recognised as property, plant and equipment, consists of packing materials, engineering spares (such as machinery spare parts) and consumables which are used in operating machines or consumed as indirect materials in the manufacturing process.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

2.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is performed each year at March 31.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or the cash-generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflow of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

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

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

Reversal of Impairment of Assets

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.13 Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the Statement of profit and loss as and when the services are received from the employees.

Defined benefit plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the projected unit credit method consistent with the advice of qualified independent actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related defined benefit obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market interest rates on government bonds are used. The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the statement of profit and loss in employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions for defined benefit obligation and plan assets are recognised in OCI in the period in which they arise. When the benefits under a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan obligation when the settlement occurs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss if the Company has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of other long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Compensated absences

The Company's current policies permit certain categories of its employees to accumulate and carry forward a portion of their unutilised compensated absences and utilise them in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof in accordance with the terms of such policies. The Company measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company incurs as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. Such measurement is based on actuarial valuation as at the reporting date carried out by a qualified independent actuary.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. The Company presents the compensated absences as a current liability in the balance sheet as it does not have an unconditional right to defer its utilisation for 12 months after the reporting date.

2.14 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Reimbursement rights

Expected reimbursements for expenditures required to settle a provision are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when receipt of such reimbursements is virtually certain. Such reimbursements are recognised as a separate asset in the balance sheet, with a corresponding credit to the specific expense for which the provision has been made.

2.15 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of rebates and discounts.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account and is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Sale of products

Revenue from sale of product is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the product.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods are made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and value added tax. Transaction price is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales incentives / discounts. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Sale of services

Service income is recognised, on an accrual basis, at agreed rate in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2.16 Interest Income

Interest Income mainly comprises of interest on Margin money deposit with banks relating to bank guarantee and Deposits. Interest income should be recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). However, the amount of margin money deposits relating to bank guarantee are purely current in nature, hence effective interest rate has not been applied. Interest is recognised using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transactions.

2.17 Borrowing Costs

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 asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.18 Tax Expenses

Tax expense consists of current 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 the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction). 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 liabilities and assets are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences.

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 utilized.

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 period 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 the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction).

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.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

When the tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable. Otherwise, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of taxes paid. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

2.19 Leases

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

The Company as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section of Impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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

2.20 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.21 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

2.22 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Company), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments of the Company are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the CODM.

2.23 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumption

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, the areas involving critical estimates or Judgment are:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Property, plant and equipment

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is derived on determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition of asset and is reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life.

Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of impairment loss on the financial and non-financial assets. The calculations of impairment loss are sensitive to underlying assumptions.

Tax provisions and contingencies

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of tax provisions and contingencies. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Defined benefit plans

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

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

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 internal 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 about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.24 New Accounting pronouncements

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. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited
CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Note :3
Property, plant and equipment
Gross carrying amount

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Electrical Equipment	Buildings	Land	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions for the year	252.99	-	-	0.44	-	7.88	-	-	261.31
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**252.99**	**-**	**-**	**0.44**	**-**	**7.88**	**-**	**-**	**261.31**
Additions for the year	0.63	-	-	-	0.51	-	-	-	1.14
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**253.62**	**-**	**-**	**0.44**	**0.51**	**7.88**	**-**	**-**	**262.45**

Accumulated Depreciation

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Electrical Equipment	Buildings	Land	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Depreciation charge for the year	11.81	-	-	0.03	-	0.43	-	-	12.27
On Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**11.81**	**-**	**-**	**0.03**	**-**	**0.43**	**-**	**-**	**12.27**
Depreciation charge for the year	13.88	-	-	0.15	0.06	0.79	-	-	14.88
On Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**25.69**	**-**	**-**	**0.18**	**0.06**	**1.22**	**-**	**-**	**27.15**

