

ORIENTAL RUBBER INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED



Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)

Tel.: +91-20-66270800 Fax: 020- 66270846 Website: www.orientalrubber.com

CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

NOTICE OF THE SEVENTY SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

To,
The Members,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Seventy - Sixth Annual General Meeting of the members of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited will be held on Monday, the 29th day of September, 2025 at 4.30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at 20, Shravani Gardens, Viman Nagar, Pune 411014 for transaction of the following business, through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) in conformity with the regulatory provisions and Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

Item No. 1: Adoption of the Financial Statements, Auditors' Report and Directors' Report for FY 2024-2025

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modifications, the following resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION**:

“RESOLVED THAT the audited standalone and consolidated Financial Statements comprising of the Balance Sheets as at 31st March, 2025 and Statements of Profit & Loss and Cash Flow for the year ended on that date and the reports of the Auditors thereon and the report of the Board of Directors as circulated to the members along with the notice of the 76th Annual General Meeting and placed before this Meeting be and are hereby considered and adopted.”

SPECIAL BUSINESS

Item No. 2: Ratification of remuneration of Cost Auditor for FY 2024-2025

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modifications, the following resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION**:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, remuneration of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lacs only) plus reimbursement of actual out of pocket expenses incurred by him, as approved by the Board of Directors, payable to Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee, Cost Accountant, (Firm Registration No. 101727), for audit of the Cost Records of the Company as prescribed under the Companies (Cost

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Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, for the financial year 2024-2025 be and is hereby ratified and confirmed.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Directors of the Company be and are hereby severally authorised to do all acts, deeds and things and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution.”

Item No. 3: Ratification of remuneration of Cost Auditor for FY 2025-2026

To consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modifications, the following resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION**:

“**RESOLVED THAT** pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, remuneration of Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupees Two Lacs only) plus reimbursement of actual out of pocket expenses incurred by him, as approved by the Board of Directors, payable to Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee, Cost Accountant (Firm Registration No. 101727), for audit of the Cost Records of the Company as prescribed under the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, for the financial year 2025-2026 be and is hereby ratified and confirmed.

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Directors of the Company be and are hereby severally authorised to do all acts, deeds and things and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution.”

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-

Satish Kotian

Chairman of the Board of Directors

(DIN 06374939)

Flat No. E-1/401,

Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,

Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015

Place: Pune

Date: 4th September, 2025

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Notes:

1. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) vide its circulars dated 5th May 2020 read with circulars dated 8th April 2020, 13th April 2020, 25th September 2023 and 19th September 2024 (collectively referred to as the “MCA Circulars”) permitted convening the Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) through Video Conferencing (“VC”)/ Other Audio Video Means (“OAVM”). Accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) and the MCA Circulars, the 76th AGM of the Company is being held through VC/ OAVM.
2. **PURSUANT TO THE ACT AND THE RULES NOTIFIED UNDER THE ACT AND THE MCA CIRCULARS, AS APPLICABLE, THE FACILITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF PROXY/IES BY THE MEMBER IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR THE AGM HELD THROUGH VC/ OAVM. ACCORDINGLY, THE FACILITY FOR APPOINTMENT OF PROXY/IES FOR THIS 76TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (76TH AGM) IS NOT AVAILABLE TO THE MEMBERS AND THEREFORE, THE PROXY FORM IS NOT ANNEXED TO THIS NOTICE.**
3. Members attending this 76th AGM through VC/ OAVM shall only be counted for the purpose of quorum under Section 103 of the Act and the attendance of the members shall be reckoned accordingly. No separate attendance form is being enclosed with the notice.
4. The place of the 76th AGM for the statutory purposes shall be the registered office of the Company.
5. Notice of the 76th AGM dated 4th September, 2025 along with a copy of the Annual Report for financial year 2024-2025 is being sent only through electronic mode to those members whose e-mail address are registered with the Company. Members may note that the Notice dated 4th September, 2025 and Annual Report for the financial year 2024-2025 will also be available on the Company’s Website www.orientalrubber.com
6. As prescribed in the MCA Circulars and complying with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Chairman may decide to conduct a vote by show of hands and accordingly a member may exercise voting right by show of hands. If the demand for poll is made by any member pursuant to Section 109 of the Act, the members shall cast their vote on the resolution only by sending emails through the email address registered with the Company. The said emails shall only be sent to the Companies designated email address: secretarial@orientalrubber.com.
7. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, maintained under Section 170 of the Act and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act will be available digitally for inspection by members during the 76th AGM.

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8. Corporate shareholders are encouraged to attend the 76th AGM through VC by sending a scanned copy (PDF / JPG Format) of its Board resolution / Authorization, authorizing its representative to attend the AGM through VC/ OAVM on its behalf.
9. Since the 76th AGM will be held through VC/ OAVM, in accordance with the MCA Circulars, the route map of the meeting place is not attached to this Notice.
10. Instructions for attending the 76th AGM through VC/OAVM
 - a. The 76th AGM will be held through VC/ OAVM on Microsoft Team Platform. An invitation link will be provided before the AGM.
 - b. Members are requested to click on the link and join the meeting.
 - c. Members will be required to grant access to the web-cam to enable two-way video conferencing.
 - d. Members are advised to use stable Wi-Fi or LAN connection to participate at the 76th AGM through VC in a smooth manner. Participants may experience audio/video loss in case of fluctuation in their respective networks.
 - e. Members who need technical assistance before or during the 76th AGM, can contact Mr. Balravi Kulkarni on the following helpline number or email address for VC Participation: +917774002425 or email id: balravi.kulkarni@orientalrubber.com
 - f. The facility for joining the 76th AGM shall be opened 15 minutes before the time scheduled to start the 76th AGM and shall not be closed till the expiry of 15 minutes after such scheduled time. The proceedings of the AGM will be recorded by the Company.

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Explanatory Statement pursuant to section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013, annexed to the notice calling the 76th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Item No. 2

Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee, Cost Accountant, is the Cost Auditor of the Company for many years. For the FY 2024-2025, the Company received the letter of consent and the certificate dated 25th May, 2025 confirming his independence and arm's length relationship with the Company, eligibility and consent for his appointment as the Cost Auditor. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 23rd July, 2025 approved the reappointment of Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee as the Cost Auditor for the FY 2024-2025 and recommended remuneration of Rs. 2,00,000/- for the said year plus reimbursement of actual of pocket expenses incurred by him. The shareholders are requested to ratify the remuneration recommended by the Board of Directors and pass the requisite ordinary resolution.

None of the Directors and Key Management Personnel of the Company and their relatives, are directly or indirectly concerned or interested, in this resolution.

The eligibility and consent dated 25th May, 2025 received from Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee is available for inspection from now till the conclusion of the 76th Annual General Meeting at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out in Item no. 2 of the Notice to be passed as an Ordinary Resolution.

Item No. 3

Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee, Cost Accountant, is the Cost Auditor of the Company for many years. For the FY 2025-2026, the Company received the letter of consent and the certificate dated 18th June, 2025 confirming his independence and arm's length relationship with the Company, eligibility and consent for his appointment as the Cost Auditor. The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 23rd July, 2025 approved the reappointment of Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee as the Cost Auditor for the FY 2025-2026 and recommended remuneration of Rs. 2,00,000/- for the said year plus reimbursement of actual of pocket expenses incurred by him. The shareholders are requested to ratify the remuneration recommended by the Board of Directors and pass the requisite ordinary resolution.

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None of the Directors and Key Management Personnel of the Company and their relatives, are directly or indirectly concerned or interested, in this resolution.

The eligibility and consent dated 18th June, 2025 received from Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee is available for inspection from now till the conclusion of the 76th Annual General Meeting at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours.

The Board recommends the resolution as set out in Item no. 3 of the Notice to be passed as an Ordinary Resolution.

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-

Satish Kotian

Chairman of the Board of Directors

(DIN 06374939)

Flat No. E-1/401,

Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,

Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015

Place: Pune

Date: 4th September, 2025

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Board of Directors' Report
For the year ended March 31, 2025

To,
The Members,

Your Directors' have pleasure in presenting their 76th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company and the audited financial statements for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2025.

1. Financial results**(Rs. in Lakhs)**

	Current year 31.03.2025	Previous year 31.03.2024
Revenue from operations	70666.48	82578.08
Operating expenditure	63300.24	68454.49
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	7366.24	14123.59
Other Income	1532.90	658.72
Finance Cost	461.50	1192.06
Depreciation and amortization expense	641.35	630.09
Profit before tax	7796.29	12960.16
Tax expenses	2299.78	3356.77
Amount available for appropriations	5496.51	9603.39
Surplus carried to Profit & Loss Account	5496.51	9603.39

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The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS). Please refer sub-note 2.1 'Basis of preparation' of note 2 'Significant Accounting Policies' of the Notes to the Standalone IndAS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

2. State of affairs:

The turnover for the year 2024-2025 declined partly due to geo political events, including elections in the Company's key markets and because of internal events in the Company, which resulted in lower sales than were possible.

During the year, Mr. Vikram Makar, Managing Director (since deceased), had filed a suit before the Hon'ble NCLT Mumbai Bench. The suit is pending.

While the health of the company has improved on an overall basis and the company continued to record reasonably good profitability, the loss of business and the factors attendant thereto caused lower profitability as compared to the previous year 2023-2024.

3. Outlook for the current year:

The Current Financial Year 2025-2026 started with a comfortable order book. The Company has achieved a growth of 21% till 31st August, 2025 as compared to the turnover of the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Company has a diversified product portfolio with a presence in several markets. Domestic demand has been quite robust and this momentum is likely to endure in view of the continued growth in the core and industrial sectors. The U.S.A. is an important market for the Company and the management is actively reviewing the recent developments related to the tariffs being imposed by them. If necessary, the Company will modify its business plans to mitigate the potential effect on the company's sales to a particular market.

4. Subsidiaries and consolidation:

The Company has two subsidiaries. One subsidiary is operating in Mauritius, namely, Innovention International, Mauritius (“Innovention”) and the other is step down subsidiary operating in the Republic of South Africa (“RSA”) namely Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd. (“ORSA”). Innovention is a Special Purpose Vehicle for investment and ORSA is in manufacturing of Conveyor Belts and their accessories. Innovention and ORSA follow IFRS convention of accounting. The previous financial year of both Innovention and ORSA ended on 31st March, 2025. The business of ORSA complements business of the Company. Since the company is well established with the leading corporate customers, the management expects for reasonably good growth in the coming years.

Innovention recorded an income of Rs. 212.91 Lakhs and profit of Rs. 200.82 Lakhs whereas ORSA recorded an income of Rs. 12421.08 Lakhs and Profit of Rs.262.90 Lakhs for the year under report.

No company had become or ceased to be Company’s subsidiary, joint venture or associate during the year under Report.

This Annual Report contains the standalone and consolidated financial statements and reports of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited. The statement containing salient features of the financial statement of the Company’s subsidiaries, as per the first proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 129, is given in **Form AOC-1** attached to this Report as **Annexure 1** and is also in compliance with the requirements of Rule 8 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

5. ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92(3) and Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has placed a copy of the Annual Return filed with ROC, on its website at www.orientalrubber.com. By virtue of amendment to Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to provide extract of Annual Return (Form MGT-9) as part of the Board of Directors’ report.

6. NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the financial year 2024-2025, four (4) board meetings were held on the following dates. Board meeting held on 8th March, 2025 was adjourned for 6 times and finally concluded on 5th June, 2025:

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Sr. No	Dates on which Board Meetings were held	Total Strength of the Board	No. of Directors present
1.	6 th July, 2024	4	4
2.	26 th October, 2024	4	4
3.	31 st December, 2024	4	3
4.	8 th March, 2025	4	4
5.	10 th March, 2025 (adjourned meeting)	4	4
6.	12 th March, 2025 (adjourned meeting)	4	4
7.	26 th April, 2025 (adjourned meeting)	4	4
8.	3 rd May, 2025 (adjourned meeting)	4	4
9.	24 th May, 2025 (adjourned meeting)	4	4
10.	5 th June, 2025 (adjourned meeting)	4	3

7. COMPLIANCE OF SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company complies with the applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

8. DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Directors state that:

- In the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and no material departures had been made from the same;
- The Directors had selected appropriate accounting policies and applied them consistently, and made judgments and estimates that were reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025 and of profit and loss of the Company for that period;

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- c) Proper and sufficient care had been taken for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) the Directors had prepared the accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025 on a going concern basis;
- e) the Company is not a listed entity,
- f) the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively except for the Auditors' observations/ mentions and Board's explanation or comments thereto, enclosed as **Part I & II of Annexure 5** to this Report.

9. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEE OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The Company has not given any loan, guarantee or security to persons covered under section 185 nor given any security covered under section 186 of the Act.

10. DEPOSITS:

During the year under Report, your Company did not accept any deposit from the public or other eligible entities.

11. PARTICULARS OF THE CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company has entered into transactions with the related parties during the financial year 2024-25, which were on arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. The details of transactions have been disclosed in **Form AOC 2** attached herewith as "**Annexure 2**".

12. DIVIDEND

The Directors do not recommend any dividend in view of conserving the resources of the Company to deal with the challenging business environment.

13. TRANSFER TO RESERVE

It is not proposed to transfer any amount to any Reserve(s).

14. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS, IF ANY, AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There are no material changes and commitments adversely affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of this Report except as stated below:

After closure of the Financial Year 2024-2025, the Lead Bank vide its letter dated 21st May, 2025 has informed the Company of the assessment of the fund based working capital limits at the existing level of Rs. 210 Crores and non-fund based capital limits at the existing level of Rs 169.50 Crores for the Consortium. However, the Lead Bank, inter alia, has also informed of reduction in its existing limits by about 50% as detailed in the sanction letter. Another bank in the Consortium has followed the suit by restricting its banking limits by a similar percentage.

The Company did engage with these Banks for restoration of the full banking limits and concessions. Thereafter, the Banks have held a Consortium Meeting today (4th September, 2025) and have in-principle agreed to the Company's above requests which may be granted with due approvals.

15. CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY:

There was no change in the nature of business of the Company during the year under Report.

16. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO

Details as per **Annexure 3**

17. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has the Risk Management policy to identify and evaluate business risk and opportunities. This framework seeks to create transparency, minimize adverse impact on the business objectives and enhance the Company's competitive advantage. In the opinion of the Board, currently there is no perceivable risk which may threaten the existence of the Company.

18. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

There is adequate internal financial control procedure commensurate with size of the Company and the nature of its business.

19. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

Pursuant to Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the average net profit of the Company for the last three financial years is Rs. 10096.10 Lakhs. The prescribed two percent of the aforesaid amount comes to Rs. 201.53 Lakhs to be spent on CSR activities during the year, which though allocated to the on-going project, remained unspent. The Company deposited an amount of Rs. 201.77 Lakhs (net) into the "Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account" on 9th April 2025. In addition, the unspent amount carried forward from the earlier year is Rs. 143.59 Lakhs. The total amount allocated to the on-going project but remaining unspent (Rs. 345.12 Lakhs) will be spent during the course of permissible time.

The Report on CSR activities as required under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is annexed as **Annexure 4** and forms integral part of this Report. The CSR policy, Constitution of CSR Committee and the projects approved by the Board of Directors have been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.orientalrubber.com.

20. DETAILS OF APPOINTMENT AND RESIGNATION OF DIRECTORS

None of the Directors of the Company are liable to retire by rotation.

The Directors inform the Members of the untimely and sad demise of Mr. Vikram Makar, Managing Director of the Company on 5th July, 2025. The Directors pay their respects to (late) Mr. Vikram Makar and regret his sad, tragic and sudden demise. The Directors place on record their sincere appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by (late)

SEAL

Mr. Vikram Makar, to the Company during his tenure in various capacities from 1st June, 1987 till 5th July, 2025 and his contribution to the growth and progress of the Company.

The Company is not required to appoint any Key Managerial Personnel during the year under Report.

21. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations.

22. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The provisions of Section 197 of the Act read with rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 as amended, are not applicable to the Company being a non-listed entity.

23. VIGIL MECHANISM

In reference to the requirements of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has framed a policy for vigil mechanism/ whistle blower policy ("the VM/WB policy") to deal with the instances of frauds and mismanagement. There are seventeen sections of the VM/WB policy. The VM/WB policy defines objectives, states guiding principles, lays down the scope, contains procedure for receipt and disposal of disclosures, provides for investigation, decision making and reporting, protection etc.

24. STATUTORY AUDITORS:

M/s. ANRK & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Pune, (Firm Registration No. W-100001), Chartered Accountants, Pune were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of five consecutive years from FY 2022-2023 to FY 2026-2027 at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members held on 29th September, 2022. The Auditors have confirmed their eligibility to continue as the Auditors of the Company.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer, except for certain reservation and mentions, made by the Auditors in their report for the year under review. These reservation and mentions are explained or commented upon in **Part I of Annexure 5** to this Report and form a part thereof.

25. SECRETARIAL AUDITORS

M/s. Bokil Punde & Associates, Practicing Company Secretaries, Pune (Firm Registration No. P2013MH032300) were appointed as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company for the FY 2024-2025, pursuant to the provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 is enclosed as **Annexure 5** to this Report.

There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer, except for certain observations, made by the Secretarial Auditors in their report for the year under review. These observations are explained or commented upon in **Part II of Annexure 5** to this Report and form a part thereof.

26. COST AUDIT:

Your Company maintained cost records for the FY 2024-2025 in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. The cost accounting records have been audited by Mr. Vivekbrata Mukherjee, Cost Accountant, who was appointed as the Cost Auditor of the Company for the FY 2024-2025.

27. FRAUD

No fraud by the Company or on the Company was noticed or reported during the year, by the Auditors.

28. DISCLOSURE UNDER THE MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961:

The Company has complied with the provisions of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, and provides all eligible female employees with maternity leave and related benefits as per the statutory requirements.

29. OBLIGATION OF COMPANY UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMAN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

In terms of provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Woman at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company policy is in place to prevent Sexual Harassment of woman at workplace. The Company has complied with the provisions

relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the said Act. During the year under review, no cases were filed pursuant to the sexual Harassment of Woman at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressed) Act, 2013.

30. DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 (31 OF 2016) DURING THE YEAR ALONG WITH THEIR STATUS AS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The Company has not made any application and there are no proceedings pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

31. DETAILS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMOUNT OF THE VALUATION DONE AT THE TIME OF ONE TIME SETTLEMENT AND THE VALUATION DONE WHILE TAKING LOAN FROM THE BANKS OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ALONG WITH THE REASONS THEREOF

There was no instance of making one time settlement with any Banks or Financial Institutions with respect to any loan. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of any loan availed from any Bank / Financial Institution

32. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors sincerely acknowledge contribution of the banks, financial institutions, government bodies and other authorities and stakeholders.

