ARPIT DESAI & CO.
Chartered Accountant

531-532, VIHAV TRADE
CENTER,BHAYLI,NR WAVES CLUB,
BHAYLI-CANAL ROAD,VADODARA
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

OPINION

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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.

MANAGEMENT'S AND BOARD OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
c) The Balance sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), and the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure B".**
g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the same is not applicable to the company, it being a private company.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations.

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

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

iv. (a) The Management has represented, to the best of it's knowledge and belief that and as disclosed in notes to account, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, to the best of it's knowledge and belief that and as disclosed in notes to account, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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

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

v. There is no dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company and hence provisions of section 123 of the companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

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

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

For Arpit Desai & Co

Chartered Accountant

Firm's Registration No. 156456 W

Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai

Digitally signed by Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Date: 2026.05.21 13:03:29 +05'30'

Arpit Desai

Proprietor
Membership No. 175780
Vadodara, Dated
UDIN: 26175780CDEDDE3540

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, we report that:

i.

a) A: According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is into the pre-operative stage and hence company is still in the process of maintaining/updating the fixed asset register which shows the records relating to the quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant & Equipment.
B: According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not hold any intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under this clause is not applicable.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not require a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets as the company is still in the process of capitalisation and hence clause 3(i)(b) is not applicable to the company.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us the title deeds of all immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold are held in the name of company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as an asset in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

d) According to information and explanation given to us and based on the examination conducted by us, the company is still in the process of capitalisation and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(d) is not applicable to the company.

e) As disclosed in notes to the financial statement and as verified by 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventories (excluding stocks with third parties) have been physically form verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its Inventories. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and the explanation given to us, the company has not sanctioned any working capital in excess of five crore limit during the year under consideration, and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(ii) (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the books and records of the Company examined by us, during the year, the company has not granted secured/unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties or made any investment in companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the books and records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has not granted any loans or provide any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. Further, in our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments nor provided any loans, guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 186 of the Act and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

v. In our opinion and according to information & explanations given to us, the company has not accepted deposits from the public and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

vi. As information and explanation give to us, pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products.

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

a) The company is regular in depositing the amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Employee State Insurance, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
b) There was no material amount payable in respect of undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Income Tax, Custom Duty, Employee State Insurance, Goods and Services Tax, Cess and other statutory dues in arrears as on March 31, 2026, for the period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the books and records of the Company examined by us, there are no material statutory dues referred in sub-clause above, which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2026.

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in books of account.

ix.

a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation to us, the company has not taken any loans or borrowings from the financial institutions, bank and government and the company has not issued any debentures during the year and hence reporting under the clause 3(ix)(a) is not applicable to the company.
b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has raised term loan during the year and the same has been applied for the purpose for which it is taken.

d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates, and joint venture and hence clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) is not applicable to the company.

x.

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the books and records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the books and records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi.

a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c) As represented to us by the management, the clause relating to the whistle blower complaints is not applicable to the company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a)(b)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on books and records of the Company examined by us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards. The company being a private limited company, requirements stipulated in section 177 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of books and records of the Company examined by us, the provisions of Section 138 of the Act relating to Internal Audit is not applicable to the company and hence reporting under this clause of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv. In our opinion and based on information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not entered in any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi.

a) As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the books and records of the Company examined by us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; the Company has not conducted any Non-banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year; The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), 3(xvi)(b) and 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has incurred a cash loss of Rs. 73.92 lakhs and Rs 33.66 lakhs during the current and previous financial years respectively covered by our audit.

xviii. There has no resignation by the statutory auditors of the company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xix. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating 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.

xx. In our opinion and according to the information and the explanation given to us, the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the company accordingly the reporting under clause xx (a) and (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

For Arpit Desai & Co
Chartered Accountant
Firm's Registration No. 156456 W

Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Digitally signed by Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Date: 2026.05.21 13:04:01 +05'30'

Arpit Desai
Proprietor

Membership No. 175780
Vadodara, dated
UDIN: 26175780CDEDDE3540

ANNEXURE-B: 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 Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note on audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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.

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") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, 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 the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 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, 2026 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Arpit Desai & Co
Chartered Accountant
Firm's Registration No. 156456 W

Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Digitally signed by Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Date: 2026.05.21 13:04:32 +05'30'

Arpit Desai
Proprietor
Membership No. 175780
Vadodara, dated
UDIN: 26175780CDEDDE3540

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non Current Assets			
(a) Capital work-in-progress	3	81.13	-
(b) Right-of-use assets	4	3,271.05	-
(c) Defered Tax Assets (Net)	5	28.57	8.47
(d) Other non-current assets	7	115.41	-
Total Non Current Assets		**3,496.17**	**8.47**
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	6	160.18	0.12
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	8	84.37	57.51
(ii) Trade receivables	9	89.25	-
(iii) Others financial asets	10	14.59	-
(c) Other current assets	11	81.62	2.25
Total Current Assets		**430.01**	**59.88**
TOTAL ASSETS		**3,926.18**	**68.35**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	10.00	10.00
(b) Other equity	13	(84.95)	(25.19)
TOTAL EQUITY		**(74.95)**	**(15.19)**
Liabilities			
(1) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	3,793.89	75.21
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**3,793.89**	**75.21**
(1) Current Liabilities			
(iii) Trade payables	15		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		181.40	7.87
(b) Other current liabilities	16	25.85	0.45
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	24	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		**207.25**	**8.32**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**4,001.13**	**83.54**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**3,926.18**	**68.35**
Corporate Information and Material Accounting Policies forming part of financial statements	1 & 2		

As per our report of even date attached

For Arpit Desai & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0156456W

Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Digitally signed by Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Date: 2026.05.21 10:55:19 +05'30'