Net carrying amount

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Electrical Equipment	Buildings	Land	Total
As at March 31, 2025	**241.18**	**-**	**-**	**0.41**	**-**	**7.45**	**-**	**-**	**249.04**
As at March 31, 2026	**227.93**	**-**	**-**	**0.26**	**0.45**	**6.66**	**-**	**-**	**235.30**

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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Note 4a: Goodwill

Particulars	Goodwill	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**-**	**-**
Additions for the year	774.02	774.02
Disposals for the year	**-**	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**774.02**	**774.02**
Additions for the year	-	-
Disposals for the year	**-**	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**774.02**	**774.02**

Note 4b: Right-of-use assets

Particulars	Leasehold Land & Building	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**-**	**-**
Additions for the year	185.79	185.79
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	185.79	185.79
Additions for the year	-	-
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	185.79	185.79
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at April 01, 2024	**-**	**-**
Depreciation charge for the year	56.77	56.77
On Disposals	**-**	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**56.77**	**56.77**
Depreciation charge for the year	61.93	61.93
On Disposals	**-**	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**118.70**	**118.70**
Net carrying amount		
As at March 31, 2025	**129.02**	**129.02**
As at March 31, 2026	**67.09**	**67.09**

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Note: 5
Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Unsecured, considered good	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Bank deposits with more than twelve months maturity*	-	22.54	-	10.24
Interest accrued but not received	-	0.27	-	0.31
Advances to employees	-	0.15	-	-
Total	**-**	**22.96**	**-**	**10.55**

*Fixed Deposits with Maturity more than 12 months includes margin money placed against the bank guarantee and letter of credit issued.

Note: 6
Deferred tax Liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets (Refer Note 31)	7.84	4.15
Deferred tax Liabilities (Refer Note 31)	11.46	6.77
Deferred tax Assets (net)	**(3.62)**	**(2.62)**

Note: 7
Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw materials	396.65	691.21
Work-in-progress	1,465.23	965.24
Consumable stores and spares	-	-
Total	**1,861.88**	**1,656.45**

Note: 8
Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables considered good - secured		
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	372.84	638.19
Less: Allowance against expected credit loss	(17.26)	(8.81)
Total	**355.58**	**629.38**

Amount due from related parties out of the trade receivables (Refer Note 34)

Trade Receivable Aging Schedule as on March 31, 2026

Particulars	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 receivables - considered good	266.50	48.70	57.64	-	-	372.84
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance against expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(17.26)
Total	**266.50**	**48.70**	**57.64**	**-**	**-**	**355.58**

Trade Receivable Aging Schedule as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	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 receivables - considered good	633.95	4.24	-	-	-	638.19
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance against expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(8.81)
Total	**633.95**	**4.24**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**629.38**

Note: 9
Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	-	3.49
Balances with banks- in current accounts	213.21	135.81
Total	**213.21**	**139.30**

Note: 10
Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Unsecured, Considered good	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Security Deposits	0.10	-	0.10	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	1.59	-	
Employee Advance	-	-	-	-
Advances to vendors	-	13.42	-	9.26
Total	**0.10**	**15.01**	**0.10**	**9.26**

Note: 10a
Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Current Tax Assets (Net of Provision for taxes)	0	15.46	-	-
	-	15.46	-	-

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Note:11
Share Capital
A. Equity Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of Shares	Amount in Rs	No of Shares	Amount in Rs
Authorised				
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital				
Equity shares of Rs 10/ each fully paid up	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up Equity shares	**10,000**	**1.00**	**10,000**	**1.00**

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period
Equity Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of Shares	Amount in Rs	No of Shares	Amount in Rs
At the beginning of the period	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10/-. Each share holder is entitled to, one vote per share and the amount of dividend declared if any, by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation of Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining net assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each shareholder.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares of the company

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of Shares	% of share holding	No of Shares	% of share holding
Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited	5,100	51.00%	5,100	51.00%
Mr. Prabhat Kumar Kulshershta	2,450	24.50%	2,450	24.50%
Mr. Ranjith Reddy Bonagiri	2,450	24.50%	2,450	24.50%