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-
Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,
Kalyani Nagar
Pune 411014

Place: Pune
Date: 4th September, 2025

sd/-
Satish Kotian
Chairman of the Board of Directors
DIN: 06374939
Add: Flat No. E-1/401,
Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,
Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015

Place: Pune
Date: 4th September, 2025

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Annexure 1**Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited****Form AOC I**

Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries
Part A : Subsidiaries

1	Name of subsidiary	Innovention International, Mauritius	Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd.
2	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
3	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	USD	ZAR
4	Share capital	30,001	2,793,174
5	Reserves & surplus	(1,508,442)	44,332,910
6	Total assets	4,422,658	310,229,557
7	Total liabilities	4,422,658	310,229,557
8	Investments	795,264	--
9	Turnover	249,636	266,546,885
10	Profit before taxation	235,455	5,641,723
11	Provision for taxation	--	1,467,007
12	Profit after taxation	235,455	4,174,716
13	Proposed Dividend	--	--
14	% of shareholding	--	--

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CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875 EMAIL ID: info@orientalrubber.com

- 1 Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations – Nil
- 2 Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year – Nil

Part B : Associates & Joint Ventures

The company does not have any associate company or joint venture company as on 31.03.2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar

Managing Director

DIN: 00020253

Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,

Kalyani Nagar

Pune411014

Place: Pune

Date: 4th September, 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian

Chairman of the Board of Directors

DIN: 06374939

Add: Flat No. E-1/401,

Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,

Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015

Place: Pune

Date: 4th September, 2025

SEAL

Annexure 2**FORM NO.AOC-2**

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis

a.	Name(s) of the related Party and nature of Relationship	Nil
b.	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transactions	Nil
c.	Duration of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	Nil
d.	Salient Terms of the Contracts or Arrangements Or Transactions Including The value, if any	Nil
e.	Justification for Entering into such Contracts or Arrangements or Transactions	Nil
f.	Date(s) of approval by the Board	Nil
g.	Amount paid as Advance, if Any	Nil
h.	Date on which the Special resolution Was passed in General Meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	Nil

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Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions at arm's length basis

Name(s) of the related Party and nature of Relationship	Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd. (Step down subsidiary)
Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	(a) sale, purchase or supply of goods or materials; and (b) availing or rendering of any services
Duration of Contracts/ Arrangements/ Transactions	On ongoing basis from April 1, 2024
Salient Terms of the Contracts or Arrangements Or Transactions Including The value, if any	(a) sale, purchase or supply of goods or materials; and (b) availing or rendering of any services, of the total value not exceeding Rs. 50 Crores for all such transactions taken together, which may be undertaken during the period 1 st April, 2024 to 31 st March, 2025 with M/s. Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty. Ltd., the subsidiary company, on an ongoing basis and in the ordinary course of business.”
Date(s) of approval by the Board	26/06/2023
Amount paid as Advance, if Any	Nil

**For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-

Vishal Makar

Managing Director

DIN: 00020253

Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,
Kalyani Nagar
Pune 411014

Place: Pune

Date: 4th September, 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian

Chairman of the Board of Directors

DIN: 06374939

Add: Flat No. E-1/401,
Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,
Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015

Place: Pune

Date: 4th September, 2025

SEAL

Annexure 3

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO-

A) Conservation of energy:

I) Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:

The Company is making continuous efforts on ongoing basis for conservation of energy by adopting innovative measures to reduce wastage and optimize consumption. Some of the specific measures undertaken by the Company in this direction at its Plants located at Karandi and Koregaon Bhima are as under:

- Modification of the mill speed by replacement of motor
- Modification in 75 " calendar TCU water cooling line- directly connected to cooling tower return, removed circulating pump of 7 kw
- Replacement VFD drive in place of Dyna speed for Belt building machine
- Daily monitoring & taking action for improving power factor
- Using of STP/ETP water instead of using open well water.
- 950 kva transformer modification to OLTC units

II) The capital investment on energy conservation equipment's; Nil

B) Technology Absorption:

The Company did not buy technology during FY 2024-2025. Technological development takes place on an ongoing basis within the Company.

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C) Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo:

Export revenue constituted 58% of the total revenue in the financial year 2024-2025 (52%) for the financial year 2023-2024)

In Rs. Lakhs

Foreign exchange used and earned		2024-25	2023-24
A	Foreign exchange earnings	41168.19	46827.21
B	CIF value of imports	17281.74	20537.78
C	Expenditure in foreign currency	1529.69	1624.02

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Annexure 4

Annexure : 4 - CSR Annual Report for FY 2024-2025								
Annual Report on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities for year ended 31st March 2025								
1	A brief outline CSR, Policy of the Company	CSR activities include activities undertaken by the Company itself or through any agency or under partnership with any one or in any other manner which has an objective of socio-economic betterment of the society in any sphere while integrating them with the business objectives. Your Company's focus areas under CSR are promotion of education including enhancing vocation skills, rural development, promoting health care and undertaking other activities as approved by the CSR Committee within the ambit of CSR Rules as amended from time to time. The Company engages with credible institutions and foundations to leverage upon their expertise, networks and relationships in implementing the CSR initiatives.						
2	Composition of the CSR Committee.	Sr. No		Name of Director	Designation/ Nature of Directorship	Number of meetings of CSR Committee held during the year	Number of Meetings of CSR Committee attended during the year	
		1		Mr. Vikram Makar	Managing Director	1	1	
		2		Mr. Vishal Makar	Managing Director	1	1	
		3		Mr. Satish Kotian	Director	1	1	
3	Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company	www.orientalrubber.com						
4	Provide the executive summary along with weblink of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8, if applicable.	Not Applicable						
5								
a	Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	1,009,610,391						
b	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	20,192,208						
c	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years.	0						
d	Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	0						
e	Total CSR obligation for the financial year (b+c-d)	20,192,208						
6								
a	Amount spent on CSR Projects (both Ongoing Project and other than Ongoing Project)	-						
b	Amount spent in Administrative Overheads	-						
c	Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable	-						
d	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (a+b+c) *	-						
* Note 1: The company has allocated the entire CSR obligation for the FY 2024-2025 of Rs. 2,01,92,208/- to its on-going project for Promotion of education and will be spent in the due course of 3 years.								

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e	CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:							
		Amount Unspent (in Rs.)						
Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year. (in Rs.)		Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6).		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5).				
		Amount	Date of Transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of Transfer		
		-	20,176,796	09/04/2025	-	-		
Note 2: The amount transferred to Unspent CSR amount is net of the excess balance carried in the said account.								
f	Excess amount for set off, if any							
Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)						
1	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	20,192,208						
2	Total amount spent for the Financial Year (from the above)	-						
3	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	-						
4	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	-						
5	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	-						
7	Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:							
Sr. NO.	Preceding Financial Year.	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in Rs.)	Balance amount in Unspent CSR Account under Section 135(6) (in Rs.)	Amount spent in the Financial Year (in Rs.)	Amount transferred to a fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.		Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in Rs.)	Deficiency, if any
				Amount (in Rs.)		Date of transfer		
1	2023-2024	14,500,000	14,675,000	14,500,000	-	-	14,359,588	
2	2022-2023	9,250,000	14,675,000	11,625,000	-	-	14,341,851	
3	2021-2022	8,562,750	17,050,000	6,000,000	-	-	16,335,568	
8	Whether any capital assets have been created or acquired through CSR amount spent in the Financial Year: NO							
		If yes, enter the number of Capital assets created/ acquired NIL						
		Furnish the details relating to such assets(s) so created or acquired through CSR amount spent in the Financial Year:						
Sr. No.	Short particulars of the property or assets(s) (including complete address and location of the property)	Pincode of the property or asset(s)	Date of creation	Amount of CSR amount spent	Details of entity/ Authority/ beneficiary of the registered owner			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
					CSR Registration Number, if applicable	Name	Registered address	
Not Applicable								
(All the fields should be captured as appearing in the revenue record, falt no, house no, Municipal Office/ Municipal Corporation/ Gram panchayat are to be specified and also the area of the immovable property as well as boundaries)								

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ORIENTAL RUBBER INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED



Shravani Gardens, 20, Viman Nagar, Nagar Road, Pune-411014 (India)

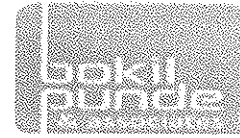
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9	Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5).	The Company had allocated funds to the on-going CSR projects. The unspent amount thereon would be spent during the due period.
For Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited		
sd/-		sd/-
Vishal Makar		Satish Kotian
Managing Director		Chairman of Board of Directors
DIN: 00020253		DIN: 06374939
Add: Cluster 1/13 & 14, Kumar City,		Add: Flat No. E-1/401,
Kalyani Nagar		Madhuban Classics, S 115/A/2,
Pune411014		Kalas, Vishranwadi, Pune 411015
Place: Pune		Place: Pune
Date: 4th September, 2025		Date: 4th September, 2025

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Bokil Punde & Associates
Company Secretaries
Multicon Square, Office No 301 to 306,
3rd Floor, Gulawani Maharaj Road, Opp. Suhrud Building,
Erandwane, Pune 411004.
Off: 80078549 | 9552529210



Company Secretaries

Form no. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule no.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN: U25199PN1949PTC006875
Shravani Gardens 20 Vimannagar Pune, 411014

We have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited (CIN U25199PN1949PTC006875)** (hereinafter called as "the Company"). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us with a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Part A

- I. Based on our verification of the **Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited** books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and produced before us and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on **31 March 2025**, generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance- mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter :
- II. We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31 March 2025 according to the provisions of:
 - (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
 - (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder; (*)

- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992; ('SEBI Act'); (*)
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; (*)
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; (*)
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018; (*)
 - (d) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 (*)
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020; (*)
 - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (*)
 - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021; (*) and
 - (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (*)
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015; (*)
- (vi) The Rubber Act, 1947 & The Rubber Rules, 1955

(*) The provisions of these Acts/ regulations / Guidelines were not applicable to the Company during the year under report.

III. We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (i) Secretarial Standards issued by 'The Institute of Company Secretaries of India and
- (ii) **Not Applicable:** The Listing agreements entered into by the Company with Stock Exchange(s); No such agreement is executed, since the Company is a non-listed and non-public entity;

Having regard to the compliance system prevailing in the company and on examination of the relevant documents and records in pursuance thereof and as confirmed by the Management of the company, no other law was applicable specifically to the company.

IV. During the year under review, the Company has generally complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:

1. Annual General Meeting (AGM) for the year ended 31.3.2024 was not held within the prescribed time limits as required under Section 96 of the Act. The AGM was held and concluded on 6 August 2025 and consequently Form AOC 4 XBRL and Form MGT 7 pertaining to F.Y. 2023-24, were not filed within prescribed time limit.
2. The Company has filed the application for obtaining International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) for its securities for dematerialization of its securities, however till 30 June 2025 the same was not received as required under Rule 9B of The Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014 and consequently the ISIN for Compulsorily Convertible Debentures was not filed.
3. The Company has not submitted below forms during the year under report
 - a) Form DPT 3 for the year ended 31.3.2024 as required under rule 16 of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014
 - b) Form CRA 4 for the period 2023-24 as required under Rule 6(6) of The Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014
 - c) Form CSR 2 for the Financial Year 2023-24 as required under Rule 12(1B) of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014
4. The Company has not implemented a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account. The Statutory Auditors have also mentioned this fact along with other details in their report for the year 2024-25.

5. The Company has not appointed Cost Auditors within the prescribed time limit as stated under the provision of Section 148 of the Act. Consequently Form CRA 2 was not filed in the F.Y. 2024-25. However, the appointment has been done in the F.Y. 2025-26 pertaining to F.Y. 2024-25.

6. The Cost Audit Report for the F.Y. 2023-24 was not received within the prescribed time limit and the same was also not filed within the prescribed time limit as stated under the Act.

V. We further report that;

1. The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors and Non-Executive Directors. The Company, being a private limited company, is not required to appoint an Independent Director. There were no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors of the company during the year under report.

2. Adequate notice is given to all Directors to schedule the Board meetings; agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least 7 days in advance, except in one case where the meeting was held at a shorter notice with the consent of majority of the Directors. A system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

3. Based on inspection of the minutes of the Board of Directors and its Committee, majority decision is carried through while the dissenting member's views are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

VI. We further report that there are systems and processes in the company generally commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines, however the same needs to be improved considering the discrepancies / delays reported under para no IV above and circulation of draft and signed minutes and date of entry, place of signing etc.

VII. During the year under report, there are no events / actions taken by the company having a major bearing on the company's affairs. We further report that during the audit period there are no event/ actions taken by the company having a major bearing on the company's affairs. As reported in the last year, certain shareholders of the Company have filed an application with Honorable National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) against other shareholders under section 241 and 242 of the Act. The Company and other directors of the Company have also been made a party to the suit. The case has been in currency in the year under consideration too. In view of this the outcome and impact thereof cannot be stated.

Part B

This forms part of our Secretarial Audit Report

1. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company, and our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the practices and processes we followed, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company as it is a part of financial audit.
4. Wherever required, we have obtained the Management Representation Letter about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events, etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations and standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company

Place: Pune

Date: 4-September-2025

Signature: SD/-

Vishwas Bokil

Company Secretary

Partner

Bokil Punde & Associates

C.P. No: 3449

FCS: 5756

UDIN F005756G001175201

Peer review no.: P2013MH032300

Annexure 5

Part I

Explanations or Comments by Board of Directors to the Financial Auditors' reservation and mentions.

- a) Referring to the mention by the Auditors in their report at point no. ii(b) of the Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report, the Directors state that the periodical statements are required to be submitted to the Banks by the 15th of every calendar month. For submission, the Company extracts the balances of various accounts from the books of accounts as of the end of the previous calendar month, groups and reports them to the Banks. We invite attention to Note 47(e) of the Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 where the year-end differences between the bank-reported and audited figures have been detailed. The differences are mainly attributable to the audit procedures followed by the Auditors, necessitating regrouping and re-statement of the amounts.
- b) Referring to the reservation of Auditors in their report at point no. 2(A)(g) and 2(B)(vi)(a) (b) (c) of the Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (Standalone) and point no. 1(A)(g) and 1(B)(vi) (a) (b) (c) of the report on audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements, the Directors state that the comments made by the Auditors are self-explanatory; however are an industry wide issue faced by many corporates. It is expected that the Regulators will address the corporate concerns soon.

Annexure 5

Part II

Explanation or comments by Board of Directors to the Secretarial Auditors' observations.

Attention is drawn to the Secretarial Auditors' Report in Form No. MR-3 for the financial year ended 31st March, 2024 which is reproduced earlier in this Part II of Annexure 5. There are "observations" by the Secretarial Auditors in their Report. Since the observations do not constitute either, qualifications, reservations, adverse remarks or disclaimers under section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, the same strictly do not merit explanation in the Directors' Report. Nevertheless, given the current situation the Board of Directors feels that these observations need to be explained and the correct position be on record.

Further to the explanation given in the Board of Directors' Report dated 4th September, 2025 for the FY 2024-2025, it is important to set out the backdrop, which is one of the important factors for the observations beings raised.

Given the differences between the two Managing Directors, Mr. Vikram Makar and Mr. Vishal Makar, one of the non-executive independent Directors did try to bring about a reconciliation between them but this attempt did not bear the desired results.

Thereafter, Mr Vikram Makar, Managing Director along with his shareholder-relative filed in April 2024, Petition No 54 of 2024 before the Hon'ble NCLT , Mumbai Bench against all the other Directors, other shareholders and the Company making allegations of oppression and mismanagement. During the pendency of the NCLT proceedings, the two major shareholders, who are also the Company's Managing Directors, has attempted a mediation process to resolve the differences, which not yei;d fruitful results

Detailed responses are given hereunder to each observation in the Secretarial Auditors' Report

- 1) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(1) the Directors state that the 75th Annual General Meeting (AGM) for the year ended 31.03.2024 could not be held on or before the due date on account of the on-going dispute between the shareholders of the Company (including the two Promoter Directors of the Company) which is pending before the Hon'ble NCLT. Thereafter, the said AGM was scheduled on 10th July, 2025; however, on account of the sad demise of Mr. Vikram Makar, one of the two Managing Directors, who was also a Promoter Director and a

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majority shareholder of the Company and upon the request of the wife of the deceased Managing Director and also pursuant to the submissions made before the Hon'ble NCLT, the 75th AGM was adjourned to 6th August, 2025. The said AGM was finally held and concluded on the said adjourned date and passed all requisite resolutions. Thereafter the Company has also filed the requisite Form AOC 4 XBRL and Form MGT 7 with MCA pertaining to the FY 2023-2024 as of the date of this Report.

- 2) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(2) the Directors state that the Company has filed the application for obtaining ISIN for dematerialization of its Equity shares with CDSL before the due date and the allotment of ISIN is awaited. The Company can file application for obtaining ISIN for dematerialization of its Compulsorily Convertible Debentures only after the ISIN for the Equity Shares is allotted, as informed to the Company.
- 3) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(3) the Directors state that in view of the circumstances explained earlier at para 1above, the Company has belatedly filed the Form DPT 3 for the year ended 31.03.2024 and Form CRA 4 for the period 2023-2024 with additional filing fees, as of the date of this Report. The Company is in process of filing of Form CSR 2 for the FY 2023-2024
- 4) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(4) the Directors state that the observation is addressed by the Directors at point b of the Part I of Annexure 5 above, in answering the similar observation by the Statutory Auditors.
- 5) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(5) the Directors state that in view of the circumstances stated earlier at para 1above, the Cost Auditor of FY 2024-2025 could not be appointed by the due date. However, the appointment was made at the Board Meeting held on 23rd July, 2025 and requisite Form CRA 2 was also filed.
- 6) Referring to the observation of the Secretarial Auditors in their report at point no IV(6) the Directors state that in view of the circumstances stated earlier at para 1above, there was a delay in obtaining the Cost Audit Report for the FY 2023-2024 and filing thereof.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Standalone Ind AS Financial statements together
with the Independent Auditors' Report for the
year ended 31 March 2025

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

**Standalone Ind AS Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 March 2025**

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Independent Auditors' Report

Standalone Balance Sheet

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

Standalone Statement of Changes in equity

Standalone Cash Flow Statement

Notes to the standalone financial statements

**Independent Auditors' Report
To the Members of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying the standalone Ind AS financial statements of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 43 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements which more fully explains that certain shareholders of the Company have filed an application with Hon' National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') against other shareholders under section 241 and section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company and other directors of the Company have also been made a party to the suit. The management believes that the outcome of the NCLT proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on these standalone Ind AS financial statements. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Other Information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's responsibility for the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

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

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - (c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Cash Flow Statement and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
 - (g) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 40 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (i) The management has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

(ii) The management has represented that to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on such audit procedures which we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

(a) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.

(b) The employee attendance software does not have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, to the extent the audit trail (edit log) recording feature was enabled, the Company has preserved the audit trail (edit log) as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

(C) Since the Company is a private limited company, provisions of section 197 is not applicable to the Company, accordingly matters to be included in Auditors' Report under section 197(16) are not applicable.

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNM3612



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 in Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment, by which all the Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of the assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of the immovable properties as disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements (other than those properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment, Right of Use assets or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for Holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) As explained to us, the inventory has been physically verified at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There were no cases where the discrepancies exceeded 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory which were noticed during the year.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in aggregate, exceeding five crore rupees from the banks on the basis of security of current assets. The periodical statements filed by the Company with such banks were not in agreement with books of accounts of the Company. Refer note 47(e) for details related to the deviations. The Company does not have any working capital limits sanctioned from financial institutions.
- (iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made investments in or provided guarantee or security to which the provisions of section 185 or section 186 of the Act apply. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Accordingly, the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules made there under relating to the acceptance of deposits are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost record under Section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of the products manufactured by the Company. We are of the opinion that prima facie, such accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Excise and Value Added Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2025, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs and other material statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute other than stated below:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Financial year	Amount (Rs.in Lakhs)	Amount paid (Rs. in lakhs) *	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2007-2008	19.06	-	Hon' Bombay High Court
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty	2014-2015	56.01	56.01	Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	2017-2018	4.99	4.99	Central Goods and Services Tax Appellate Authority
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	2019-2020	29.83	-	Central Goods and Services Tax Appellate Authority
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services tax	2021-2022	27.56	25.05	Central Goods and Services Tax Appellate Authority

*paid under protest

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions which were not recorded in the books of accounts as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

- (ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not availed any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the funds raised on short term basis were not utilized for long-term purposes.
- (e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary. The Company does not have any joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares or private placement of shares or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle-blower complaints during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act and the details, as required by the applicable accounting standards, have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS financial statements. The provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an adequate internal audit system that commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have reviewed the reports of the internal auditors for the period under audit, however we have not placed reliance on the work done by the internal auditor.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to register itself under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (also refer Note 47(f) to the standalone Ind AS financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (Continued)

- (xx) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount required to be transferred in accordance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of ongoing project the Company has transferred unspent amount to a special account, within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year in compliance with sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act.
- (xxi) The paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company.