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

(d) Details of Shares held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of Shares	% of share holding	No of Shares	% of share holding
Standard Glass Lining Technology				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	5,100	51.00%	5,100	51.00%

e) Details of shares held by Promoters of the company at the end of the year

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of Shares	% of share holding	No of Shares	% of share holding
Equity Shares				
Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited	5,100	51.00%	5,100	51.00%
Mr. Prabhat Kumar Kulshershta	2,450	24.50%	2,450	24.50%
Mr. Ranjith Reddy Bonagiri	2,450	24.50%	2,450	24.50%

(f) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

(g) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

Note:12
Other Equity

Particulars	Equity component of Optionally Convertible Debentures	Reserves and Surplus		Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
		Capital reserve	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	563.26	-	**563.26**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
On Account Of Ind AS Adjustment	857.34	-	-	-	**857.34**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**857.34**	-	**563.26**	-	**1,420.60**
Profit for the year	-	-	**98.08**	-	98.08
Balance as at June 30, 2025	-	-	-	**-0.58**	-0.58
On Account Of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**857.34**	-	**661.34**	**-0.58**	**1,518.10**

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Note:13
Non-current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Term loans (Secured, at amortised cost)		
Term loans from bank (secured)	-	-
Other loans(Unsecured, at amortised cost)		
Loan from related parties	848.93	786.25
Total	**848.93**	**786.25**

Note:13
Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash credit facility from bank (secured)	-	58.65
Total	**-**	**58.65**

Note:
a) Cash Credit from banks carry an interest ranging from 7.10% to 8.95% per annum.
b) Cash Credit from banks is secured by the hypothecation of entire current assets of the Company, both present & future.
c) Cash credit loan and term loans have been guaranteed by Standard Engineering Technology Limited (Formely Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited) (Pa
d) Cash credit facilities obtained from the bank during the year were used for the general corporate purpose and working capital management.

Note 14
Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Lease liability (Refer Note 42)	6.00	68.58	74.58	60.19
Total	**6.00**	**68.58**	**74.58**	**60.19**

Note 15
Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Interest Accrued	-	1.75	-	1.75
Total	**-**	**1.75**	**-**	**1.75**

Note:16
Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for gratuity (Refer Note 33)	3.75	0.34	1.36	0.01
Provision for leave encashment (Refer Note 33)	1.67	0.63	-	0.54
Total	**5.42**	**0.97**	**1.36**	**0.55**

Note: 17
Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,012.21	729.52
Total	**1,012.21**	**729.52**

Amount due to related parties out of the trade payables (Refer Note 34)

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Billed but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	786.10	162.30	8.70	55.11	-	1,012.21
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**786.10**	**162.30**		**55.11**	**-**	**1,012.21**

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Billed but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	-	729.52	-	-	-	729.52
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**729.52**		**-**	**-**	**729.52**

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Based on the information available with the Company, there are no outstanding dues and payments made to any supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 [MSMED Act]. There is no interest payable or paid to any suppliers under the said Act.

Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

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

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 registered under the MSMED Act at the end of each accounting year;		
- Principal amount (including capital creditors)	-	-
- Interest amount		
(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	-	-
(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.	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note:18
Other liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Statutory dues	-	-104.38	-	26.72
Advance from Customers	-	198.41	-	306.92
Other Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**94.03**	**-**	**333.64**

Note:19
Current tax liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for Income Taxes (net of prepaid taxes)	-	126.41
Total	**-**	**126.41**

Note:19B
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current Tax Assets (Net of Provision for taxes)	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

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Note :20 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations(Refer Note 29)		
Sale of products	3,190.95	2,717.23
Sale of services	107.59	116.21
Other Operating Revenue		
Scrap Sales	4.24	4.53
Total	**3,302.78**	**2,837.97**

Note : 21 Other income

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income	0.98	0.31
Total	**0.98**	**0.31**