For ANRK & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis

Partner

Membership Number: 107739

Place: Pune

Date: 4 September 2025

UDIN: 25107739BMRKNM3612



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) in Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-



Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNM3612

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

March 31, 2025
Rs. Lakhs

March 31, 2024
Rs. Lakhs

Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property plant and equipments and intangible assets			
(i) Property plant and equipments	4 (a)	8,103.21	8,399.13
(ii) Intangible assets	4 (b)	4.22	1.08
(iii) Capital work-in-progress	4 (c)	526.18	563.83
(iv) Right of use of assets	5	114.58	153.20
Financial assets			
(i) Investment in subsidiary	6	3,729.07	3,729.07
(ii) Other investments	6	-	343.62
(iii) Other financial assets	7	1,174.26	416.56
Income tax assets	33	297.96	-
Other non-current assets	8	801.06	244.75
		14,750.54	13,851.24
Current assets			
Inventories	9	13,305.99	13,569.59
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	27,900.61	35,835.15
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11	4,976.00	2,349.06
(iii) Other bank balances	11	1,483.64	821.23
(iv) Other financial assets	12	266.20	321.11
Other current assets	13	697.37	367.90
		48,629.81	53,264.04
TOTAL		63,380.35	67,115.28
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	14	372.75	372.75
Other equity	15	46,938.94	41,226.02
		47,311.69	41,598.77
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	540.49	1,011.06
(ii) Lease Liabilities	5	26.47	99.88
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	33	280.54	570.49
Long term provisions	17	375.53	318.83
Other long term liabilities	18	23.36	22.83
		1,246.39	2,023.09
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	3,001.84	13,503.32
(ii) Trade payables	20		
(a) dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		182.97	-
(b) dues to others		9,144.81	7,759.05
(iii) Lease liabilities	5	110.61	79.13
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	75.99	74.85
Current tax liabilities	33	-	116.91
Short-term provisions	22	133.10	116.60
Other current liabilities	23	2,172.95	1,843.56
		14,822.27	23,493.42
TOTAL		63,380.35	67,115.28

Summary of significant accounting policies 1 - 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements 3 - 48

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNM3612



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025



Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

		Year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. Lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. Lakhs
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	70,666.48	82,578.08
Other income	25	1,532.90	658.72
Total income		72,199.38	83,236.80
Expenses			
Cost of raw material and components consumed	26	43,160.22	47,725.23
Purchase of traded goods	27	67.36	138.40
Decrease in inventories of work in progress and finished goods	28	270.37	569.94
Employee benefits expense	29	6,332.49	5,759.71
Depreciation and amortisation	30	641.35	630.09
Finance costs	31	461.50	1,192.06
Other expenses	32	13,469.80	14,261.21
Total expenses		64,403.09	70,276.64
Profit before tax		7,796.29	12,960.16
Taxation	33		
Current tax		2,300.00	3,400.00
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(44.32)	35.13
Deferred tax charge		(260.34)	(78.36)
Total tax expenses		1,995.34	3,356.77
Profit for the year		5,800.95	9,603.39
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years			
- Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		(117.64)	(48.29)
- Income tax effect on above		29.61	12.15
		(88.03)	(36.14)
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years		-	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax)		(88.03)	(36.14)
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		5,712.92	9,567.25
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (nominal value of Rs. 10 each)	35	153.26	256.67
Diluted (nominal value of Rs. 10 each)		150.56	250.95
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements	3 - 48		

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNM3612



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025

**Amount
Rs. Lakhs**

A. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up

Particulars	Amount Rs. Lakhs
Balance as at 1 April 2023	372.75
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	372.75
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	372.75

B. Other equity

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instruments	General reserves	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2023	548.63	15,182.85	16,076.39	31,807.87
Profit for the year	-	-	9,603.39	9,603.39
Other comprehensive income :				
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	(36.14)	(36.14)
Less : Dividend paid	-	-	(149.10)	(149.10)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	548.63	15,182.85	25,494.54	41,226.02
Balance as at 1 April 2024	548.63	15,182.85	25,494.54	41,226.02
Profit for the year	-	-	5,800.95	5,800.95
Other comprehensive income :				
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	(88.03)	(88.03)
Less : Dividend paid	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	548.63	15,182.85	31,207.46	46,938.94

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements

3 - 48

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
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Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-

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Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 202



Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

March 31, 2025

March 31, 2024

Rs. Lakhs

Rs. Lakhs

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Profit before tax	7,796.29	12,960.16
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	641.35	630.09
Interest expenses	461.50	1,192.06
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (including expected credit loss)	1,211.33	486.28
Bad debts written off	5.25	187.15
Interest income on bank deposits	(116.35)	(71.49)
Interest income on unwinding of other financial assets	(2.12)	(1.97)
Profit on sale of assets (net)	-	(21.58)
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments (FVTPL)	(10.87)	(22.62)
Unrealised exchange gain	(247.17)	39.97
Operating profit before working capital changes	9,739.21	15,378.05

Movements in working capital

(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	6,965.13	(950.48)
Decrease in inventories	263.60	754.95
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(700.67)	(53.47)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(129.44)	882.57
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	1,568.73	(2,427.58)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(44.44)	46.98
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(0.06)	-
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	329.92	(1,463.85)

Cash generated from operations

Direct taxes paid	(2,670.55)	(3,982.35)
Net cash generated from operating activities	15,321.43	8,184.82

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress)	(224.20)	(531.59)
Proceeds from sale of assets	0.10	30.90
Proceeds from sale of investments in mutual fund	354.49	-
Increase in fixed deposits (net)	(1,418.75)	(12.96)
Interest received	116.35	71.49
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,172.01)	(442.16)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

(Repayment of) / proceeds from borrowings (net)	(10,972.05)	(5,391.69)
Payment of lease liabilities	(99.35)	(91.93)
Interest paid	(451.08)	(1,171.35)
Dividends paid	-	(82.00)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,522.48)	(6,736.97)

NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,626.94	1,005.69
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,349.06	1,343.37
	4,976.00	2,349.06

COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash on hand	2.90	3.56
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	706.27	2,200.37
- debit balance in cash credit account	2,731.98	123.73
- margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	1,534.85	21.40
	4,976.00	2,349.06

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone Ind AS financial statements

3 - 48

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP

Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis

Partner

Membership Number: 107739

Place : Pune

Date: 4 September 2025

UDIN: 25107739BMRKNM3612

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar

Managing Director

DIN: 00020253

Place: Pune

Date: 4 September 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian

Director

DIN: 06374939

Place: Pune

Date: 4 September 2025

1. Corporate Information

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited ("the Company") is a company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of fabric and steel cord reinforced conveyor belts, rubber sheets and other rubber moulded products. It caters to both domestic and international markets. The registered office of the Company is located at Shravani Gardens 20 Vimannagar, Pune, Maharashtra, India, 411014. The Company's CIN is U25199PN1949PTC006875.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements of the Company.

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on September 4, 2025.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- (i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- (ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The 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 non-current.



a) Current and non-current classification (continued)

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

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

b) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange difference that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each Balance Sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

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

c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received on sell of 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.

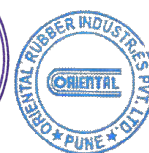
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

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

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

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

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



Fair value measurement (continued)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the 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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as unquoted financial assets, retirement benefits, etc. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

The management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 46)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 46)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares and mutual funds (note 6)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 46)

d) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The policy of recognizing the revenue is determined by the five-stage model proposed by Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers".

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on date of bill of lading for export sales and generally on delivery for domestic sales. The normal credit term offered ranges between 30 to 270 days upon delivery of goods.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effect of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

Export incentives

Income from export incentives are accounted for on export of goods if the entitlements can be estimated with reasonable assurance and conditions precedent to claim are fulfilled.

Sale of services

Revenue from sale of services is generally in nature of job work on a customer product normally takes 1 – 7 days for completion. Accordingly, revenue is recognized when products are dispatched to customers on which job work is completed. The normal credit period offered ranges between 30 to 60 days.



**d) Revenue (continued)****Interest income**

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected Cash Flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in "Other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Trade receivables

A 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). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Note 2.2 (q) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

f) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration in form of advance from customer (or an amount of consideration is due). If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made.

Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs the obligation as per the contract.

g) Investments in subsidiaries

The Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries at cost less accumulated impairment [Refer note 2.2 (q)].

h) Taxes**Current income tax**

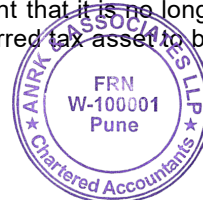
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates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

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 other comprehensive income ("OCI") or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be 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.



h) Taxes (continued)

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

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.

i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost, including taxes for which credit is not available, wherever applicable. All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalised. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

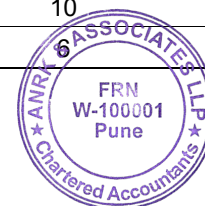
When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

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

The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives, the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. Depreciation for identified components is computed on straight line method/written down value method as elected by the management based on:

- useful lives determined based on internal technical evaluation,
- residual value of respective assets, which are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

Type of asset	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Building – factories	30
Plant and machineries (including electrical installations)	25
Plant and machineries – computers	3
Servers and network	6
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	



Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The Company, based on technical assessment made by a technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Freehold land is carried at cost.

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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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

j) 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 Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

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

Acquired intangible assets which comprise expenditure incurred on acquisition of user licenses for computer software's are amortised over the estimated useful life (say 3 years) on a straight-line basis. The useful life of intangible assets is reviewed by management at each Balance Sheet date.

k) Borrowing costs

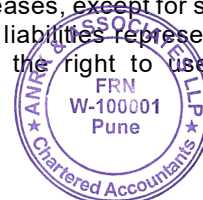
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which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

l) 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.

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



(i) Right of use assets

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

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 (n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

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

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, are recognized as expenses 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.

(iii) 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 low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Inventories

Cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials and components, stores and spares and loose tools are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Costs are determined on weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods are determined on a weighted average basis.

Scrap is valued at net realizable value after assessing the probability of realisation. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



n) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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 or countries in which the entity operates or for the market in which the asset is used.

Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually.

Impairment losses of continuing operations including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For the assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased.

If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation arising out of past event, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation arising out of a past event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.



o) Provisions and contingent liabilities (continued)

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

p) Post-employment and other employee benefits

Provident fund

The Company contributes regularly towards the provident fund of its employees to the Government administered pension fund which is a defined contribution scheme.

The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity and other long term benefits

The Company operates a defined benefits plan for its employee's viz. gratuity scheme and loyalty bonus scheme. Payment for present liability of future payment of gratuity and loyalty bonus is unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under these plans is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Actuarial valuation is carried out for the plan using the project unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet as asset / liability with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment
- The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

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

Privilege leave benefits

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.



q) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade or other receivables that result from transactions within scope of IND AS 115, 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.

Trade and other receivables arising as a result of transactions within scope of IND AS 115 are initially recorded at transaction price.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a timeframe 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 three categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through Profit or Loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other 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 instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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

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



Financial instruments (continued)

Equity investments (other than investments in subsidiaries)

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all equity investments not held for trading, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements.

Derecognition

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

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

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

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b) Financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115



Financial instruments (continued)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

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

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

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

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

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables including segregation of trade receivables on geographical basis. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

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

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

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





Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in 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.

Compound Financial Instruments

A compound financial instrument is a financial instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component, which are classified and measured separately at the time of initial recognition based on the substance of the contractual arrangement.

The fair value of the liability component is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (e.g., interest payments and principal repayment) at the prevailing market interest rate for a similar instrument without an equity component. The equity component is measured as the residual amount, being the total fair value of the compound instrument less the fair value of the liability component. The liability component is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method whereas the equity component is not remeasured but transferred to securities premium at the time of issue of equity shares of the Company on the date of maturity.

Derecognition

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

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.





q) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and cash credit facilities as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

r) Dividend to equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

a) Identifying contracts with customers

The management of the Company has exercised judgement to determine contract with customers for the purpose of Ind AS 115 and for identification of performance obligations and other associated terms.

b) Identifying performance obligation

The Company enters into contract with customers for goods and services. The Company determined that both the goods and services are capable of being distinct. The Company also determined that the promises to transfer these goods and services are distinct within the context of the contract.

c) Determination of timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

The Company concluded that revenue from sale of goods to be recognised at a point in time and revenue from sale of services to be recognised over a period of time. The Company has applied judgement in determining the point in time when the control of the goods are transferred based on the criteria mentioned in the standard read along with the contract with customers, applicable laws and considering the industry practices.

Estimates and assumptions

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

1) Impairment of non-financial assets (tangible and intangible)

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the 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 risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.



Estimates and assumptions (continued)

2) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, other defined benefit plan and other post-employment plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, expected returns on plan assets 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 mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, discount rate and return on planned assets are based on expected future inflation rates for India. Further details about defined benefit plans are given in note 36.

3) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Further, the Company also evaluates risk with respect to expected loss on account of loss in time value of money which is calculated using average cost of capital for relevant financial assets.

2.4 New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2025, MCA did not issue any accounting standards that were effective on April 1, 2025 that were applicable to the Company.





4 Property, plant and equipments and intangible assets

(a) Property, plant and equipments

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

	Land	Building	Plant and equipments	Electrical Installations	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Deemed cost								
As at April 01, 2023	148.61	1,099.10	7,745.07	59.25	34.28	55.47	109.25	9,251.03
Additions	-	-	157.59	15.08	0.74	7.69	75.74	256.84
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0.13	-	13.75	13.88
As at March 31, 2024	148.61	1,099.10	7,902.66	74.33	34.89	63.16	171.24	9,493.99
As at April 01, 2024	148.61	1,099.10	7,902.66	74.33	34.89	63.16	171.24	9,493.99
Additions	-	-	195.75	20.32	3.51	41.55	-	261.13
Disposals	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	0.41
As at March 31, 2025	148.61	1,099.10	8,098.41	94.24	38.40	104.71	171.24	9,754.71
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2023	-	100.63	380.05	15.90	5.42	20.59	28.68	551.27
Charge for the year	-	93.76	391.97	2.41	19.26	12.68	28.07	548.15
Disposals	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	4.49	4.56
As at March 31, 2024	-	194.39	772.02	18.31	24.61	33.27	52.26	1,094.86
As at April 01, 2024	-	194.39	772.02	18.31	24.61	33.27	52.26	1,094.86
Charge for the year	-	84.96	400.38	15.83	6.05	14.62	35.11	556.95
Disposals	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.31
As at March 31, 2025	-	279.35	1,172.40	33.83	30.66	47.89	87.37	1,651.50
Net Block								
As at March 31, 2025	148.61	819.75	6,926.01	60.41	7.74	56.82	83.87	8,103.21
As at March 31, 2024	148.61	904.71	7,130.64	56.02	10.28	29.89	118.98	8,399.13





4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(b) Intangible assets

	Computer softwares Rs. in Lakhs	Total Rs. in Lakhs
Deemed cost		
As at April 1, 2023	2.78	2.78
Additions	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	2.78	2.78
As at April 1, 2024	2.78	2.78
Additions	5.63	5.63
As at March 31, 2025	8.41	8.41
Amortisation		
As at April 01, 2023	0.40	0.40
Charge for the year	1.30	1.30
As at March 31, 2024	1.70	1.70
As at April 01, 2024	1.70	1.70
Charge for the year	2.49	2.49
As at March 31, 2025	4.19	4.19
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	4.22	4.22
As at March 31, 2024	1.08	1.08

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(c) Capital work-in-progress

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	563.83	289.08
Add: Additions during the year	181.93	448.85
Less: Assets capitalised during the year	(219.58)	(174.10)
Balance at the end of the year	526.18	563.83

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	4.10	271.30	221.75	29.03	526.18

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	290.09	221.89	22.82	29.03	563.83

*represents ongoing projects that are actively under development as at the end of respective financial year



5 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Company leases office spaces and warehousing spaces for its operations, the lease terms of which varies from 3 to 6 years.

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 116 - Leases**(a) Right-of-use assets**

Below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Buildings Rs. in Lakhs	Total Rs. in Lakhs
As at 1 April 2023	233.84	233.84
Depreciation	80.64	80.64
As at 31 March 2024	153.20	153.20
As at 1 April 2024	153.20	153.20
Additions	43.29	43.29
Depreciation	81.91	81.91
As at 31 March 2025	114.58	71.29

(b) Lease liabilities

Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	179.01	251.99
Additions	43.29	-
Interest accrued	14.13	18.95
Payments	99.35	91.93
Balance at the end of the year	137.08	179.01
Current	110.61	79.13
Non-current	26.47	99.88

Note :

(i) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.00% p.a (March 31, 2024: 9.00% p.a)

(ii) The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 128.01 lakhs (31 March 2024: Rs. 113.82 lakhs) inclusive of cash outflows attributable to short term and low value leases.

(c) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	81.91	80.64
Interest expense on lease liabilities	14.13	18.95
Expense relating to short-term and low value leases (refer note below)	28.66	21.89
Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	124.70	121.48

(d) Below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to leases liabilities recognised and outstanding at the end of the year :

Particulars	Within 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2025	153.74	-	153.74
March 31, 2024	205.22	-	205.22

Note: The Company has certain leases of various assets with lease terms less than 12 months and certain leases of office equipment of low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases which is recognised directly in Statement of Profit and Loss (included as a part of "Other expenses").





6 Non current investments

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Investment in subsidiary		
Innovation International, Mauritius		
15,302 (March 31, 2024 : 15,302) equity shares of USD 1 each fully paid up	6.13	6.13
57,25,000 (March 31, 2024: 57,25,000) redeemable preference shares of USD 1 each fully paid up	3,722.94	3,722.94
	3,729.07	3,729.07
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Nil (March 31, 2024: 29,40,083.43) of Union Medium Duration Fund *	-	343.62
	-	343.62

*Investments in Union Medium Duration Fund form part of margin money kept against letter of credits and bank guarantees sanctioned to the Company.

7 Other non-current financial assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Security deposits	85.63	84.27
Non current bank balances (refer note 11)	1,088.63	332.29
	1,174.26	416.56

8 Other non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Capital advances	37.50	37.50
Balances with government authorities	763.56	207.25
	801.06	244.75

9 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Raw materials and components	9,768.11	9,849.87
Work in progress	927.81	515.23
Finished goods	1,988.50	2,671.45
Stores, spares, packing materials and others	621.57	533.04
	13,305.99	13,569.59

10 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Unsecured		
Considered good	30,233.91	36,957.12
Doubtful	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	30,233.91	36,957.12
Less : Impairment allowance (including allowance for expected credit loss)		
Unsecured (considered good)	(2,333.30)	(1,121.97)
Doubtful	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	(2,333.30)	(1,121.97)
	27,900.61	35,835.15





10 Trade receivables (continued)

Trade receivables ageing schedule (on gross basis)

As of March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the 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	19,202.96	4,208.82	2,782.89	1,413.76	-	27,608.43
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19,202.96	4,208.82	2,782.89	1,413.76	-	27,608.43
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	-	-	1,580.01	1,045.47	-	2,625.48
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,580.01	1,045.47	-	2,625.48
	19,202.96	4,208.82	4,362.90	2,459.23	-	30,233.91

As of March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the 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	26,799.99	2,565.95	3,789.00	506.99	669.71	34,331.64
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26,799.99	2,565.95	3,789.00	506.99	669.71	34,331.64
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	1,269.54	310.47	1,045.47	-	-	2,625.48
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,269.54	310.47	1,045.47	-	-	2,625.48
	28,069.53	2,876.42	4,834.47	506.99	669.71	36,957.12

11 Cash and bank balances

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	2.90	3.56
Balance with banks:		
- on current accounts	706.27	2,200.37
- debit balance in cash credit account	2,731.98	123.73
- margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	1,534.85	21.40
	4,976.00	2,349.06
Other bank balances		
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	1,483.64	821.23
	1,483.64	821.23
Details of bank balances :		
Balance with banks available on demand	3,438.25	2,324.10
Margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	1,534.85	21.40
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	1,483.64	821.23
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity more than 12 months (refer note 7)	1,088.63	332.29
	7,545.37	3,499.02

Balances with bank given as security

Margin money deposits having carrying amount of Rs. 1,507.12 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs.1,174.92 Lakhs) are kept with the bank as margin for letter of credit and bank guarantee.

12 Other current financial assets

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Export incentive receivable	16.83	30.96
Retention money deposits	249.37	290.15
	266.20	321.11





13 Other current assets	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Prepaid expenses	119.00	95.64
Advance to suppliers	578.37	272.26
	<u>697.37</u>	<u>367.90</u>

14 Share capital	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. In Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
Authorised shares 50,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 50,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares 37,27,500 (March 31, 2024: 37,27,500) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	<u>372.75</u>	<u>372.75</u>
	<u>372.75</u>	<u>372.75</u>

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
Equity shares	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	37,27,500	372.75	37,27,500	372.75
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of year	<u>37,27,500</u>	<u>372.75</u>	<u>37,27,500</u>	<u>372.75</u>

(b) **Terms/rights attached to equity shares**
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) **Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates**
The Company does not have any holding/ ultimate holding company and accordingly, the disclosures are not applicable.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company				
Name of the shareholders	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%
	<u>37,26,474</u>		<u>37,26,474</u>	

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.

(e) The Board of Directors have not declared any interim dividend or recommended any final dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Interim dividend of Rs.4.00 per share).

(f) **Details of shareholdings of promoters**

For year ended March 31, 2025			
Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2025	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended March 31, 2025
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL

For year ended March 31, 2024			
Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2024	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended March 31, 2024
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL





15 Other equity	March 31, 2025 Rs. In Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. In Lakhs
Equity component of compound financial instruments [refer note 16(c)]		
Balance at the beginning of the year	548.63	548.63
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	548.63	548.63
General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,182.85	15,182.85
Add: Transfer from Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	15,182.85	15,182.85
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Retained earnings)		
Balance at the commencement of the year	25,494.54	16,076.39
Add: Net profit for the year	5,800.95	9,603.39
Add: Other comprehensive income		
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	(88.03)	(36.14)
	31,207.46	25,643.64
Less: Appropriations		
Transfer to General reserve	-	-
Equity dividend Rs.Nil per share (March 31, 2024: Rs.4.00 per share)	-	149.10
	-	149.10
Net surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	31,207.46	25,494.54
Total reserves and surplus	46,938.94	41,226.02

16 Long - term borrowings	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured		
Term loans		
- from bank [refer note (a)]	-	141.64
- from financial institution [refer note (a)]	117.03	345.10
Vehicle loans		
- from banks [refer note (b)]	27.07	54.99
	144.10	541.73
Unsecured		
Financial liability component of compulsory convertible debentures [refer note (c)]	396.39	469.33
	396.39	469.33
	540.49	1,011.06
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	144.10	541.73
Unsecured borrowings	396.39	469.33
Amounts disclosed under the head "Short term borrowing" (refer note 19)	400.95	491.07
	941.44	1,502.13

- (a) For term loans from banks and financial institutions in Indian rupees
- i) Term loans from Bajaj Finance Limited carries an interest rate of 9.45% p.a and is repayable in 9 to 22 equal monthly installments ranging from Rs.12.24 Lakhs to Rs.12.26 Lakhs. The term loans are secured by,
- i) an exclusive charge on specific movable assets purchased from the proceeds of the loans with a minimum fixed asset coverage ratio (FACR) of 1.4x.
- ii) Personal guarantees of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.
- (ii) Term loan from HDFC Bank carries interest rate of 8.00% p.a (1 Year MLCR + 70 bps) and is repayable in 7 equal monthly installments of Rs. 17.76 Lakhs.The term loan is secured by :
- i) Exclusive charge on assets financed under the loan
- ii) Land and building and plant & machinery situated at gat no. 519 and 521 to 525, Koregaon Bhima, Shirur, Pune.
- iii) Land and building and plant & machinery situated at gat no. 735 to 739, Karandi, Shirur, Pune.
- iv) Land situated at gat no. 1268/1 and 1268/2 at village Karandi, Shirur, Pune.
- v) Pari passu charge on raw material, stock in progress, stores, spares and books debts of both present and future.
- vi) Personal guarantees of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.





16 Long - term borrowings (continued)

(b) Vehicle loans from banks

Vehicle loans carry an interest rate ranging from 7.25% p.a to 9.00% p.a and are repayable in 4 - 32 equal monthly installments ranging from Rs. 0.11 lakhs to Rs. 0.59 lakhs. The vehicle loans are secured by a charge on the specific vehicles financed by the respective lenders.

(c) Compulsory convertible debentures

1,10,00,000 compulsory convertible debentures of Rs.10 each were issued during the financial year 2019-2020. The debentures are compulsory convertible into equity shares within a period of 10 years and carry an coupon rate of 10.25% p.a, which is subject to variation from time to time as mutually decided between the Company and the debenture holders. The Company has classified these debentures as compound financial instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109. Refer note 2.2(q) for accounting policies applied by the Company for accounting of Compulsory convertible debentures.

17 Long term provisions

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (refer note 36)	115.59	89.60
Gratuity (refer note 36)	259.94	229.23
	<u>375.53</u>	<u>318.83</u>

18 Other long-term liabilities

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Other advances	23.36	22.83
	<u>23.36</u>	<u>22.83</u>

19 Short-term borrowings

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured:		
Cash credit from banks [refer note (a) below]	818.99	44.71
Packing credit in foreign currency [refer note (a) below]	-	7,315.46
Preshipment credit in foreign currency [refer note (a) below]	-	2,561.34
Foreign usance bill discounting [refer note (b) below]	371.90	580.83
Working capital demand loans [refer note (c) below]	1,410.00	2,509.91
Current maturities of long-term borrowings [refer note 16]	400.95	491.07
	<u>3,001.84</u>	<u>13,503.32</u>

(a) Cash credit, Pre-shipment, Post shipment and Packing Credit facilities

- (i) Cash credit and packing credit in foreign currency from Union Bank of India are secured by hypothecation of inventories, stores, spares and trade receivables and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.
- (ii) Cash credit, Packing credit in foreign currency, Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency from HDFC Bank are secured by primary pari passu hypothecation charge on entire inventories, stores, spares and trade receivables. This is also secured by a second pari passu charge on:
- land and building and plant and machinery at Gat no. 519 and 521 to 525 at Koregao Bhima, Shirur.
 - land and building and plant and machinery at Gat no.735 to 739 at villiage karandi, Shirur.
 - land loacted at Gat no.1268/1 and 1268/2 at villiage Karandi, Shirur.
 - and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.
- (iii) Cash credit facilities are repayable on demand and carry an interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a. to 10.00% p.a.
- (iv) Packing credit and Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency are repayable on demand and carry an interest rate of SOFR plus spread ranging from 1.40% p.a. to 1.65% p.a. based on tenor of the facility.

(b) Foreign usance bill discounting

Foreign usance bill discounting facility from Union Bank of India carries an interest rate of SOFR plus spread ranging from 1.25% p.a. to 3.00% p.a. based on tenor of the facility and is secured by bills covering export sales and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(c) Working Capital demand loan

- (i) Working capital demand loan from Indusind Bank, HDFC Bank and HSBC Bank carries interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a. to 10.00% p.a. and are secured by first pari passu charge on current asset and second pari passu charge on immovable fixed asset of the Company situated at both its units at Shirur and Koregaon Bhima (Part of consortium) and personal guarantee of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.
- (ii) Working capital demand loan from Union Bank of India carries interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a. to 10.00% p.a. and is secured by hypothecation of raw material, work in progress, finished goods, stores, spares, book debts including hypothecation of stock meant for exports and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.





20 Trade payables

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises (MSME) (refer note 39)	182.97	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9,144.81	7,759.05
	9,327.78	7,759.05

Trade payable ageing schedule

As on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
- MSME	182.97	-	-	-	182.97
- Others	8,458.46	4.71	0.78	-	8,463.95
	8,641.43	4.71	0.78	-	8,646.92
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	680.86	-	-	-	680.86
	8,641.43	4.71	0.78	-	9,327.78

As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	7,193.11	27.76	5.66	-	7,226.53
	7,193.11	27.76	5.66	-	7,226.53
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	532.52	-	-	-	532.52
	7,193.11	27.76	5.66	-	7,759.05

* Unbilled dues represents provisions for expenses accounted for.

21 Other current financial liabilities

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Capital creditors	4.91	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	3.98	7.69
Derivate financial liabilities	-	0.06
Unclaimed dividend	67.10	67.10
	75.99	74.85

22 Short term provisions

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (refer note 36)	14.86	13.70
Gratuity (refer note 36)	118.24	102.90
	133.10	116.60

23 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Statutory dues	199.58	320.99
Employee related liabilities	1,394.29	704.30
Advance from customers	579.08	818.27
	2,172.95	1,843.56





24 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Sale of products		
- finished goods	70,182.32	81,905.16
- traded goods	189.05	550.12
Sale of services	79.52	15.67
Other operating revenue		
- Scrap sales	61.53	76.17
- Export incentives	154.06	30.96
Revenue from operations (net)	70,666.48	82,578.08

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers :

(a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

WD

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Revenue from operations	70,666.48	82,578.08
Less : Export incentives from government	(154.06)	(30.96)
Revenue from contract with customers	70,512.42	82,547.12
Add : Discounts allowed to customers	-	55.57
Add : Sales rejections/returns	735.86	153.01
Revenue as per contracted price	71,248.28	82,755.70

(b) Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
At point in time	70,666.48	82,578.08
	70,666.48	82,578.08

(c) Contract balances

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Trade receivables (gross)	30,233.91	36,957.12
Advance from customers	579.08	818.27
	30,812.99	37,775.39

25 Other income

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	116.35	71.49
- on unwinding of other financial assets	2.12	1.97
Exchange differences (net)	1,392.02	463.26
Profit on sale of assets (net)	-	21.58
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments ('FVTPL')	10.87	22.62
Miscellaneous income	11.54	77.80
	1,532.90	658.72

26 Cost of raw material and components consumed

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Inventory at the beginning of the year	9,849.87	9,835.85
Add: Purchases	43,078.46	47,739.25
	52,928.33	57,575.10
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	9,768.11	9,849.87
Cost of raw material and components consumed	43,160.22	47,725.23





27 Purchase of traded goods	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Traded goods	67.36	138.40
	67.36	138.40
28 Decrease in inventories of work in progress and finished goods	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Work in progress	515.23	778.08
Finished goods	2,671.45	2,978.54
	3,186.68	3,756.62
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Work in progress	927.81	515.23
Finished goods	1,988.50	2,671.45
	2,916.31	3,186.68
	270.37	569.94
29 Employee benefits expense	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Salaries, wages, bonus and commission	5,857.17	5,286.18
Contribution to provident and other funds	199.00	203.01
Superannuation expense	15.04	12.13
Gratuity expenses (refer note 36)	86.41	71.14
Staff welfare expenses	174.87	187.25
	6,332.49	5,759.71
30 Depreciation and amortisation	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	556.95	548.15
Amortisation of intangible assets	2.49	1.30
Depreciation of right of use assets	81.91	80.64
	641.35	630.09
31 Finance costs	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest on term loans	20.58	52.69
Interest on working capital facilities	385.24	1,071.56
Interest on lease liabilities	14.13	18.95
Interest on unwinding of financial liabilities		
- on compulsory convertible debentures	39.81	46.34
- on other financial liabilities	1.74	1.35
Interest on short fall in payment of income tax	-	1.17
	461.50	1,192.06





32 Other expenses

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Consumption of stores and spares	1,292.87	1,573.98
Consumption of packing materials	818.26	965.04
Power, fuel and water	2,721.64	2,965.38
Labour charges	1,132.60	991.89
Other manufacturing expenses	43.65	160.31
Freight and forwarding charges	3,525.12	3,836.90
Rent, rates and taxes	66.69	45.52
Insurance	84.49	90.20
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	102.84	365.24
- Others	206.76	156.45
Security charges	136.91	108.37
Travelling and conveyance	351.46	366.85
Other selling expenses	385.92	694.14
Communication costs	44.10	38.18
Business promotion and advertisement expenses	239.12	297.20
Legal and professional fees	295.45	200.26
Payment to auditors (refer note 34)	31.63	27.36
Bank charges	377.32	470.82
Expenditure incurred towards Corporate Social Responsibility('CSR') (refer note 41)	345.12	145.00
Provision for doubtful debts (including expected credit loss)	1,211.33	486.28
Bad debts written off	5.25	187.15
Miscellaneous expenses	51.27	88.69
	13,469.80	14,261.21

33 Income tax

(A) Statement of Profit and Loss

(i) Tax expenses on items recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Current tax	2,300.00	3,400.00
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(44.32)	35.13
Deferred tax	(260.34)	(78.36)
	1,995.34	3,356.77

(ii) Tax expenses on items recognised in Other Comprehensive income

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Tax on remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(29.61)	(12.15)
	(29.61)	(12.15)

(iii) Tax expenses on total comprehensive income

	1,965.73	3,344.62
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(B) Balance Sheet

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Income tax assets	(297.96)	-
Income tax liabilities	-	116.91
	(297.96)	116.91





33 Income tax (continued)

(C) Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant and equipments and Intangible assets	1,102.07	1,075.81
Right of use of assets	28.84	38.56
Transaction cost on long term borrowings	0.12	0.40
Fair value gain on investment in mutual funds	-	10.98
Others	0.81	1.25
Gross deferred tax liability	(A) 1,131.84	1,127.00
Deferred tax assets		
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	587.25	282.38
Expenditure allowed on payment basis	128.01	109.59
Lease liabilities	34.50	45.05
Compound financial instruments	99.76	118.12
Others	1.78	1.37
Gross deferred tax assets	(B) 851.30	556.51
Net deferred tax liabilities	C = (A) - (B) 280.54	570.49

(D) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate for respective year

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Accounting profit before tax	7,796.29	12,960.16
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	1,962.17	3,261.81
Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) :		
(i) Non deductible expenses	89.38	39.01
(ii) Changes in estimates related to prior years	(44.32)	35.13
(iii) Others	(11.89)	20.82
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	1,995.34	3,356.77

34 Payment to auditor's

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	20.00	17.00
Tax audit	5.00	5.00
Certifications and other taxation matters	6.05	5.07
Reimbursement of expenses	0.58	0.29
	31.63	27.36

35 Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

The following table reflects the computation of basic and diluted EPS in accordance with Ind AS 33 - Earnings per share

			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
			Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
A	Total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders	in Rs. Lakhs	5,712.92	9,567.25
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	Nos.	37,27,500	37,27,500
C	Adjusted earning for computation of diluted earning per share	in Rs. Lakhs	5,742.71	9,601.70
D	Weighted average number of potential equity shares outstanding during the year on account of complusory convertible debentures	Nos.	86,665	98,567
E	Weighted average number of equity shares (including diluting shares)	Nos.	38,14,165	38,26,067
F	Nominal value of each share	in Rs.	10.00	10.00
G	Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	in Rs.	153.26	256.67
H	Diluted Earnings per share (C/E)	in Rs.	150.56	250.95





36 Details of employee benefits as required by the IND AS 19 Employee benefits :

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes provident fund contributions and National Pension Scheme (NPS) contribution to defined contributions plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognised Rs. 195.05 lakhs (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 194.80 lakhs) for the above-mentioned contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

Defined benefit plans comprises of Post-employment benefits plan mainly gratuity and other long term employee benefits mainly comprising of compensated absences. These are measured at each Balance Sheet date based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using projected unit credit method. The breakup is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Gratuity :		
Non-current	259.94	229.23
Current	118.24	102.90
Total	378.18	332.13
Compensated absences :		
Non-current	115.59	89.60
Current	14.86	13.70
Total	130.45	103.30

(c) The gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan under which an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service is entitled to receive fifteen by twenty-six days salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, Other Comprehensive Income, the funded status and amounts recognised in Balance Sheet for the plan :

a) Statement showing changes in present value of obligation as at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	798.57	683.14
Current service cost	61.70	52.71
Interest cost	57.50	50.96
Benefits paid	(29.12)	(31.21)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	116.90	42.97
Present value of defined benefit obligation as on Balance Sheet date	1,005.55	798.57

(b) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Opening fair value of plan assets	466.44	436.04
Interest income	32.79	32.53
Contributions by employer	158.00	34.40
Benefits paid	(29.12)	(31.21)
Return on plan assets	(0.74)	(5.32)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	627.37	466.44

c) Analysis of defined benefit obligation :

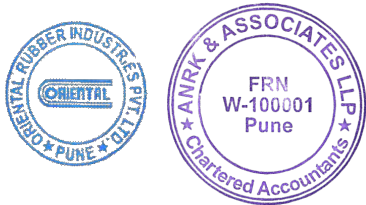
Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Defined benefit obligation	1,005.55	798.57
Fair value of plan assets	627.37	466.44
Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	(378.18)	(332.13)

d) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Current service cost	61.70	52.71
Interest cost (net of interest income from plan assets)	24.71	18.43
Gratuity expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	86.41	71.14

e) Expenses recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Actuarial losses / (gains)	116.90	42.97
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	0.74	5.32
Gratuity expense recognized in other comprehensive income	117.64	48.29





36 Details of employee benefits as required by the IND AS 19 Employee benefits (continued)

f) Actuarial assumptions			
Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
i) Discount Rate (%)	6.72%	7.20%	
ii) Salary Escalation (%)	10.00%	10.00%	
iii) Withdrawal Rate (%)	8.00%	8.00%	
iv) Retirement age (In years)	60	60	
v) Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	

g) Sensitivity analysis of present value of defined benefit obligation to 1% change in key assumptions				
Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Discount rate	(69.92)	80.16	(55.30)	63.37
Salary Escalation rate	(58.86)	63.47	51.22	(47.80)
Withdrawal rate	14.23	(12.71)	(8.84)	9.92

h) Expected cash flows			
Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs	
Year 1	90.62	66.60	
Year 2	73.97	73.61	
Year 3	88.41	59.90	
Year 4	76.35	71.15	
Year 5	102.52	61.92	
Year 6 - 10	467.21	405.51	
Year 11 - above	979.86	834.97	

37 Capital and other commitments

- (a) At March 31, 2025, the Company has a commitment for non-disposal of its investment in subsidiary Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd. Similar commitment was provided in past years.
- (b) At March 31, 2025, the Company has a commitment towards purchase of capital assets of Rs.13.23 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil).