Note :22 Cost of raw material and components consumed

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	691.21	-
Purchases*	2,527.32	3,102.70
Inventory at the end of the year	396.65	691.21
Consumption	**2,821.88**	**2,411.49**

* Represents the Stock of Rs. 821.99 Lakhs acquired on slump sale basis vide BTA Dated May 08, 2024

Note : 23 Changes in inventories of finished goods

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the period		
Work in Progress	965.24	-
Inventory at the ending of the period		
Work in Progress	1,465.23	965.24
(Increase)/Decrease in stock	**(499.99)**	**(965.24)**

Note: 24 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	137.35	107.10
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 33)	4.34	3.23
Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	1.94	1.37
Staff welfare expenses	6.42	6.11
Total	**150.05**	**117.81**

Note: 25 Finance cost

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on borrowing measured at amortised cost	63.10	47.95
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer Note 42)	8.81	12.23
Other finance costs	3.29	3.15
Total	**75.20**	**63.33**

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Note: 26 Depreciation and amortization expenses

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 3)	14.88	12.27
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 4b)	61.93	56.77
Total	**76.81**	**69.04**

Note 27 'Other expenses

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Power and fuel	17.88	16.17
Business Promotion	0.67	-
Consumption of stores and spares	0.46	-
Rent (Refer Note 42)	5.54	2.75
Freight and forwarding charges	50.01	29.99
Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure (Refer Note 36)	8.26	-
Repairs and maintenance	9.02	4.23
Security charges	10.81	9.45
Water charges	1.58	1.10
Rates and taxes	1.14	1.13
Insurance	0.21	0.84
Legal and professional fees	10.49	2.38
Travelling and conveyance	9.29	5.49
Sales Commission	-	0.74
Packing Material	0.04	-
Printing and stationery	0.90	0.72
Payment to auditor*	2.00	2.00
Allowance for expected credit loss on trade receivables	8.45	8.81
Communication costs	0.57	0.56
Office maintenance expenses	1.34	-
Subscription & Renewals	0.24	1.18
Miscellaneous expenses	15.04	4.29
Total	**153.94**	**91.83**

***Note : The following is the break-up of Auditors remuneration (exclusive of Goods and Service Tax)**

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Audit fees	2.00	2.00
TOTAL	2.00	2.00

(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

28 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

For the Period ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Current		Non-current	
	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Borrowings	Lease liabilities
April 1, 2025				
Cash flows	-	-	848.93	-
New leases	-	-	-	
Other	-	68.58	-	6.00
March 31, 2026	**-**	**68.58**	**848.93**	**6.00**

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current		Non-current	
	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Borrowings	Lease liabilities
April 1, 2024	-	-	-	-
Cash flows	58.65	-	786.25	-
New leases	-	-	-	185.79
Other	-	60.19	-	-111.21
March 31, 2025	**58.65**	**60.19**	**786.25**	**74.58**

29 Revenue from contract with customer

Disaggregated revenue information

Particulars	**For the Period ended March 31, 2026**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2025**
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products	3,190.95	2,717.23
Sale of services	107.59	116.21
Other operating revenues (scrap sales)	4.24	4.53
Total	**3,302.78**	**2,837.97**
(a) Disaggregated revenue information		
India	3,302.78	2,837.97
Outside India	-	-
	3,302.78	**2,837.97**
(b) Timing of revenue recognition		
Products transferred for a point in time	3,195.19	2,721.76
Services rendered over a point of time	107.59	116.21
	3,302.78	**2,837.97**
(c) Reconciliation of amount of revenue		
Revenue as per contracted price (including concession)	3,302.78	2,837.97
Adjustments		
Rebates	-	-
Others	-	-
Revenue from Operations	**3,302.78**	**2,837.97**

30 Earning per Share

Particulars	**For the Period ended March 31, 2026**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2025**
Earnings		
Profit attributable to equity holders	98.08	563.26
Shares		
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Add: Equity shares issued	-	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares	**10,000**	**10,000**
Basic earnings per share of par value Rs 10/-	980.80	5,632.60
Diluted earnings per share of par value Rs 10/-	980.80	5,632.60