38 Related party disclosures

Name of related parties and related party relationship	
Related parties where control exists	
Subsidiary	Innovention International,Mauritius
Step down subsidiary	Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd, South Africa
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and their relatives with whom transactions have taken place	Quadrant Property Management Services Private Limited Punvick Spaces LLP (formerly known as Punvick Spaces Private Limited) Quadrant Trades Private Limited
Managing Director	Vikram Makar Vishal Makar
Directors	Laxmidas V Merchant Satish Kotian
Relatives of Key managerial personnel	Kamlesh Makar Poonam Makar Meetashi Makar Avantika Makar





38 Related party disclosures (continued)

a. Transaction and closing balances : Related parties where control exists

	Sale of goods	Usance charges recovered	Purchase of traded goods and other charges	Amount receivable from related Parties	Amount payable to related parties
Step down subsidiary					
Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd					
March 31, 2025	521.96	-	7.05	5,571.99	-
March 31, 2024	3,049.73	25.91	-	8,612.79	-
Other entities					
Quadrant Trades Private Limited					
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	0.35
March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	0.35
Quadrant Property Management Services Private Limited					
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	1.39	-
March 31, 2024	-	-	-	1.39	-

b. Closing balance : Investment in subsidiary

	No. of shares	Face value in USD	Amount USD in Lakhs	Investments Rs. in Lakhs
Innovation International, Mauritius				
Equity shares				
March 31, 2025	15,302	\$ 1.00	0.15	6.13
March 31, 2024	15,302	\$ 1.00	0.15	6.13
Preference shares				
March 31, 2025	57,25,000	\$ 1.00	57.25	3,722.94
March 31, 2024	57,25,000	\$ 1.00	57.25	3,722.94

c. Transactions and closing balances : Key managerial personnel

	Salary and incentives	Rent	Dividend	Amount payable to related parties*
Vikram Makar				
March 31, 2025	691.50	3.00	-	142.19
March 31, 2024	691.50	3.00	74.53	120.92
Vishal Makar				
March 31, 2025	709.50	3.00	-	139.96
March 31, 2024	709.50	3.00	74.53	118.67

*excluding unclaimed dividend, if any

d. Transactions and closing balances : Relatives of key managerial personnel

	Salary	Rent	Dividend	Amount payable to the related parties*
Kamlesh Makar				
March 31, 2025	-	6.00	-	5.40
March 31, 2024	-	6.00	-	5.40
Poonam Makar				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	-	-	0.02	0.02
Meetashi Makar				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	-	-	0.02	-
Avantika Makar				
March 31, 2025	39.76	-	-	18.39
March 31, 2024	67.27	-	-	20.48

*excluding unclaimed dividend, if any





38 Related party disclosures (continued)

e. Transactions and closing balances : Key managerial personnel and relatives of key managerial personnel

	Coupon payments on compulsory convertible debentures	Amounts of compulsory convertible debentures subscribed
Vikram Makar		
March 31, 2025	56.35	549.85
March 31, 2024	56.35	549.85
Vishal Makar		
March 31, 2025	56.35	549.85
March 31, 2024	56.35	549.85
Poonam Makar		
March 31, 2025	0.02	0.15
March 31, 2024	0.02	0.15
Meetashi Makar		
March 31, 2025	0.02	0.15
March 31, 2024	0.02	0.15

39 Disclosure pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSME')

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
(a) The Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as below		
- Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	182.97	-
- Interest due on above balance	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payments made to 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 have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro and Small Enterprise 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 as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of Micro and Small Enterprises Developments Act, 2006.	-	-

40 Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
a. Income tax*	19.06	19.06
b. Customs**	56.01	56.01
c. Goods and services tax#	62.39	62.39

*Income tax comprise demand from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs.19.06 lakhs (March 31, 2024: 19.06 Lakhs) including interest. The tax demands have arisen as the tax authorities have disallowed the expense of late delivery charges for AY 2008-2009. The matter for the AY 2008-2009 is pending before the Hon' Bombay High Court. The Company and the income tax department is contesting the demands against each other and hence no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

**The customs department has issued order demanding payment of duty, interest and penalty under the Customs Act, 1962 in relation to import of machinery without payment of duty under notification no. 52/2003. The total amount of demand as per order is Rs. 56.01 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: 56.01 Lakhs). The Company is contesting the demand at Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellate Tribunal. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

#Goods and services tax comprises of various demands from the Goods and Services tax authorities amounting to Rs.62.39 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: 62.39 lakhs). The tax demands have arisen as the Goods and Services tax authorities have adjusted refund issued/input tax credit claimed by the Company in financial year 2017-2018, 2019-2020 and 2021-2022. The matter for each of the financial year is pending before the Central GST Appellate Authority and hence no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.





41 Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') Expenditure
As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company was required to spend Rs.201.53 lakhs (March 31, 2024: 145.18 lakhs) (based on 2% of average profit before tax of preceding 3 financial years), in pursuance to its Corporate Social Responsibility policy. The break-up of expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility activities is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
(A) Gross amount required to be spent at the beginning of the year	143.59	143.41
(B) Gross amount required to be spent during the year	201.53	145.18
(C) Amount spent during the year in cash on:		
(i) construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) on purposes other than (i) above	-	(145.00)
(D) Total amount unspent (shortfall at the end of the year) [A+B-C]	345.12	143.59
(E) Total of previous year shortfall included in (D) above	143.59	-

An amount of Rs. 345.12 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs. 143.59 lakhs) remained unspent as at end of the year due to phasewise implementation of CSR activities by the Company.

The Company undertakes promotion of educational activities in accordance with Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 through contributions to schools and/or trusts. Further, there were no related party transactions included in CSR expenditure.

42 Segment reporting
Reportable segments
The Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision-Maker who examine the Company's performance both from a product and geographic perspective. The Chief Operating Decision Maker has identified only one reportable segment of "Manufacturing and selling of fabric reinforced conveyor belts, rubber sheets and other rubber moulded products" for different sectors/industries. Hence the revenue, expenses, results, assets and liabilities disclosed in the financial statements of the Company are allocable to one segment.

Geographical information

(a) Revenues from operations:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	29,498.29	39,296.63
Outside India	41,168.19	43,281.45
	70,666.48	82,578.08

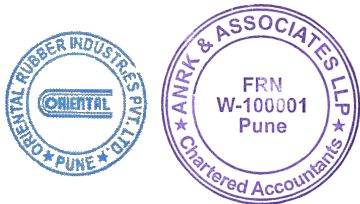
(b) Segment assets (trade receivables)

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	10,064.07	13,681.64
Outside India	20,169.84	23,275.48
	30,233.91	36,957.12

(c) Segment liabilities (trade payables)

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	7,556.30	6,508.13
Outside India (trade payables)	1,771.48	1,250.92
	9,327.78	7,759.05

43 Certain shareholders of the Company have filed an application with Hon' National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') against other shareholders under section 241 and section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company and other directors of the Company have also been made a party to the suit. The management believes that the outcome of the NCLT proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on these standalone Ind AS financial statements.





44 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of loans, borrowings, lease liabilities and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The management of the Company ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's risk objectives. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(A) Market risks

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

(i) Interest rate risks

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Below mentioned table provides a summary of financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk :

Particulars	March 31, 2025		
	Average	Balance	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	9.05%	545.05	15.39%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	6.90%	371.90	10.50%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	9.25%	2,228.99	62.92%

Particulars	March 31, 2024		
	Average interest rate	Balance Rs. in Lakhs	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	9.00%	1,032.80	7.12%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	6.94%	10,457.63	72.05%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	9.25%	2,554.62	17.60%

Sensitivity

Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change interest rates

Impact on profit after tax	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest rates - increase by 50 basis points *	15.73	70.23
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis points *	(15.73)	(70.23)

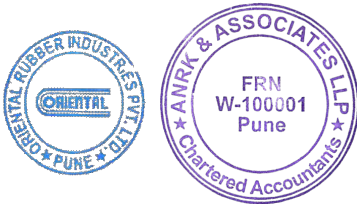
* Holding all other variables constant.

(ii) Foreign currency risks

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of 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 export revenue, Company's import purchases and Company's net investment in foreign subsidiaries. The Company does not hedge its foreign currency exposures.

The Company's management monitors the trade receivables in foreign currency on a regular basis. The credit period extended to the foreign customers is restricted, thus ensuring that the exchange rate fluctuations does not materially affect the cash inflows in functional currency (INR). The Company's exposure to the foreign currency risk is as follows :

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs	Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs
Financial assets					
Cash and bank balance	USD	5.72	491.85	-	-
Trade receivables	EUR	27.86	2,557.88	19.90	1,723.89
	GBP	2.60	286.79	2.61	262.34
	USD	138.44	11,807.36	164.63	13,552.55
	ZAR	1,183.01	5,517.81	1,720.48	7,736.70
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	USD	4.36	371.91	125.03	10,457.63
Trade payables	USD	20.28	1,743.44	13.83	1,160.69
	EURO	0.01	0.77	0.01	0.71
	GBP	0.01	1.55	-	-
	CAD	0.12	7.43	0.12	6.30
	JPY	31.97	18.29	-	-
	AED	-	-	3.56	83.22
Net exposure to foreign currency risks					
	EUR	27.85	2,557.11	19.89	1,723.17
	GBP	2.59	285.24	2.61	262.34
	USD	119.52	10,183.86	25.77	1,934.23
	ZAR	1,183.01	5,517.81	1,720.48	7,736.70
	CAD	(0.12)	(7.43)	(0.12)	(6.30)
	JPY	(31.97)	(18.29)	-	-
	AED	-	-	(3.56)	(83.22)





44 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Impact on profit		Impact on profit	
		Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
Net exposure to foreign currency risks	EUR	127.86	(127.86)	86.16	(86.16)
	GBP	14.26	(14.26)	13.12	(13.12)
	USD	509.19	(509.19)	96.71	(96.71)
	ZAR	275.89	(275.89)	386.84	(386.84)
	CAD	(0.37)	0.37	(0.31)	0.31
	JPY	-	-	-	-
	AED	-	-	(4.16)	4.16

Other price risks

The Company has a policy of investing its surplus funds in mutual funds, interest bearing term deposits and other highly marketable debt investments. The Company is exposed to price risk for investments that are classified as fair value through profit and loss. To manage its price risk, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification and investment in the portfolio is done in accordance with Company's investment policy approved by the Board of Directors.

Derivative financial instruments

To effectively manage the foreign currency risk, the Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts in US Dollar, ZAR and Euro that are measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the changes in foreign exchange forward rates. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts as at the end of the respective financial years are as under :

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forwards	-	-	-	0.06

Below mentioned table summarises the amounts of outstanding forward contracts as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

Nature of instrument	Purpose	Currency	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
			Foreign Currency In Lakhs *	In Rs. Lakhs *	Foreign Currency In Lakhs *	In Rs. Lakhs *
Forward Contracts	Effective management of foreign currency risk	USD	-	-	7.50	633.11
Forward Contracts		ZAR	-	-	-	-

*Amount in INR and foreign currency represents the amount of forward contracts purchased.

(B) Credit risks

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial losses. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities including deposits with banks, investment in mutual funds and other financial instruments.

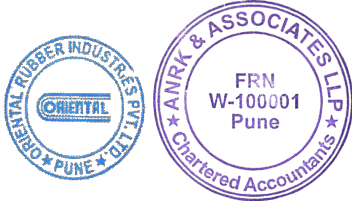
(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reconciled. At March 31, 2025, receivable from Company's top 5 customers accounted for approximately 38.26% (March 31, 2024: 26.36%) of gross trade receivable outstanding. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The calculation is based on historical data and subsequent expectation of receipts. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(ii) Deposits with banks and investment in mutual funds

Credit risk from balances with banks and mutual funds is managed in accordance with the Company's approved investment policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with reputed banks where the counterparty risk is minimum.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in the respective notes.





44 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(C) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its existing or future obligations as they fall due, due to insufficient availability of cash or cash equivalents. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damages to Company's reputation.

The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents for ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2025				
Borrowings	3,141.38	400.95	-	3,542.33
Lease liabilities	110.61	26.47	-	137.08
Trade payables	9,327.78	-	-	9,327.78
Other financial liabilities	75.99	-	-	75.99
Total	12,655.76	427.42	-	13,083.18
March 31, 2024				
Borrowings	14,023.31	491.07	-	14,514.38
Lease liabilities	79.13	99.88	-	179.01
Trade payables	7,759.05	-	-	7,759.05
Other financial liabilities	74.85	-	-	74.85
Total	21,936.34	590.95	-	22,527.29

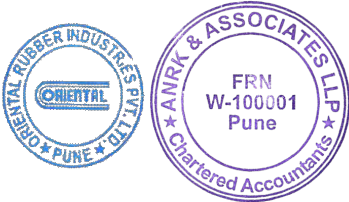
45 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, equity component of compound financial instruments and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. 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. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Below mentioned table summarises the capital structure of the Company at the end of the financial year :

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Equity share capital	372.75	372.75
Equity component of compound financial instruments	548.63	548.63
Other equity	46,390.31	40,677.39
Total equity	47,311.69	41,598.77
Borrowings	3,542.33	14,514.38
Total debt	3,542.33	14,514.38
Debt to equity ratio	0.07	0.35



46 Fair value measurement**A Financial instruments by category**

The financial instruments of the Company are measured at Amortised cost and Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"). The Company does not have any financial instruments that are measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI").

Below table summarises the financial instruments that are measures at FVTPL and amortised cost :

S.no	Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Rs. in Lakhs		Rs. in Lakhs	
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
	Financial assets				
(a)	Non current investment*	-	-	343.62	-
(b)	Trade receivables	-	27,900.61	-	35,835.15
(c)	Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,976.00	-	2,349.06
(d)	Other bank balances	-	1,483.64	-	821.23
(e)	Other financial assets	-	1,440.46	-	737.67
	Total financial assets	-	35,800.71	343.62	39,743.11
	Financial liabilities				
(a)	Borrowings	-	3,542.33	-	14,514.38
(b)	Lease liabilities	-	137.08	-	179.01
(c)	Trade payables	-	9,327.78	-	7,759.05
(d)	Other financial liabilities	-	75.99	0.06	74.79
	Total financial liabilities	-	13,083.18	0.06	22,527.23

*excluding investment in subsidiary

B Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS). An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total financial assets				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	343.62	-	-	343.62
Total financial liabilities				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	0.06	-	-	0.06

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

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The Company does not have any financial instruments that are measured under Level 3 hierarchy.

C Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, lease liabilities, trade payables, long-term borrowings, short term borrowings and all other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values.

D Valuation technique used to determine fair value of forward contracts

Fair value of forward contracts outstanding as at the balance sheet date is determined using marked to market valuation received from bank.

E Valuation technique used to determine fair value of investments in mutual funds

Fair value of market linked investments is determined using Net Asset Value ("NAV") report issued by mutual fund house.



47 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013**(a) Title deeds of immovable property not held in name of the Company**

The title deeds of all immovable properties (other than those properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.

(b) Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or investment property during the current or previous year.

(c) Loans or advances granted to promoters, directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) and the related parties

The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person.

(d) Details of benami property held

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

(e) Reconciliation of returns or statements submitted with banks or financial institution

The Company has availed borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The periodical statements of current assets filed by the Company with such banks are not in agreement with books of accounts of the Company on account of following reasons:

Table showing Comparison of periodical returns filled with banks with books of accounts

S.no	Particulars	Amount as per periodical returns filled with banks	Subsequent adjustments	Amount as per books of accounts
A	Trade receivables	30,746.92	(513.01)	30,233.91
B	Inventories	13,653.26	(347.27)	13,305.99
C	Trade payables	7,873.15	1,454.63	9,327.78

Table detailing out subsequent adjustments to books of accounts after filling of periodical returns

S.no	Particulars	Trade receivables	Inventories	Trade payables
A	Accounting of provision for expenses subsequent to filling of periodical returns with bank	-	-	535.35
B	Effect of unrealised exchange gain/loss on trade receivables recorded subsequent to the filling of periodical returns with banks	247.17	-	-
C	Balances with government authorities (goods and services tax) included as a part of trade receivables at the time of filling periodical returns	(394.93)	-	-
D	Advance received from customers netted off from trade receivables at the time of filling periodical returns	97.52	-	-
E	Payable balances of provision for expenses, engineering and transport creditors and other clearing accounts excluded at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	208.25
F	Margin money balances netted off from trade payables at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	436.13
G	Impact of sales cut off and net realisable value adjustments on inventories recorded subsequent to the filling of periodical returns with banks	-	(84.19)	-
H	Advance to suppliers netted off from trade payables at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	129.60
I	Adjustments to the balances of debtors/inventories subsequent to the filling of periodical returns with banks	(449.48)	(283.72)	-
J	Other adjustments	(13.29)	20.64	2.08
		(513.01)	(347.27)	1,311.41



47 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (continued)**(f) Ratios**

S.no	Ratio	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% Change in ratio	Reasons
(a)	Current ratio	3.28	2.27	44.71%	Refer note (i)
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	0.07	0.35	-78.54%	Refer note (i)
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	2.23	0.94	136.78%	Refer note (i)
(d)	Return on equity ratio	0.13	0.26	-49.87%	Refer note (ii)
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	3.23	3.46	-6.66%	NA*
(f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	2.22	2.31	-4.09%	NA*
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	5.10	5.32	-4.20%	NA*
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	2.22	3.30	-32.56%	Refer note (i)
(i)	Net profit ratio	0.08	0.12	-29.41%	Refer note (ii)
(j)	Return on capital employed ratio	0.16	0.25	-35.32%	Refer note (ii)
(k)	Return on investment ratio	0.12	0.19	-35.99%	Refer note (ii)

NA* - variance in ratio is not more than 25%, accordingly no explanation for variance is detailed out.

Accounting Ratios formulas :

- Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current liabilities
- Debt-Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Total equity
- Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Earnings available for debt service / Debt service
- Return on Equity Ratio = Profit for the year / Average equity
- Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory
- Trade receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations / Average Trade receivables
- Trade payables turnover ratio = Purchases / Average Trade payables
- Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations / Average Working Capital (Current assets - current liabilities)
- Net profit ratio = Profit for the year / Revenue from operations
- Return on Capital employed = EBIT / (Tangible networth + Total debt)
- Return on investment = (Profit for the year + Finance Cost) / (Debt + Total equity)

Accounting Ratios explanations :

- The utilisation of working capital facilities availed from banks have reduced significantly, accordingly current ratio, debt equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio and net capital turnover ratio have changed significantly.
- The overall net profit of the Company has reduced in absolute terms on account of decrease in turnover of the Company and higher raw material cost. Accordingly, the return on equity ratio, net profit ratio, return on capital employed ratio and return on investment ratio have changed significantly.

(g) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders during the current and previous financial year.

(h) Relationship with struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions with Companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(i) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company has registered all creation and satisfaction of charges with the Registrar of Companies during the current and previous financial year.

(j) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers of subsidiary prescribed under the Act.

(k) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current year or previous year.

(l) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

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

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

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

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

(m) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income, which is not recorded in books of accounts during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(n) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Continued)



48 Previous year comparatives

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants



Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNM3612

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited



Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Consolidated Ind AS financial statements
together with the Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 March 2025

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Consolidated Ind AS financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2025

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group'), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, and notes to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2025, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 41 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements which more fully explains that certain shareholders of the Holding Company have filed an application with Hon' National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') against other shareholders under section 241 and section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Holding Company and other directors of the Holding Company have also been made a party to the suit. The management believes that the outcome of the NCLT proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on these consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Other matter

We did not audit the financial statements of the subsidiaries that reflects total assets of Rs. 18,250.11 lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and total revenues of Rs. 12,619.10 lakhs and net cash outflows of Rs. 422.88 lakhs for the year then ended. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Other information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated profit and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective management and Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each entity and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements by the management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements (continued)

In preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, the respective management and the Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each entity to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective management and Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The respective Board of Directors of the entities included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each entity.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and Board of Director's of the Holding Company use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements (continued)

- If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group (Holding Company and subsidiaries) to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of such entities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of financial information of the entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. (A) As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Group so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - c) The consolidated Balance Sheet, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Group's companies incorporated in India are disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A'.
 - g) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the other financial information of the subsidiary, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:
- i) The group has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on its consolidated Ind AS financial position of the Group. – Refer Note 39 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii) The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Group.
 - iv) (i) The respective management of the entities in the Group have represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by any entity within the Group to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (ii) The respective management of the entities in the Group have represented that to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by any entity within the Group from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Group shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

(iii) Based on such audit procedures which we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.

v) The Group has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the entities within the Group that are incorporated in India have used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

- a) The feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for the accounting software used for maintaining the books of account.
- b) The employee attendance software does not have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Consequently, we are unable to comment on audit trail feature of the said software.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, to the extent the audit trail (edit log) recording feature was enabled, the Company has preserved the audit trail (edit log) as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

- (C) Since the Holding Company is a private limited company, provisions of section 197 are not applicable to the Holding Company, accordingly matters to be included in Auditors' Report under section 197(16) are not applicable.
- (D) There are no qualifications or adverse remarks in the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order ('CARO') report annexed to the audited standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company for the year ended March 31, 2025.