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31 Taxes

Income tax expense:

The major components of income tax expense are:

Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	**For the Period ended March 31, 2026**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2025**
Current tax	58.16	202.04
Income tax relating to earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	1.20	2.62
Total income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**59.36**	**204.66**

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

Particulars	**For the Period ended March 31, 2026**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2025**
Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(0.78)	-

Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

Particulars	**For the Period ended March 31, 2026**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2025**
Profit before tax	157.44	767.92
Enacted tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expense	**39.62**	**193.29**
Permanent Difference		
Expenses disallowed under Income tax act, 1961	3.46	0.43
On account of prior period tax expense	-	-
On account of IND AS adjustments	15.78	10.97
Others	0.49	-
	19.73	**11.40**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	59.36	204.66
	59.36	**204.66**
Effective Income tax rate	**37.70%**	**26.65%**

Deferred tax relates to the following:	**Balance Sheet March 31, 2026**	**Balance Sheet March 31, 2025**
Deferred tax liabilities:	**11.46**	**6.77**
WDV differences of assets as per books and tax laws	11.46	6.77
Loan processing charges	-	
Deferred tax assets:	**(7.84)**	**(4.15)**
Provision for Gratuity and Compensated Absences	(1.61)	(0.48)
Provision for Expected credit loss	(4.34)	(2.22)
Net of right of use of asset and lease liability	(1.89)	(1.45)
Net deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	**3.62**	**2.62**
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets (continuing operations)	(7.84)	(4.15)
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Continuing operations	11.46	6.77
Deferred tax liabilities, net	**3.62**	**2.62**

32 Segment information

The Managing Director of the company has been identified as being the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). In the opinion of the management the company is only one operating segment i.e., is engaged in manufacturing and selling of heavy engineering equipments for the pharmaceutical industry sector. Hence, the same becomes the reportable segment for the Company. Accordingly, disclosure of segment information as prescribed in the Indian accounting standard 108 “Operating segments” is not applicable.

(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

33 Employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions were made to provident fund and employee state insurance in India for the employees of the Company as per the regulations. These contributions are made to registered funds administered by the Government of India. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any other constructive obligation.

	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Employers Contribution to Provident fund	3.60	2.72
Employers Contribution to Employee state insurance	0.74	0.50
	4.34	**3.23**

Defined Benefit Plan:

In accordance with applicable laws, the Company has a defined benefit plan which provides for gratuity payments (the “Gratuity Plan”) and covers certain categories of employees in India. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum gratuity payment to eligible employees at retirement or termination of their employment. The amount of the payment is based on the respective employee’s last drawn salary and the years of employment with the Company. Liabilities in respect of the Gratuity Plan are determined by an actuarial valuation and plan is unfunded.

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	1.84	1.37
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	0.09	
Past service cost	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in statement of profit or loss - (A)	**1.94**	**1.37**
Actuarial (gain) / loss on plan obligations	0.78	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income - (B	**0.78**	**-**
Total (A+B)	**2.72**	**1.37**

Current and Non current Portion

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	4.09	1.37
Less: Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability recognized in the balance sheet	**4.09**	**1.37**
Current portion of the above	0.34	0.01
Non-current portion of the above	3.75	1.36

Movement in Present Obligation of Defined Benefit

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	**1.37**	**-**
Expenses Recognised in statement of Profit & Loss		
Current service cost	1.84	1.37
Interest on defined obligations	0.09	-
Expenses Recognised in statement of OCI		
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	0.78	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to experience changes	-	-
Defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	**4.08**	**1.37**

Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.44%	6.86%
Salary Growth Rate	8.00%	8.00%

Sensitivity Analysis

Discount Rate,Salary Escalation Rate and Withdrawal Rate are significant actuarial assumptions. The change in the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation for a change of 100 Basis Points from the assumed assumption is given below:

Scenario	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Obligation	Percentage	Obligation	Percentage
Under Base Scenario	4.09	0.00%	1.37	-
Salary Escalation - Up by 1%	4.41	7.94%	1.51	0.10
Salary Escalation - Down by 1%	3.80	(7.15%)	1.25	-0.09
Withdrawal Rates - Up by 1%	4.00	(2.20%)	1.32	-0.04
Withdrawal Rates - Down by 1%	4.17	2.09%	1.43	0.04
Discount Rates - Up by 1%	3.81	(6.80%)	1.25	-0.09
Discount Rates - Down by 1%	4.40	7.70%	1.50	0.10
Mortality Rates - Up by 10%	4.09	0.00%	1.37	-
Mortality Rates - Down by 10%	4.09	0.00%	1.37	-

Expected Future cash outflows
The expected future cash outflows in respect of gratuity were as follows:

Expected future benefit payments	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Year 1	0.35	0.01
Year 2	0.31	0.01
Year 3	0.36	0.01
Year 4	0.50	0.22
Year 5	0.37	0.21
Year 6	0.81	0.18
Year 7	0.30	0.18
Year 8	0.30	0.12
Year 9	0.38	0.32
Year 10	0.27	0.09
Year 11 +	3.99	1.56

Compensated Absences
The Company provides for accumulation of compensated absences by certain categories of its employees. These employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized compensated absences and utilize them in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof as per the Company’s policy. The Company records a liability for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The total liability recorded by the Company towards this obligation was Rs.2.30 Lakhs as at March 31, 2026 (0.54 as at March 31, 2025).

34 Related party disclosures
List of related parties and nature of relationship

Related parties where control /Significant influence exists	Nature of Relationship
Standard Ebgineering Technology Limited (Formerly known as " Standard Glass Lining Technology Private Limited")	Holding company
S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Standard Flora Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Standard Engineering Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
CPK Engineers Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Universal Engineers	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Standard Group Of Companies Pvt Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Ranjith Reddy Bonagiri	Managing director
Prabhat Kumar Kulshershta	Director
Punna Rao Kudaravalli	Director
Krishnaveni Kandula	Director

CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited
CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Related parties disclosures
Related party transactions during the year

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Remuneration/Salary		
Ranjith Reddy Bonagiri	30.00	27.50
Rent Expense		
Prabhat Kumar Kulshershta	3.00	2.75
CPK Engineers Private Limited	54.00	49.50
Universal Engineers	15.00	13.75
Sales of goods		
S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	73.57	475.15
CPK Engineers Private Limited	0.56	979.08
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	89.50	-
Purchase of goods		
S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	-	121.21
CPK Engineers Private Limited	-	187.71
Receipt of Services		
CPK Engineers Private Limited	20.79	14.79
Prabhat Kumar Kulshershta	9.00	11.00
Standard Group Of Companies Pvt Ltd	8.03	-
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	0.08	-
S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	43.44	-
Rendering of services		
CPK Engineers Private Limited	1.65	13.17
Purchase of Business		
CPK Engineers Private Limited	-	1,048.35
Optionally Convertible Debentures Issued		
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	-	1,300.00
CPK Engineers Private Limited	-	300.00
Interest Expenses		
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	0.13	0.10
CPK Engineers Private Limited	0.03	1.85
Corporate guarantee taken from		
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	1,000.00	1,000.00

Outstanding balances as at year end

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payables		
Universal Engineers	1.13	1.13
Prabhat Kumar Kulshershta	1.13	1.27
Standard Group Of Companies Pvt Ltd	2.07	-
Receivables		
CPK Engineers Private Limited	45.29	100.99
S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	35.60	106.47
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	0.01	-
Interest Payable		
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	0.09	0.09
CPK Engineers Private Limited	1.66	1.66
Corporate guarantee taken from		
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	185.35	185.35