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNN2322



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) in Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by such Holding Company considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Holding Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on the criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls based on the assessed risk.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Auditor's Responsibility (continued)

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

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

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNN2322





Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

March 31, 2025
Rs. Lakhs

March 31, 2024
Rs. Lakhs

Assets

Non-current assets

Property plant and equipments and intangible assets

(i) Property plant and equipments

4 (a)

13,160.54

13,326.31

(ii) Intangible assets

4 (b)

7.21

5.20

(iii) Capital work-in-progress

4 (c)

526.18

563.83

(iv) Right of use of assets

5

114.58

153.20

Financial assets

(i) Other investments

6

-

343.62

(ii) Other financial assets

7

1,163.10

416.56

Income tax assets

33

297.96

-

Other non-current assets

8

817.19

472.66

16,086.76

15,281.38

Current assets

Inventories

9

17,789.25

20,934.64

Financial assets

(i) Trade receivables

10

26,808.05

31,288.98

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

11

5,270.22

2,452.52

(iii) Other bank balances

11

1,483.64

821.23

(iv) Other financial assets

12

266.20

321.11

Other current assets

13

704.17

367.90

52,321.53

56,186.38

TOTAL

68,408.29

71,467.76

Equity and liabilities

Equity

Share capital

14

372.75

372.75

Other equity

15

47,953.90

41,918.92

48,326.65

42,291.67

Non-controlling interests

402.89

194.45

Liabilities

Non-current liabilities

Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings

16

540.49

1,011.06

(ii) Lease Liabilities

5

26.47

99.88

Deferred tax liabilities (net)

33

941.33

1,144.56

Long term provisions

17

375.53

318.83

Other long term liabilities

18

13.84

22.83

1,897.66

2,597.16

Current liabilities

Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings

19

4,317.16

14,978.25

(ii) Trade payables

20

182.97

-

(a) dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises

10,788.31

9,175.18

(b) dues to others

5

110.61

79.13

(iii) Lease liabilities

21

75.99

74.85

(iv) Other financial liabilities

33

-

116.91

Current tax liabilities

22

133.10

116.60

Short-term provisions

23

2,172.95

1,843.56

Other current liabilities

17,781.09

26,384.48

TOTAL

68,408.29

71,467.76

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements

3 - 46

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP

Firm Registration Number: W-100001

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis

Partner

Membership Number: 107739

Place : Pune

Date: 4 September 2025

UDIN: 25107739BMRKNN2322



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited**

Sd/-

Vishal Makar

Managing Director

DIN: 00020253

Place: Pune

Date: 4 September 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian

Director

DIN: 06374939

Place: Pune

Date: 4 September 2025

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited
CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. Lakhs	Year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. Lakhs
--	---	---

Income			
Revenue from operations	24	82,763.63	94,189.48
Other income	25	1,853.91	366.02
Total income		84,617.54	94,555.50
Expenses			
Cost of raw material and components consumed	26	54,517.41	56,829.81
Purchase of traded goods	27	67.36	138.40
Decrease in inventories of work in progress and finished goods	28	(779.14)	1,126.09
Employee benefits expense	29	6,987.02	6,480.54
Depreciation and amortisation	30	914.04	873.94
Finance costs	31	574.16	1,273.16
Other expenses	32	14,114.45	14,832.25
Total expenses		76,395.30	81,554.19
Profit before tax		8,222.24	13,001.31
Taxation	33		
Current tax		2,314.25	3,412.23
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(44.32)	35.13
Deferred tax charge		(205.14)	(9.04)
Total tax expenses		2,064.79	3,438.32
Profit for the year		6,157.45	9,562.99
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years			
- Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		(117.64)	(48.29)
- Income tax effect on above		29.61	12.15
		(88.03)	(36.14)
Items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent years			
- Foreign currency translation reserve		205.52	(37.22)
- Income tax effect on above		(31.52)	-
		174.00	(37.22)
Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax)		85.97	(73.36)
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		6,243.42	9,489.63
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited		6,034.98	9,456.66
Non-controlling interests		208.44	32.97
Of the total comprehensive income above,			
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Owners of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited		6,034.27	9,511.78
Non-controlling interests		123.18	51.21
Of the total comprehensive income above,			
Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited		0.71	(55.12)
Non-controlling interests		85.26	(18.24)
Earnings per equity share			
Basic (nominal value of Rs. 10 each)	35	161.90	253.70
Diluted (nominal value of Rs. 10 each)		159.08	248.06
Summary of significant accounting policies	1 - 2		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements	3 - 46		

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner

Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNN2322


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director

DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director

DIN: 06374939
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025

Amount
Rs. Lakhs

A. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and paid up

Particulars	Amount Rs. Lakhs
Balance as at 1 April 2023	372.75
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	372.75
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	372.75

B. Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to equity shareholders of the parent Company					Non-controlling interest	Total
	Equity component of compound financial instruments	General reserves	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Retained earnings	Sub-total		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	548.63	15,182.85	33.89	16,845.99	32,611.36	161.48	32,772.84
Profit for the year	-	-	-	9,511.78	9,511.78	51.21	9,562.99
Other Comprehensive Income :	-	-	(18.98)	(36.14)	(55.12)	-	(55.12)
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Movement in Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(18.24)	(18.24)
Less : Dividend paid	-	-	-	(149.10)	(149.10)	-	(149.10)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	548.63	15,182.85	14.91	26,172.53	41,918.92	194.45	42,113.37
Balance as at 1 April 2024	548.63	15,182.85	14.91	26,172.53	41,918.92	194.45	42,113.37
Profit for the year	-	-	-	6,034.27	6,034.27	123.18	6,157.45
Other Comprehensive Income :	-	-	-	(88.03)	(88.03)	-	(88.03)
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Movement in Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	88.74	-	88.74	85.26	174.00
Less : Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	548.63	15,182.85	103.65	32,118.77	47,953.90	402.89	48,356.79

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements

3 - 46

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNN2322



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025



Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Rs. Lakhs	Rs. Lakhs
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	8,222.24	13,001.31
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	914.04	873.94
Interest expenses	574.16	1,273.16
Provision for bad and doubtful debts (including expected credit loss)	1,211.33	486.28
Bad debts written off	5.25	187.15
Interest income on bank deposits	(123.96)	(73.69)
Interest income on unwinding of other financial assets	(2.12)	(1.97)
Profit on sale of assets (net)	-	(21.58)
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments (FVTPL)	(54.49)	(22.62)
Unrealised exchange gain	247.17	209.62
Operating profit before working capital changes	10,993.62	15,911.60
Movements in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	3,017.18	(1,493.58)
Decrease in inventories	3,145.39	1,247.40
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(689.51)	(53.47)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(680.80)	876.40
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	1,796.10	(2,303.47)
Increase in provisions	73.20	46.98
Decrease in other financial liabilities	1.14	-
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	320.40	(1,463.85)
Cash generated from operations	17,976.72	12,768.01
Direct taxes paid	(2,596.92)	(3,994.58)
Net cash generated from operating activities	15,379.80	8,773.43
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including Capital work in progress)	(630.82)	(894.22)
Proceeds from sale of assets	0.10	30.90
Proceeds from investment in mutual funds	398.11	-
Increase in fixed deposits (net)	(662.41)	(12.96)
Interest received	123.96	73.69
Net cash used in investing activities	(771.06)	(802.59)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
(Repayment of) / proceeds from borrowings (net)	(11,131.66)	(5,591.56)
Payment of lease liabilities	(99.35)	(91.93)
Interest paid	(560.03)	(1,252.45)
Dividends paid	-	(82.00)
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,791.04)	(7,017.94)
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,817.70	952.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,452.52	1,499.62
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5,270.22	2,452.52
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	2.90	3.56
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	989.33	2,303.83
- debit balance in cash credit account	2,731.98	123.73
- margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	1,546.01	21.40
	5,270.22	2,452.52

Summary of significant accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements

3 - 46

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNN2322



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

1. Corporate Information

Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 20 January 1949. The registered office of the Company is in Pune, Maharashtra. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing and selling of fabric reinforced conveyor belts, rubber sheets and other rubber moulded products. It caters to both domestic and international markets.

The Consolidated Financial Statements relate to the Company and its subsidiary companies which constitutes "the Group".

2. Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Interest in Other Entities

Name of the entity	Place of incorporation	Ownership held by the group as at 31 March 2024
Direct subsidiaries Innovation International	Mauritius	51%
Step-down subsidiary Oriental Rubber Industries (SA) Pty Ltd	South Africa	99.99%

2.2 Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements of the Group.

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 000,00), except when otherwise indicated.

The Group has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

These financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on September 4, 2025.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Holding Group and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, respectively. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.



Basis of consolidation (continued)

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

Consolidation procedure:

- a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- c) Eliminate in full intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognized in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary
- Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests
- Derecognizes the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in the statement of profit and loss
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in OCI to the statement of profit and loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.4 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- (i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- (ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The 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 Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

a) Current and non-current classification (continued)

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

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

b) Foreign currencies

The Group's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange difference that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each Balance Sheet date of the Group's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

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



c) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received on sell of 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 Group.

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group 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.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets or liabilities such as unquoted financial assets, retirement benefits, etc. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

The management decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group 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.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 44)
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 44)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares and mutual funds (note 6)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 44)



d) Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The policy of recognizing the revenue is determined by the five-stage model proposed by Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contract with customers".

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on date of bill of lading for export sales and generally on delivery for domestic sales. The normal credit term offered ranges between 30 to 270 days upon delivery of goods.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effect of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any.

Export incentives

Income from export incentives are accounted for on export of goods if the entitlements can be estimated with reasonable assurance and conditions precedent to claim are fulfilled.

Sale of services

Revenue from sale of services is generally in nature of job work on a customer product normally takes 1 – 7 days for completion. Accordingly, revenue is recognized when products are dispatched to customer on which job work is completed. The normal credit period offered ranges between 30 to 60 days.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected Cash Flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in "Other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e) Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Group'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). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in Note 2.2 (q) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

f) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration in form of advance from customer (or an amount of consideration is due). If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made.

Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Group performs the obligation as per the contract.

g) Investments in subsidiaries

The Group has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries at cost less accumulated impairment [Refer note 2.2 (q)].



h) Taxes

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 in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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 other comprehensive income ("OCI") or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be 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 year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

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.

i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction net of accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Internally manufactured property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost, including taxes for which credit is not available, wherever applicable. All significant costs relating to the acquisition and installation of property, plant and equipment are capitalised. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the property, plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.



Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives, the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset. Depreciation for identified components is computed on straight line method/written down value method as elected by the management based on:

- useful lives determined based on internal technical evaluation,
- residual value of respective assets, which are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

Type of asset	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Building – factories	30
Plant and machineries (including electrical installations)	25
Plant and machineries – computers	3
Servers and network	6
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	6

The Group, based on technical assessment made by a technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Freehold land is carried at cost.

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 derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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

j) 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 Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

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

Acquired intangible assets which comprise expenditure incurred on acquisition of user licenses for computer software's are amortised over the estimated useful life (say 3 years) on a straight-line basis. The useful life of intangible assets is reviewed by management at each Balance Sheet date.

k) 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.

l) Leases

The Group 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.

Group as a lessee

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

(i) Right of use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group 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 (n) Impairment of non-financial assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes 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 Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate, are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group 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.

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

The Group 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 low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

m) Inventories

Cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials and components, stores and spares and loose tools are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Costs are determined on weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods are determined on a weighted average basis.

Scrap is valued at net realizable value after assessing the probability of realisation. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

n) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group'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 Group 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 or countries in which the entity operates or for the market in which the asset is used.

Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually.

Impairment losses of continuing operations including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For the assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased.

If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation arising out of past event, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group or a present obligation arising out of a past event where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

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

p) Post-employment and other employee benefits

Provident fund

The Group contributes regularly towards the provident fund of its employees to the Government administered pension fund which is a defined contribution scheme.

The Group has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Group recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity and other long term benefits

The Group operates a defined benefits plan for its employee's viz. gratuity scheme and loyalty bonus scheme. Payment for present liability of future payment of gratuity and loyalty bonus is unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under these plans is determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year end. Actuarial valuation is carried out for the plan using the project unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet as asset / liability with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur.

Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment
- The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

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



Privilege leave benefits

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Group measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Group treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the Statement of Profit and Loss and are not deferred. The Group presents the leave as a current liability in the Balance Sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where the Group has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period beyond 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

q) 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.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets except trade or other receivables that result from transactions within scope of IND AS 115, 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.

Trade and other receivables arising as a result of transactions within scope of IND AS 115 are initially recorded at transaction price.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through Profit or Loss ('FVTPL')
- Equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Group. 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 other 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 instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or as at FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

Financial instruments (continued)

Equity investments (other than investments in subsidiaries)

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. For all equity investments not held for trading, the Group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements.

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 Group's Balance Sheet) when:

- The rights to receive Cash Flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Group 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 Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group 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 Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group 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 Group has retained.

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



Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b) Financial assets that are measured at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115

The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

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

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

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

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

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables including segregation of trade receivables on geographical basis. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Balance Sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Group does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.



Financial instruments (continued)

- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as accumulated impairment amount in the OCI.

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

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, 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 Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in 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.

Compound Financial Instruments

A compound financial instrument is a financial instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component, which are classified and measured separately at the time of initial recognition based on the substance of the contractual arrangement.

The fair value of the liability component is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (e.g., interest payments and principal repayment) at the prevailing market interest rate for a similar instrument without an equity component. The equity component is measured as the residual amount, being the total fair value of the compound instrument less the fair value of the liability component. The liability component is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method whereas the equity component is not remeasured but transferred to securities premium at the time of issue of equity shares of the Group on the date of maturity.

Derecognition

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

Financial instruments (continued)

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.

q) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts and cash credit facilities as they are considered an integral part of the Group's cash management.

r) Dividend to equity holders of the Group

The Group recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to equity holders of the Group when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Group. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions.

t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period 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 period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.5 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Judgements

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

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group has applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:



Judgements (continued)

a) Identifying contracts with customers

The management of the Group has exercised judgement to determine contract with customers for the purpose of Ind AS 115 and for identification of performance obligations and other associated terms.

b) Identifying performance obligation

The Group enters into contract with customers for goods and services. The Group determined that both the goods and services are capable of being distinct. The Group also determined that the promises to transfer these goods and services are distinct within the context of the contract.

c) Determination of timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

The Group concluded that revenue from sale of goods to be recognised at a point in time and revenue from sale of services to be recognised over a period of time. The Group has applied judgement in determining the point in time when the control of the goods are transferred based on the criteria mentioned in the standard read along with the contract with customers, applicable laws and considering the industry practices.

Estimates and assumptions

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

1) Impairment of non-financial assets (tangible and intangible)

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the 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 risks specific to the asset. In determining the fair value less costs to disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

2) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan, other defined benefit plan and other post-employment plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, expected returns on plan assets 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 mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases, discount rate and return on planned assets are based on expected future inflation rates for India. Further details about defined benefit plans are given in note 37.



Estimates and assumptions (continued)

3) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Group's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Further, the Group also evaluates risk with respect to expected loss on account of loss in time value of money which is calculated using average cost of capital for relevant financial assets.

3 New amendments issued but not effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2025, MCA did not issue any accounting standards that were effective on April 1, 2025 that were applicable to the Group.



Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

CIN:U25199PN1949PTC006875

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Continued)

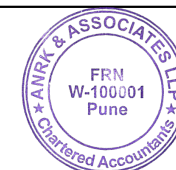


4 Property, plant and equipments and intangible assets

(a) Property, plant and equipments

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

	Land	Building	Plant and equipments	Electrical Installations	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Deemed cost								
As at April 01, 2023	417.13	2,335.57	11,509.95	59.25	38.15	61.04	123.90	14,544.99
Additions	-	-	519.75	15.08	0.74	7.69	75.74	619.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.13)	-	(13.75)	(13.88)
Other adjustments	(12.38)	(57.02)	(173.61)	-	(0.17)	(0.26)	(0.68)	(244.12)
As at March 31, 2024	404.75	2,278.55	11,856.09	74.33	38.59	68.47	185.21	14,905.99
As at April 01, 2024	404.75	2,278.55	11,856.09	74.33	38.59	68.47	185.21	14,905.99
Additions	-	19.43	282.31	20.32	3.51	58.58	-	384.15
Disposals	-	-	-	0.41	-	-	-	0.41
Other adjustments	14.42	81.13	1,779.31	-	(3.70)	42.15	29.40	1,942.71
As at March 31, 2025	419.17	2,379.11	13,917.71	94.24	38.40	169.20	214.61	17,232.44
Accumulated depreciation								
As at April 01, 2023	-	100.63	622.01	15.90	9.12	22.77	36.78	807.21
Charge for the year	-	93.76	627.70	2.41	19.42	13.92	32.65	789.86
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.07)	-	(4.49)	(4.56)
Other adjustments	-	-	(12.16)	-	(0.17)	(0.11)	(0.39)	(12.83)
As at March 31, 2024	-	194.39	1,237.55	18.31	28.30	36.58	64.55	1,579.68
As at April 01, 2024	-	194.39	1,237.55	18.31	28.30	36.58	64.55	1,579.68
Charge for the year	-	84.96	669.98	15.83	6.05	15.81	35.63	828.26
Disposals	-	-	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.31
Other adjustments	-	15.00	1,581.41	-	(3.69)	42.26	29.29	1,664.27
As at March 31, 2025	-	294.35	3,488.94	33.83	30.66	94.65	129.47	4,071.90
Net Block								
As at March 31, 2025	419.17	2,084.76	10,428.77	60.41	7.74	74.55	85.14	13,160.54
As at March 31, 2024	404.75	2,084.16	10,618.54	56.02	10.29	31.89	120.66	13,326.31



4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(b) Intangible assets

	Computer softwares Rs. in Lakhs	Total Rs. in Lakhs
Deemed cost		
As at April 1, 2023	11.06	11.06
Additions	0.47	0.47
Other adjustments	(0.38)	(0.38)
As at March 31, 2024	11.15	11.15
As at April 1, 2024	11.15	11.15
Additions	5.63	5.63
Other adjustments	1.44	1.44
As at March 31, 2025	18.22	18.22
Amortisation		
As at April 01, 2023	2.60	2.60
Charge for the year	3.44	3.44
Other adjustments	(0.09)	(0.09)
As at March 31, 2024	5.95	5.95
As at April 01, 2024	5.95	5.95
Charge for the year	3.87	3.87
Other adjustments	1.19	1.19
As at March 31, 2025	11.01	11.01
Net block		
As at March 31, 2025	7.21	7.21
As at March 31, 2024	5.20	5.20

4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

(c) Capital work-in-progress

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	563.83	289.08
Add: Additions during the year	181.93	448.85
Less: Assets capitalised during the year	(219.58)	(174.10)
Balance at the end of the year	526.18	563.83

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	4.10	271.30	221.75	29.03	526.18

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in Capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress*	290.09	221.89	22.82	29.03	563.83

*represents ongoing projects that are actively under development as at the end of respective financial year



5 Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Company leases office spaces and warehousing spaces for its operations, the lease terms of which varies from 3 to 6 years.

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 116 - Leases**(a) Right-of-use assets**

Below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Buildings Rs. in Lakhs	Total Rs. in Lakhs
As at 1 April 2023	233.84	233.84
Depreciation	80.64	80.64
As at 31 March 2024	153.20	153.20
As at 1 April 2024	153.20	153.20
Additions	43.29	43.29
Depreciation	81.91	81.91
As at 31 March 2025	114.58	114.58

(b) Lease liabilities

Below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	179.01	251.99
Additions	43.29	-
Interest accrued	14.13	18.95
Payments	99.35	91.93
Balance at the end of the year	137.08	179.01
Current	110.61	79.13
Non-current	26.47	99.88

Note :

(i) The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is 9.00% p.a (March 31, 2024: 9.00% p.a)

(ii) The Company had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 128.01 lakhs (31 March 2024: Rs. 113.82 lakhs) inclusive of cash outflows attributable to short term and low value leases.

(c) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	81.91	80.64
Interest expense on lease liabilities	14.13	18.95
Expense relating to short-term and low value leases (refer note below)	28.66	85.42
Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	124.70	185.01

(d) Below are the undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to leases liabilities recognised and outstanding at the end of the year :

Particulars	Within 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2025	153.74	-	153.74
March 31, 2024	205.22	-	205.22

Note: The Company has certain leases of various assets with lease terms less than 12 months and certain leases of office equipment of low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases which is recognised directly in Statement of Profit and Loss (included as a part of "Other expenses").



6 Non current investments

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Nil (March 31, 2024: 29,40,083.43) of Union Medium Duration Fund *	-	343.62
	-	343.62

*Investments in Union Medium Duration Fund form part of margin money kept against letter of credits and bank guarantees sanctioned to the Company.

7 Other non-current financial assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Security deposits	85.63	84.27
Non current bank balances (refer note 11)	1,077.47	332.29
	1,163.10	416.56

8 Other non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Capital advances	37.50	37.50
Balances with government authorities	779.69	412.85
Other advance	-	22.31
	817.19	472.66

9 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Raw materials and components	9,768.11	13,781.17
Work in progress	262.28	2,516.67
Finished goods	7,137.29	4,103.76
Stores, spares, packing materials and others	621.57	533.04
	17,789.25	20,934.64

10 Trade receivables

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Unsecured		
Considered good	29,141.35	32,410.95
Doubtful	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	29,141.35	32,410.95
Less : Impairment allowance (including allowance for expected credit loss)		
Unsecured (considered good)	(2,333.30)	(1,121.97)
Doubtful	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	(2,333.30)	(1,121.97)
	26,808.05	31,288.98

Trade receivables ageing schedule (on gross basis)

As of March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the 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	18,110.40	4,208.82	2,782.89	1,413.76	-	26,515.87
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18,110.40	4,208.82	2,782.89	1,413.76	-	26,515.87
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	-	-	1,580.01	1,045.47	-	2,625.48
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1,580.01	1,045.47	-	2,625.48
	18,110.40	4,208.82	4,362.90	2,459.23	-	29,141.35

10 Trade receivables (continued)

As of March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the 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	26,403.09	1,221.16	1,776.74	168.20	216.28	29,785.47
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26,403.09	1,221.16	1,776.74	168.20	216.28	29,785.47
(ii) Disputed trade receivables						
- considered good	1,269.54	310.47	1,045.47	-	-	2,625.48
- significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,269.54	310.47	1,045.47	-	-	2,625.48
	27,672.63	1,531.63	2,822.21	168.20	216.28	32,410.95

11 Cash and bank balances

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	2.90	3.56
Balance with banks:		
- on current accounts	989.33	2,303.83
- debit balance in cash credit account	2,731.98	123.73
- margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	1,546.01	21.40
	5,270.22	2,452.52
Other bank balances		
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	1,483.64	821.23
	1,483.64	821.23
Details of bank balances :		
Balance with banks available on demand	3,721.31	2,427.56
Margin money deposit with original maturity less than three months	1,546.01	21.40
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity less than 12 months	1,483.64	821.23
Margin money deposits having remaining maturity more than 12 months (refer note 7)	1,077.47	332.29
	7,828.43	3,602.48

Balances with bank given as security

Margin money deposits having carrying amount of Rs. 1,507.12 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: Rs.1,174.92 Lakhs) are kept with the bank as margin for letter of credit and bank guarantee.

12 Other current financial assets

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Export incentive receivable	16.83	30.96
Retention money deposits	249.37	290.15
	266.20	321.11

13 Other current assets

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Prepaid expenses	125.80	95.64
Advance to suppliers	578.37	272.26
	704.17	367.90





14 Share capital

	March 31, 2025 Rs. In Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. In Lakhs
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares		
37,27,500 (March 31, 2024: 37,27,500) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	372.75	372.75
	372.75	372.75

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

Equity shares	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	Number of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
At the beginning of the year	37,27,500	372.75	37,27,500	372.75
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of year	37,27,500	372.75	37,27,500	372.75

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Group has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Holding Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Group, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

The Group does not have any holding/ ultimate holding company and accordingly, the disclosures are not applicable.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Holding Company

Name of the shareholders	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	18,63,237	49.99%
	37,26,474		37,26,474	

As per records of the Holding 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.

(e) The Board of Directors have not declared any interim dividend or recommended any final dividend for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Interim dividend of Rs.4.00 per share).

(f) Details of shareholdings of promoters

For year ended March 31, 2025

Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2025	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended March 31, 2025
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL

For year ended March 31, 2024

Name of Promoter	Number of Shares held as on March 31, 2024	% of total Shares	Change in holding % during the year ended March 31, 2024
Vikram Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Vishal Makar	18,63,237	49.99%	NIL
Poonam Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Meetashi Makar	500	0.01%	NIL
Punvick Spaces LLP	25	0.00%	NIL
Quadrant Trades Private Limited	1	0.00%	NIL



15 Other equity

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Equity component of compound financial instruments [refer note 16(c)]		
Balance at the beginning of the year	548.63	548.63
Changes during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	548.63	548.63
General reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,182.85	15,182.85
Add: Transfer from Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	15,182.85	15,182.85
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss (Retained earnings)		
Balance at the commencement of the year	26,172.53	16,845.99
Add: Net profit for the year	6,034.27	9,511.78
Add: Other comprehensive income		
- Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations (net of tax)	(88.03)	(36.14)
	32,118.77	26,321.63
Less: Appropriations		
Transfer to General reserve	-	-
Equity dividend Rs.Nil per share (March 31, 2024: Rs.4.00 per share)	-	149.10
	-	149.10
Net surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	32,118.77	26,172.53
Foreign currency translation reserve		
Balance at the commencement of the year	14.91	33.89
Add: Arising during the year	88.74	(18.98)
Balance at the end of the year	103.65	14.91
Total reserves and surplus	47,953.90	41,918.92

16 Long - term borrowings

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured		
Term loans		
- from bank [refer note (a)]	-	141.64
- from financial institution [refer note (a)]	117.03	345.10
Vehicle loans		
- from banks [refer note (b)]	27.07	54.99
	144.10	541.73
Unsecured		
Financial liability component of compulsory convertible debentures [refer note (c)]	396.39	469.33
	396.39	469.33
	540.49	1,011.06
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	144.10	541.73
Unsecured borrowings	396.39	469.33
Amounts disclosed under the head "Short term borrowing" (refer note 19)	400.95	491.07
	941.44	1,502.13

(a) For term loans from banks and financial institutions in Indian rupees

- Term loans from Bajaj Finance Limited carries an interest rate of 9.45% p.a and is repayable in 9 to 22 equal monthly installments ranging from Rs.12.24 Lakhs to 12.26 Lakhs. The term loans are secured by,
 - an exclusive charge on specific movable assets purchased from the proceeds of the loans with a minimum fixed asset coverage ratio (FACR) of 1.4x.
 - Personal guarantees of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.
- Term loan from HDFC Bank carries interest rate of 8.00% p.a (1 Year MLCR + 70 bps) and is repayable in 7 equal monthly installments of Rs. 17.76 Lakhs. The term loan is secured by :
 - Exclusive charge on assets financed under the loan
 - Land and building and plant & machinery situated at gat no. 519 and 521 to 525, Koregaon Bhima, Shirur, Pune.
 - Land and building and plant & machinery situated at gat no. 735 to 739, Karandi, Shirur, Pune.
 - Land situated at gat no. 1268/1 and 1268/2 at village Karandi, Shirur, Pune.
 - Pari passu charge on raw material, stock in progress, stores, spares and books debts of both present and future.
 - Personal guarantees of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.



16 Long - term borrowings (continued)**(b) Vehicle loans from banks**

Vehicle loans carry an interest rate ranging from 8.00% p.a to 9.50% p.a and are repayable in 4 - 32 equal monthly installments ranging from Rs. 0.11 lakhs to Rs. 0.59 lakhs. The vehicle loans are secured by a charge on the specific vehicles financed by the respective lenders.

(c) Compulsory convertible debentures

1,10,00,000 compulsory convertible debentures of Rs.10 each were issued during the financial year 2019-2020. The debentures are compulsory convertible into equity shares within a period of 10 years and carry an coupon rate of 10.25% p.a, which is subject to variation from time to time as mutually decided between the Company and the debenture holders. The Group has classified these debentures as compound financial instruments in accordance with Ind AS 109. Refer note 2.2(q) for accounting policies applied by the Group for accounting of Compulsory convertible debentures.

17 Long term provisions

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (refer note 36)	115.59	89.60
Gratuity (refer note 36)	259.94	229.23
	375.53	318.83

18 Other long-term liabilities

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Other advances	13.84	22.83
	13.84	22.83

19 Short-term borrowings

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Secured:		
Cash credit from banks [refer note (a) and (d) below]	2,134.31	1,519.64
Packing credit in foreign currency [refer note (a) below]	-	7,315.46
Preshipment credit in foreign currency [refer note (a) below]	-	2,561.34
Foreign usance bill discounting [refer note (b) below]	371.90	580.83
Working capital demand loans [refer note (c) below]	1,410.00	2,509.91
Current maturities of long-term borrowings [refer note 16]	400.95	491.07
	4,317.16	14,978.25

(a) Cash credit, Pre-shipment, Post shipment and Packing Credit facilities

- (i) Cash credit and packing credit in foreign currency from Union Bank of India are secured by hypothecation of inventories, stores, spares and trade receivables and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.
- (ii) Cash credit, Packing credit in foreign currency, Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency from HDFC Bank are secured by primary pari passu hypothecation charge on entire inventories, stores, spares and trade receivables. This is also secured by a second pari passu charge on:
- land and building and plant and machinery at Gat no. 519 and 521 to 525 at Koregao Bhima, Shirur.
 - land and building and plant and machinery at Gat no.735 to 739 at villiage karandi, Shirur.
 - land loacted at Gat no.1268/1 and 1268/2 at villiage Karandi, Shirur.
 - and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.
- (iii) Cash credit facilities are repayable on demand and carry an interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a to 10.00% p.a.
- (iv) Packing credit and Pre-shipment credit in foreign currency are repayable on demand and carry an interest rate of SOFR plus spread ranging from 1.40% p.a. to 1.65% p.a. based on tenure of the facility.

(b) Foreign usance bill discounting

Foreign usance bill discounting facility from Union Bank of India carries an interest rate of SOFR plus spread ranging from 1.25% p.a. to 3.00% p.a. based on tenure of the facility and is secured by bills covering export sales and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(c) Working Capital demand loan

- (i) Working capital demand loan from Indusind Bank, HDFC Bank and HSBC Bank carries interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a. to 10.00% p.a. and are secured by first pari passu charge on current asset and second pari passu charge on immovable fixed asset of the Group situated at both its units at Shirur and Koregaon Bhima (Part of consortium) and personal guarantee of Vikram Makar and Vishal Makar.
- (ii) Working capital demand loan from Union Bank of India carries interest rate ranging from 8.50% p.a. to 10.00% p.a. and is secured by hypothecation of raw material, work in progress, finished goods, stores, spares, book debts including hypothecation of stock meant for exports and personal guarantee of Vishal Makar and Vikram Makar.

(d) Working capital facility availed by foreign subsidiary

Working capital facility availed by foreign subsidiary comprises of cash credit facility availed from Absa Bank Limited which carries interest equal to prime lending rate plus 2.00% p.a and is secured by :

- i) A covering mortgage bond for ZAR 500 Lakhs over portion 3 of Erf 279 and 280 Boksborg East.
- ii) A general notarial bond of ZAR 900 Lakhs over movable assets and stock and Cession of subsidiary company's debtors book.



20 Trade payables

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Total outstanding due of micro and small enterprises (MSME)	182.97	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10,788.31	9,175.18
	10,971.28	9,175.18

Trade payable ageing schedule

As on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
- MSME	182.97				182.97
- Others	10,102.35	4.71	0.78	-	10,107.84
	10,285.32	4.71	0.78	-	10,290.81
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	537.27	-	-	-	537.27
	10,285.32	4.71	0.78	-	10,828.08

As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed					
- MSME					-
- Others	8,609.24	27.76	5.66	-	8,642.66
	8,609.24	27.76	5.66	-	8,642.66
(ii) Disputed					
- MSME					-
- Others					-
	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Unbilled dues*	532.52	-	-	-	532.52
	8,609.24	27.76	5.66	-	9,175.18

* Unbilled dues represents provisions for expenses accounted for.

21 Other current financial liabilities

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Capital creditors	4.91	-
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	3.98	7.69
Derivate financial liabilities	-	0.06
Unclaimed dividend	67.10	67.10
	75.99	74.85

22 Short term provisions

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (refer note 36)	14.86	13.70
Gratuity (refer note 36)	118.24	102.90
	133.10	116.60

23 Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Statutory dues	199.58	320.99
Employee related liabilities	1,394.29	704.30
Advance from customers	579.08	818.27
	2,172.95	1,843.56



24 Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Sale of products		
- finished goods	82,279.47	93,516.56
- traded goods	189.05	550.12
Sale of services	79.52	15.67
Other operating revenue		
- Scrap sales	61.53	76.17
- Export incentives	154.06	30.96
Revenue from operations (net)	82,763.63	94,189.48

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers :

(a) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with the contracted price is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Revenue from operations	82,763.63	82,578.08
Less : Export incentives from government	(154.06)	(30.96)
Revenue from contract with customers	82,609.57	82,547.12
Add : Discounts allowed to customers	-	55.57
Add : Sales rejections/returns	735.86	153.01
Revenue as per contracted price	83,345.43	82,755.70

(b) Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
At point in time	82,763.63	82,578.08
	82,763.63	82,578.08

(c) Contract balances

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Trade receivables (gross)	29,141.35	32,410.95
Advance from customers	579.08	818.27
	29,720.43	33,229.22

25 Other income

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	123.96	73.69
- on unwinding of other financial assets	2.12	1.97
Exchange differences (net)	1,589.54	148.07
Profit on sale of assets (net)	-	21.58
Net gain on fair valuation of financial instruments ('FVTPL')	54.49	22.62
Miscellaneous income	83.80	98.09
	1,853.91	366.02

26 Cost of raw material and components consumed

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Inventory at the beginning of the year	13,781.17	13,703.45
Add: Purchases	50,504.35	56,907.53
	64,285.52	70,610.98
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	9,768.11	13,781.17
Cost of raw material and components consumed	54,517.41	56,829.81

27 Purchase of traded goods

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Traded goods	67.36	138.40
	67.36	138.40



28 Decrease in inventories of work in progress and finished goods

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Work in progress	2,516.67	2,958.45
Finished goods	4,103.76	4,788.07
	6,620.43	7,746.52
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Work in progress	262.28	2,516.67
Finished goods	7,137.29	4,103.76
	7,399.57	6,620.43
	(779.14)	1,126.09

29 Employee benefits expense

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Salaries, wages, bonus and commission	6,495.28	5,930.76
Contribution to provident and other funds	199.00	203.01
Superannuation expense	15.04	12.13
Gratuity expenses (refer note 36)	86.41	71.14
Staff welfare expenses	191.29	263.50
	6,987.02	6,480.54

30 Depreciation and amortisation

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	828.26	789.86
Amortisation of intangible assets	3.87	3.44
Depreciation of right of use assets	81.91	80.64
	914.04	873.94

31 Finance costs

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest on term loans	20.58	52.69
Interest on working capital facilities	497.90	1,152.66
Interest on lease liabilities	14.13	18.95
Interest on unwinding of financial liabilities		
- on compulsory convertible debentures	39.81	46.34
- on other financial liabilities	1.74	1.35
Interest on short fall in payment of income tax	-	1.17
	574.16	1,273.16

32 Other expenses

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Consumption of stores and spares	1,292.87	1,573.98
Consumption of packing materials	818.26	965.04
Power, fuel and water	2,721.64	2,965.38
Labour charges	1,132.60	991.89
Other manufacturing expenses	43.65	160.31
Freight and forwarding charges	3,633.99	3,953.23
Rent, rates and taxes	125.15	120.06
Insurance	84.49	90.20
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	102.84	365.24
- Others	256.09	207.01
Security charges	136.91	108.37
Travelling and conveyance	433.10	429.28
Other selling expenses	385.92	694.14
Communication costs	84.97	75.43
Business promotion and advertisement expenses	268.23	297.73
Legal and professional fees	362.32	296.30
Payment to auditors (refer note 34)	31.63	27.36
Bank charges	466.99	537.94
Expenditure incurred towards Corporate Social Responsibility('CSR')	345.12	145.00
Provision for doubtful debts (including expected credit loss)	1,211.33	486.28
Bad debts written off	5.25	187.15
Miscellaneous expenses	171.10	154.93
	14,114.45	14,832.25



33 Income tax

(A) Statement of Profit and Loss

(i) Tax expenses on items recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Current tax	2,314.25	3,412.23
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	(44.32)	35.13
Deferred tax	(205.14)	(9.04)
	2,064.79	3,438.32

(ii) Tax expenses on items recognised in Other Comprehensive income

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Tax on remeasurements of defined benefit liability	(29.61)	(12.15)
Tax on foreign currency translation reserve	31.52	-
	1.91	(12.15)

(iii) Tax expenses on total comprehensive income	2,066.70	3,426.17
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(B) Balance Sheet

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Income tax assets	(297.96)	-
Income tax liabilities	-	116.91
	(297.96)	116.91

(C) Deferred tax liabilities (net)

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Deferred tax liability		
Property, plant and equipments and Intangible assets	1,780.20	1,722.08
Right of use of assets	28.84	38.56
Transaction cost on long term borrowings	0.12	0.40
Fair value gain on investment in mutual funds	-	10.98
Others	0.81	1.25
Gross deferred tax liability (A)	1,809.97	1,773.27
Deferred tax assets		
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	587.25	282.38
Expenditure allowed on payment basis	128.01	109.59
Lease liabilities	34.50	45.05
Compound financial instruments	99.76	118.12
Others	19.12	73.57
Gross deferred tax assets (B)	868.64	628.71
Net deferred tax liabilities C = (A) - (B)	941.33	1,144.56

(D) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate for respective year

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Accounting profit before tax	8,222.24	13,001.31
Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense	2,069.37	3,272.17
Tax effects of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) :		
(i) Non deductible expenses	89.38	39.01
(ii) Changes in estimates related to prior years	(44.32)	35.13
(iii) Others	(49.64)	92.01
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	2,064.79	3,438.32



34 Payment to auditor's

	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	20.00	17.00
Tax audit	5.00	5.00
Other taxation matters	6.05	5.07
Reimbursement of expenses	0.58	0.29
	31.63	27.36

35 Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

The following table reflects the computation of basic and diluted EPS in accordance with Ind AS 33 - Earnings per share