35 CIF value of Imports

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Import of goods	-	-

36 Financial instruments and fair value

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, as below, 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.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments as of March 31, 2026 and March 31 ,2025, respectively were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Total carrying value	Total fair value	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	213.21	213.21	139.30	139.30
Trade and other receivables	355.58	355.58	629.38	629.38
Other financial assets	22.96	22.96	10.55	10.55
Total	**591.75**	**591.75**	**779.23**	**779.23**
Liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	1,012.21	1,012.21	729.52	729.52
Borrowings	848.93	848.93	844.90	844.90
Lease liabilities	134.77	134.77	134.77	134.77
Other financial liabilities	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Total	**1,997.66**	**1,997.66**	**1,710.94**	**1,710.94**

There has been no transfers between levels during the year. The fair values of derivatives are based on derived mark-to-market values. The management has assessed that the carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed, reasonably approximate their fair values because these instruments have short-term maturities.

Borrowings are Indian currency long-term loans wherein interest rates are linked to benchmark rates (Marginal Cost of Lending Rates/Prime Lending Rates) of respective lenders. These benchmark rates are determined based on cost of funds of the lenders, as well as, market rates. The benchmark rates are periodically revised by the lenders to reflect prevalent market conditions. Accordingly, effective cost of debt for borrowings at any point of time is in line with the prevalent market rates. Due to these reasons, management is of the opinion that they can achieve refinancing, if required, at similar cost of debt, as current effective interest rates. Hence, the discounting rate for calculating the fair value of Borrowings has been taken in line with the current cost of debt.

37 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, security deposits and derivatives that are out of regular business operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's risk management is carried out by a treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

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

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, without considering impact of derivatives not designated as hedges, as follows:

	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
		INR lacs
	March 31, 2026	
INR	100.00	(10.72)
INR	(100.00)	10.72
	March 31, 2025	
INR	100.00	-0.08
INR	(100.00)	0.08

(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

ii. 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's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's foreign currency borrowings and trade payables. The Company does not have any derivative instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure at the end of the reporting date.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments if a counterparty default on its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises majorly from trade and other receivables. Other financial assets like security deposits and bank deposits are mostly with government authorities and scheduled banks and hence, the Company does not expect any credit risk with respect to these financial assets.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

Details of financial assets – not due, past due and impaired

None of the Company's cash equivalents, including term deposits with banks, were past due or impaired as of 31 March 2023. The Company's credit period for trade and other receivables payable by its customers generally ranges from 30 to 90 days.

The aging of trade and other receivables is given below:

Reconciliation of impairment of trade receivables and other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Impairment of Trade receivable		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Provision made during the year	8.45	8.81
Less: Reversal of earlier years provisions	-	-
Less: Bad debts written off from earlier years provisions	-	-
Balance at the end of the year*	**8.45**	**8.81**

(c) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements at all times. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium/long term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

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

Particulars	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026					
Non-current borrowings	62.68	-	-	786.25	848.93
Lease liabilities	68.58	6.00	-	-	74.58
Current borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,012.21	-	-	-	1,012.21
Other financial liabilities	1.75	-	-	-	1.75
Total	**1,145.21**	**6.00**	**-**	**786.25**	**1,937.46**
March 31, 2025					
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	786.25	-
Lease liabilities	60.19	74.58	-	-	-
Current borrowings	58.65	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	729.52	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	1.75	-	-	-	-
Total	**850.11**	**74.58**	**-**	**786.25**	**-**

(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

38 **Details of CSR expenditure**

Details of Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure in accordance with section 135 of the Act:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	8.26	-
ii) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	-	-
(iii) Total CSR obligation for the financial year	8.26	
iv) Amount of expenditure incurred		
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(b) On purposes other than (a) above (including advance paid against the ongoing projects)	8.26	-
v) Shortfall/(excess) at the end of the year ((iii)-(iv))	-	-
vi) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
vii) Reason for shortfall*	-	-