		March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
A	Total comprehensive income attributable to equity shareholders of the Holding Company	6,034.98	9,456.66
B	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	Nos. 37,27,500	37,27,500
C	Adjusted earning for computation of diluted earning per share	in Rs. Lakhs 6,064.77	9,491.11
D	Weighted average number of potential equity shares outstanding during the year on account of compulsory convertible debentures	Nos. 84,844	98,567
E	Weighted average number of equity shares (including diluting shares)	Nos. 38,12,344	38,26,067
F	Nominal value of each share	in Rs. 10.00	10.00
G	Basic Earnings per share (A/B)	in Rs. 161.90	253.70
H	Diluted Earnings per share (C/E)	in Rs. 159.08	248.06

36 Details of employee benefits as required by the IND AS 19 Employee benefits :

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Group makes provident fund contributions and National Pension Scheme (NPS) contribution to defined contributions plans for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Group recognised Rs. 195.05 lakhs (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 194.80 lakhs) for the above-mentioned contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Group are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

Defined benefit plans comprises of Post-employment benefits plan mainly gratuity and other long term employee benefits mainly comprising of compensated absences. These are measured at each Balance Sheet date based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using projected unit credit method. The breakup is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Gratuity :		
Non-current	259.94	229.23
Current	118.24	102.90
Total	378.18	332.13
Compensated absences :		
Non-current	115.59	89.60
Current	14.86	13.70
Total	130.45	103.30

(c) The gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan under which an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service is entitled to receive fifteen by twenty-six days salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, Other Comprehensive Income, the funded status and amounts recognised in Balance Sheet for the plan :

a) Statement showing changes in present value of obligation as at the end of the year

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	798.57	683.14
Current service cost	61.70	52.71
Interest cost	57.50	50.96
Benefits paid	(29.12)	(31.21)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	116.90	42.97
Present value of defined benefit obligation as on Balance Sheet date	1,005.55	798.57

(b) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Opening fair value of plan assets	466.44	436.04
Interest income	32.79	32.53
Contributions by employer	158.00	34.40
Benefits paid	(29.12)	(31.21)
Return on plan assets	(0.74)	(5.32)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	627.37	466.44



36 Details of employee benefits as required by the IND AS 19 Employee benefits (continued)

c) Analysis of defined benefit obligation :

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Defined benefit obligation	1,005.55	798.57
Fair value of plan assets	627.37	466.44
Net liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	(378.18)	(332.13)

d) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Current service cost	61.70	52.71
Interest cost (net of interest income from plan assets)	24.71	18.43
Gratuity expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	86.41	71.14

e) Expenses recognized in other comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Actuarial losses / (gains)	116.90	42.97
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	0.74	5.32
Gratuity expense recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	117.64	48.29

f) Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
		Rs. in Lakhs
i) Discount Rate (%)	6.72%	7.20%
ii) Salary Escalation (%)	10.00%	10.00%
iii) Withdrawal Rate (%)	8.00%	8.00%
iv) Retirement age (In years)	60	60
v) Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

g) Sensitivity analysis of present value of defined benefit obligation to 1% change in key assumptions

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Discount rate	(69.92)	80.16	(55.30)	63.37
Salary Escalation rate	(58.86)	63.47	51.22	(47.80)
Withdrawal rate	14.23	(12.71)	(8.84)	9.92

h) Expected cash flows

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Year 1	90.62	66.60
Year 2	73.97	73.61
Year 3	88.41	59.90
Year 4	76.35	71.15
Year 5	102.52	61.92
Year 6 - 10	467.21	405.51
Year 11 - above	979.86	834.97

37 Capital and other commitments

(a) At March 31, 2025, the Group has a commitment towards purchase of capital assets of Rs.13.23 lakhs (March 31, 2024: Nil).

38 Related party disclosures

Name of related parties and related party relationship

Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel and their relatives with whom transactions have taken place	Quadrant Property Management Services Private Limited Punvick Spaces LLP (formerly known as Punvick Spaces Private Limited) Quadrant Trades Private Limited
Managing Director	Vikram Makar Vishal Makar
Directors	Laxmidas V Merchant Satish Kotian
Relatives of Key managerial personnel	Kamlesh Makar Poonam Makar Meetashi Makar Avantika Makar



38 Related party disclosures (continued)

a. Transaction and closing balances : Related parties where control exists

	Amount receivable from related Parties	Amount payable to related parties
Quadrant Trades Private Limited		
March 31, 2025	-	0.35
March 31, 2024	-	0.35
Quadrant Property Management Services Private Limited		
March 31, 2025	1.39	-
March 31, 2024	1.39	-

b. Transactions and closing balances : Key managerial personnel

	Salary and Professional fees	Rent	Dividend	Amount payable to related parties*
Vikram Makar				
March 31, 2025	691.50	3.00	-	142.19
March 31, 2024	691.50	3.00	74.53	120.92
Vishal Makar				
March 31, 2025	709.50	3.00	-	139.96
March 31, 2024	709.50	3.00	74.53	118.67
Satish Kotian, Director				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-

*excluding unclaimed dividend, if any

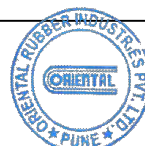
c. Transactions and closing balances : Relatives of key managerial personnel

	Salary and incentives	Rent	Dividend	Amount payable to the related parties*
Kamlesh Makar				
March 31, 2025	-	6.00	-	5.40
March 31, 2024	-	6.00	-	5.40
Poonam Makar				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	-	-	0.02	0.02
Meetashi Makar				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	-	-	0.02	-
Avantika Makar				
March 31, 2025	39.76	-	-	18.39
March 31, 2024	67.27	-	-	20.48

*excluding unclaimed dividend, if any

d. Transactions and closing balances : Key managerial personnel and relatives of key managerial personnel

	Coupon payments on compulsory convertible debentures	Amounts of compulsory convertible debentures subscribed
Vikram Makar		
March 31, 2025	56.35	549.85
March 31, 2024	56.35	549.85
Vishal Makar		
March 31, 2025	56.35	549.85
March 31, 2024	56.35	549.85
Poonam Makar		
March 31, 2025	0.02	0.15
March 31, 2024	0.02	0.15
Meetashi Makar		
March 31, 2025	0.02	0.15
March 31, 2024	0.02	0.15





39 Contingent liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
a. Income tax*	19.06	19.06
b. Customs**	56.01	56.01
c. Goods and services tax [#]	62.39	62.39

*Income tax comprise demand from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs.19.06 lakhs (March 31, 2024: 19.06 Lakhs) including interest. The tax demands have arisen as the tax authorities have disallowed the expense of late delivery charges for AY 2008-2009. The matter for the AY 2008-2009 is pending before the Hon' Bombay High Court. The Group and the income tax department is contesting the demands against each other and hence no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.

**The customs department has issued order demanding payment of duty, interest and penalty under the Customs Act, 1962 in relation to import of machinery without payment of duty under notification no. 52/2003. The total amount of demand as per order is Rs. 56.01 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: 56.01 Lakhs). The Group is contesting the demand at Customs, Excise, Service Tax Appellate Tribunal. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.

[#]Goods and services tax comprises of various demands from the Goods and Services tax authorities amounting to Rs.62.39 Lakhs (March 31, 2024: 62.39 lakhs). The tax demands have arisen as the Goods and Services tax authorities have adjusted refund issued/input tax credit claimed by the Group in financial year 2017-2018, 2019-2020 and 2021-2022. The matter for each of the financial year is pending before the Central GST Appellate Authority and hence no tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's financial position and results of operations.

40 Segment reporting

Reportable segments

The Board of Directors of the Holding Company have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision-Maker who examine the Group's performance both from a product and geographic perspective. The Chief Operating Decision Maker has identified only one reportable segment of "Manufacturing and selling of fabric reinforced conveyor belts, rubber sheets and other rubber moulded products" for different sectors/industries. Hence the revenue, expenses, results, assets and liabilities disclosed in the financial statements of the Group are allocable to one segment.

Geographical information

(a) Revenues from operations:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	41,595.44	50,908.03
Outside India	41,168.19	43,281.45
	82,763.63	94,189.48

(b) Segment assets (trade receivables)

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	10,281.82	13,681.64
Outside India	18,859.53	18,729.31
	29,141.35	32,410.95

(c) Segment liabilities (trade payables)

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Within India	7,384.23	6,508.13
Outside India (trade payables)	3,587.05	2,667.05
	10,971.28	9,175.18

41 Certain shareholders of the Holding Company have filed an application with Hon' National Company Law Tribunal ('NCLT') against other shareholders under section 241 and section 242 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Holding Company and other directors of the Holding Company have also been made a party to the suit. The management believes that the outcome of the NCLT proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on these consolidated Ind AS financial



42 Financial Risk Management

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprises of loans, borrowings, lease liabilities and trade payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances that are derived directly from its operations.

The Group is exposed to market risks, credit risks and liquidity risks. The Group's management oversees the management of these risks. The management of the Group ensures that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's risk objectives. The Board of Directors of the Holding Company review and agree policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(A) Market risks

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

(i) Interest rate risks

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Below mentioned table provides a summary of financial instruments that are exposed to interest rate risk :

Particulars	March 31, 2025		
	Average	Balance	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	9.05%	545.05	11.22%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	6.90%	3,002.54	61.81%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	9.25%	2,228.99	45.89%

Particulars	March 31, 2024		
	Average interest rate	Balance Rs. in Lakhs	% of total loans
Term loan from banks and financial institution	9.00%	1,032.80	6.46%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in foreign currency	6.94%	10,457.63	65.40%
Working capital facilities from banks and financial institutions in Indian Rupees	9.25%	4,029.55	25.20%

Sensitivity

Profit/loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of change interest rates

Impact on profit after tax	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Interest rates - increase by 50 basis points *	28.88	77.60
Interest rates - decrease by 50 basis points *	(28.88)	(77.60)

* Holding all other variables constant.

(ii) Foreign currency risks

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's export revenue and Group's import purchases. The Group does not hedge its foreign currency exposures.

The Group's management monitors the trade receivables in foreign currency on a regular basis. The credit period extended to the foreign customers is restricted, thus ensuring that the exchange rate fluctuations does not materially affect the cash inflows in functional currency. The Group's exposure to the foreign currency risk is as follows :

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs	Amount in foreign currency	Rs. in Lakhs
Financial assets					
Cash and bank balance	USD	5.72	491.85	-	-
	ZAR	59.77	278.81	-	-
Trade receivables	EUR	27.86	2,557.88	19.90	1,723.89
	GBP	2.60	286.79	2.61	262.34
	USD	138.44	11,807.36	164.63	13,552.55
	ZAR	960.26	4,479.43		
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	USD	4.36	371.91	125.03	10,457.63
	ZAR	281.97	1315.32	333.99	1,474.93
Trade payables	USD	20.28	1,743.44	13.83	1,160.69
	EURO	0.01	0.77	0.01	0.71
	GBP	0.01	1.55	-	-
	CAD	0.12	7.43	0.12	6.30
	JPY	31.97	18.29	-	-
	AED	-	-	3.56	83.22
	ZAR	344.8	1608.41	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risks	EUR	27.85	2,557.11	19.89	1,723.17
	GBP	2.59	285.24	2.61	262.34
	USD	119.52	10,183.86	25.77	1,934.23
	CAD	(0.12)	(7.43)	(0.12)	(6.30)
	JPY	(31.97)	(18.29)	-	-
	AED	-	-	(3.56)	(83.22)
	ZAR	393.26	1,834.51	(333.99)	(1,474.93)



42 Financial Risk Management (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Group has a policy of investing its surplus funds in mutual funds, interest bearing term deposits and other highly marketable debt investments. The Group is exposed to price risk for investments that are classified as fair value through profit and loss. To manage its price risk, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification and investment in the portfolio is done in accordance with Group's investment policy approved by the Board of Directors.

Particulars	Currency	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Impact on profit		Impact on profit	
		Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%	Increase by 5%	Decrease by 5%
Net exposure to foreign currency risks	EUR	127.86	(127.86)	86.16	(86.16)
	GBP	14.26	(14.26)	13.12	(13.12)
	USD	509.19	(509.19)	96.71	(96.71)
	CAD	(0.37)	0.37	(0.31)	0.31
	AED	-	-	(4.16)	4.16

Other price risks

The Group has a policy of investing its surplus funds in mutual funds, interest bearing term deposits and other highly marketable debt investments. The Group is exposed to price risk for investments that are classified as fair value through profit and loss. To manage its price risk, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification and investment in the portfolio is done in accordance with Group's investment policy approved by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company.

Derivative financial instruments

To effectively manage the foreign currency risk, the Group enters into foreign exchange forward contracts in US Dollar, ZAR and Euro that are measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the changes in foreign exchange forward rates. The fair value of foreign currency forward contracts as at the end of the respective financial years are as under :

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Fair value of foreign currency forwards	-	-	-	0.06

Below mentioned table summarises the amounts of outstanding forward contracts as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

Nature of instrument	Purpose	Currency	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
			Foreign Currency In Lakhs *	In Rs. Lakhs *	Foreign Currency In Lakhs *	In Rs. Lakhs *
Forward Contracts	Effective management of foreign currency risk	USD	-	-	7.50	633.11
Forward Contracts		ZAR	-	-	-	-

*Amount in INR and foreign currency represents the amount of forward contracts purchased.

(B) Credit risks

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to financial losses. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities including deposits with banks, investment in mutual funds and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reconciled. At March 31, 2024, receivable from Group's top 5 customers accounted for approximately 38.26% (March 31, 2024: 31.70%) of gross trade receivable outstanding. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The calculation is based on historical data and subsequent expectation of receipts. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(ii) Deposits with banks and investment in mutual funds

Credit risk from balances with banks and mutual funds is managed in accordance with the Group's approved investment policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with reputed banks where the counterparty risk is minimum.

The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance Sheet March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in the respective notes.





42 Financial Risk Management (continued)

(C) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its existing or future obligations as they fall due, due to insufficient availability of cash or cash equivalents. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damages to Group's reputation.

The Group's maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

The Group regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents for ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 Years	More than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2025				
Borrowings	4,456.70	400.95	-	4,857.65
Lease liabilities	110.61	26.47	-	137.08
Trade payables	10,971.28	-	-	10,971.28
Other financial liabilities	75.99	-	-	75.99
Total	15,614.58	427.42	-	16,042.00
March 31, 2024				
Borrowings	15,498.24	491.07	-	15,989.31
Lease liabilities	79.13	99.88	-	179.01
Trade payables	9,175.18	-	-	9,175.18
Other financial liabilities	74.85	-	-	74.85
Total	24,827.40	590.95	-	25,418.35

43 Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital, equity component of compound financial instruments and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Below mentioned table summarises the capital structure of the Group at the end of the financial year :

Particulars	March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
Equity share capital	372.75	372.75
Equity component of compound financial instruments	548.63	548.63
Other equity	47,405.27	41,370.29
Total equity	48,326.65	42,291.67
Borrowings	4,857.65	15,989.31
Total debt	4,857.65	15,989.31
Debt to equity ratio	0.10	0.38



44 Fair value measurement**A Financial instruments by category**

The financial instruments of the Group are measured at Amortised cost and Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"). The Group does not have any financial instruments that are measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVTOCI").

Below table summarises the financial instruments that are measures at FVTPL and amortised cost :

S.no	Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Rs. in Lakhs		Rs. in Lakhs	
		FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
	Financial assets				
(a)	Non current investment	-	-	343.62	-
(b)	Trade receivables	-	26,808.05	-	31,288.98
(c)	Cash and cash equivalents	-	5,270.22	-	2,452.52
(d)	Other bank balances	-	1,483.64	-	821.23
(e)	Other financial assets	-	1,429.30	-	737.67
	Total financial assets	-	34,991.21	343.62	35,300.40
	Financial liabilities				
(a)	Borrowings	-	4,857.65	-	15,989.31
(b)	Lease liabilities	-	137.08	-	179.01
(c)	Trade payables	-	10,971.28	-	9,175.18
(d)	Other financial liabilities	-	75.99	0.06	74.79
	Total financial liabilities	-	16,042.00	0.06	25,418.29

B Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS). An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total financial assets				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	343.62	-	-	343.62
Total financial liabilities				
March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	0.06	-	-	0.06

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

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. The Group does not have any financial instruments that are measured under Level 3 hierarchy.

C Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, lease liabilities, trade payables, long-term borrowings, short term borrowings and all other financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values.

D Valuation technique used to determine fair value of forward contracts

Fair value of forward contracts outstanding as at the balance sheet date is determined using marked to market valuation received from bank.

E Valuation technique used to determine fair value of investments in mutual funds

Fair value of market linked investments is determined using Net Asset Value ('NAV') report issued by mutual fund house.



45 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013**(a) Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment, intangible asset and investment property**

The Group has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or investment property during the current or previous year.

(b) Loans or advances granted to promoters, directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) and the related parties

The Group has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person.

(c) Details of benami property held

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

(d) Wilful defaulter

The Group has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lenders during the current and previous financial year.

(e) Reconciliation of returns or statements submitted with banks or financial institution

The group has availed borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The periodical statements of current assets filed by the group with such banks are not in agreement with books of accounts of the Company on account of following reasons:

Table showing Comparison of periodical returns filled with banks with books of accounts

S.no	Particulars	Amount as per periodical returns filled with banks	Subsequent adjustments	Amount as per books of accounts
A	Trade receivables	30,746.92	(1,605.57)	29,141.35
B	Inventories	13,653.26	4,135.99	17,789.25
C	Trade payables	7,873.15	3,098.13	10,971.28

Table detailing out subsequent adjustments to books of accounts after filling of periodical returns

S.no	Particulars	Trade receivables	Inventories	Trade payables
A	Accounting of provision for expenses subsequent to filling of periodical returns with bank	-	-	535.35
B	Effect of unrealised exchange gain/loss on trade receivables recorded subsequent to the filling of periodical returns with banks	247.17	-	-
C	Balances with government authorities (goods and services tax) included as a part of trade receivables at the time of filling periodical returns	(394.93)	-	-
D	Advance received from customers netted off from trade receivables at the time of filling periodical returns	97.52	-	-
E	Payable balances of provision for expenses, engineering and transport creditors and other clearing accounts excluded at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	208.25
F	Margin money balances netted off from trade payables at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	436.13
G	Impact of sales cut off and net realisable value adjustments on inventories recorded subsequent to the filling of periodical returns with banks	-	(84.19)	-
H	Advance to suppliers netted off from trade payables at the time of filling periodical returns	-	-	129.60
I	Adjustments to the balances of debtors/inventories subsequent to the filling of periodical returns with banks	(449.48)	(283.72)	-
J	Other adjustments	(13.29)	20.64	2.08
K	Impact of consolidation/ eliminations of balances related to subsidiaries	(1,092.56)	4,483.26	1,643.13
		(1,605.57)	4,135.99	2,954.54

(f) Relationship with struck off Companies

The Group does not have any transactions with Companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(g) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Group has registered all creation and satisfaction of charges with the Registrar of Companies during the current and previous financial year.

(h) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Group has complied with the number of layers of subsidiary prescribed under the Act.

(i) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current year or previous year.

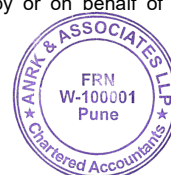
(j) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

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

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

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

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



45 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (continued)

(k) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income, which is not recorded in books of accounts during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(l) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

46 Previous year comparatives

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For ANRK & Associates LLP
Firm Registration Number: W-100001
Chartered Accountants



Sd/-

Rahul Khasnis
Partner
Membership Number: 107739
Place : Pune
Date: 4 September 2025
UDIN: 25107739BMRKNN2322



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Oriental Rubber Industries Private Limited

Sd/-

Vishal Makar
Managing Director
DIN: 00020253
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025

Sd/-

Satish Kotian
Director
DIN: 06374939
Place: Pune
Date: 4 September 2025