39 Ratio Analysis:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Variance (%)
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.10	1.87	12.39%
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.56	0.59	-5.97%
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service	Debt service	4.30	7.58	-43.20%
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.06	0.40	-83.70%
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	1.32	0.87	51.17%
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	9.29	4.51	105.99%
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.55	4.29	-40.69%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Working capital	2.56	2.50	2.24%
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	0.03	0.20	-85.04%
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.10	0.37	-73.22%

Note : All the ratios are calculated in terms of times

Explanations for Change in ratio by 25%

Debt Service Coverage ratio - the change is due to decrease in credit facilities outstanding as at balance sheet date.
Return on Equity ratio-the change due to decrease in profit after tax
Inventory Turnover ratio-the change due to increase in cost of goods slod
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio-the change due to decrease in trade receivables
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio- the change is due to decrease in Credit Purchases and increase in trade payable
Net Profit ratio-the change due to increase in cost of goods sold
Return on Capital Employed -the change due to increase in cost of goods sold

(All amounts are in INR Lakh except share data or unless otherwise stated)

40 Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company has not entered in to any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(viii) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(x) No Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the year.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group.

41 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. 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, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Borrowings	848.93	786.25
Lease liabilities	74.58	134.77
Current borrowing	-	58.65
Less: cash and cash equivalents	213.21	139.30
Net debt	**710.30**	**840.37**
Equity share capital	1.00	1.00
Other equity	1,518.10	1,420.60
Total capital	**1,519.10**	**1,421.60**
Capital and net debt	**2,229.40**	**2,261.97**
Gearing ratio	0.32	0.37

42 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Capital and other commitments		
(a) Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed (net of capital advances) on capital account and not provided for	-	-
(b) For commitments relating to lease arrangements	-	-
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the company not acknowledge as debts		
a) On account of suit by ex-employee	-	-
b) Bank Guarantee	126.70	93.48
c) Letter of Credits issued but not Accepted	-	-
d) towards demand for stamp duty by Collector,	-	-

43 Leases:

The Company has lease contracts for buildings. The leases generally have lease terms between 3 to 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Company is restricted from assigning and sub-leasing the leased assets. There lease contracts that include extension and termination options, which are further discussed below.

The Company also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Refer Note 4b for details of carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year. Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing borrowings) and the movements during the year:

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
At the beginning of the year	134.77	-
Additions	-	185.79
Accretion of interest	8.81	12.23
Payments	(69.00)	(63.25)
At the end of the year	**74.58**	**134.77**
Current	68.58	60.19
Non-current	6.00	74.58

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 35. The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	61.93	56.77
Interest expense on lease liabilities	8.81	12.23
Expense relating to short-term leases	5.54	2.75
Total amount recognized in the P&L account	**76.28**	**71.75**

The Company had total cash outflows for leases of INR 69.00 Lakhs (Previous year: Nil).
The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 8.19%, with maturity between 2026-27

Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases	5.54	2.75
Variable lease payments	-	-
Total Lease Payments not considered as Lease payments under Ind AS 116	**5.54**	**2.75**

44 During the Year ended March 31,2025, the Company has acquired the business of C.P.K. Engineers Private Limited on a slump sale basis vide Business Transfer agreement dated May 8, 2024 for consideration amounting to Rs. 1048.35 Lakhs on a going concern basis.

Details of Assets and liabilities acquired on a slump sale basis

Particulars	**Amount**
Assets	
Non Current assets	27.00
Current assets	821.99
Total	**848.99**
Liabilities	
Non Current liabilities	-
Current liabilities	800.64
Total	**800.64**
Net assets acquired	48.35

45 Previous period/year figures have been regrouped/re-classified wherever necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

For Sagar and Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003510S

B.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
Membership No:202352

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 13, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited
CIN:U28299TS2024PTC181024

Ranjith Reddy Bonagiri
Managing Director
DIN: 10118709

Kandula Krishna Veni
Director
DIN: 02260233