Arpit Desai
Proprietor
Membership No. : 175780
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
CIN:U27201GJ2024PTC154625

SUJIT JAYSUKH BHAYANI
Digitally signed by SUJIT JAYSUKH BHAYANI
Date: 2026.05.21 10:09:58 +05'30'

Sujit J Bhayani
Director
DIN : 01767427
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

SHANIL SUJIT BHAYANI
Digitally signed by SHANIL SUJIT BHAYANI
Date: 2026.05.21 10:15:02 +05'30'

Shanil Bhayani
Director
DIN: 08877823

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
I. Revenue from operations	17	298.67	-
II. Other income	18	7.70	-
III. Total Income (I+II)		**306.37**	**-**
IV. Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	19	140.22	0.12
Change in inventories of finished goods	20	(0.46)	(0.12)
Finance costs	21	126.47	0.42
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	5.94	-
Other expenses	23	114.07	33.24
Total Expenses (IV)		**386.24**	**33.66**
V. Profit/(loss) before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)		**(79.87)**	**(33.66)**
VI. Exceptional items		-	-
V. Profit before tax (III-IV)		**(79.87)**	**(33.66)**
VI. Tax Expense:	24		
1. Current tax		-	-
2. Deferred tax		20.10	8.47
Total Tax Expense (VI)		**20.10**	**8.47**
VII. Profit for the year (V-VI)		**(59.76)**	**(25.19)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability		-	-
Income tax relating to above items		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (VIII)		**-**	**-**
IX. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		**(59.76)**	**(25.19)**
X. Earnings per Equity Share of Face Value of ₹ 10/- each			
Basic/diluted	25	(59.76)	(25.19)
Corporate Information and Material Accounting Policies forming part of financial statements	1 & 2		

As per our report of even date attached

For Arpit Desai & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0156456W

Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Digitally signed by Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Date: 2026.05.21 10:55:53 +05'30'

Arpit Desai
Proprietor
Membership No. : 175780
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
CIN:U27201GJ2024PTC154625

SUJIT JAYSUKH BHAYANI
Digitally signed by SUJIT JAYSUKH BHAYANI
Date: 2026.05.21 10:10:40 +05'30'

Sujit J Bhayani
Director
DIN : 01767427
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

SHANIL SUJIT BHAYANI
Digitally signed by SHANIL SUJIT BHAYANI
Date: 2026.05.21 10:14:40 +05'30'

Shanil Bhayani
Director
DIN: 08877823

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

(a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.00	10.00
Changes due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**10.00**	**10.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**10.00**	**10.00**

(b) Other Equity

Particulars	**Attributable to the equity shareholders**			**Total Other Equity**
	Reserves and Surplus			
	Securities premium	**General reserve**	**Retained earnings**	
Balance as at 1 April 2025	**-**	**-**	**(25.19)**	**(25.19)**
Profit for the year	-	-	(59.76)	(59.76)
Other comprehensive income for the year				-
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability /	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(59.76)**	**(59.76)**
Balance as at 31 March 2026	**-**	**-**	**(84.95)**	**(84.95)**
Balance as at 1 April 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Profit for the year	-	-	(25.19)	(25.19)
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year				-
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability /	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(25.19)**	**(25.19)**
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**-**	**-**	**(25.19)**	**(25.19)**
Corporate Information and Material Accounting Policies forming part of financial statements		**1 & 2**		

As per our report of even date attached

For Arpit Desai & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0156456W

Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Digitally signed by Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Date: 2026.05.21 10:56:25 +05'30'

Arpit Desai
Proprietor
Membership No. : 175780
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
CIN:U27201GJ2024PTC154625

SUJIT JAYSUKH BHAYANI
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Date: 2026.05.21 10:11:28 +05'30'

Sujit J Bhayani
Director
DIN : 01767427
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

SHANIL SUJIT BHAYANI
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Date: 2026.05.21 10:14:25 +05'30'

Shanil Bhayani
Director
DIN: 08877823

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	(79.87)	(33.66)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5.94	-
Finance costs	126.47	0.42
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	**52.54**	**(33.24)**
Adjustments for Changes in Working Capital :		
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(160.07)	(0.12)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(89.25)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(14.59)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	(79.37)	(2.25)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	173.51	7.86
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liabilities	25.40	0.45
Effect of Changes in Working Capital	**(144.35)**	**5.95**
Cash generated from operations	**(91.81)**	**(27.28)**
Income taxes paid	-	-
Cash flow from operating activities	**(91.81)**	**(27.28)**
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for purchase of property plant and equipment (including intangible	(196.54)	-
Payments for purchase of leasehold land	(3,276.99)	-
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment		-
(Purchase of) / net proceeds from sale of investments	-	-
Investment made in subsidiary company	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Cash flow /(used in) Investing activities	**(3,473.53)**	**-**
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuing equity shares	-	10.00
Proceeds of non-current borrowings (net)	3,718.67	75.21
Finance costs paid	(126.47)	(0.42)
Cash flow (used in) financing activities	**3,592.20**	**84.79**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	**26.86**	**57.51**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**57.51**	**-**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**84.37**	**57.51**

Notes to Statement of Cash Flows:

1. Cash and cash equivalents includes:		
Balance with banks	84.37	57.51
Cash on hand	-	-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**84.37**	**57.51**

2. The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

3. Reconciliation of movements of cash flows arising from financing activities

Corporate Information and Material Accounting Policies forming part of financial statements	1 & 2

As per our report of even date attached

For Arpit Desai & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0156456W

Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Digitally signed by Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Date: 2026.05.21 10:56:57 +05'30'

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Proprietor
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For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
CIN:U27201GJ2024PTC154625

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Date: 2026.05.21 10:12:02 +05'30'

Sujit J Bhayani
Director
DIN : 01767427
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

SHANIL SUJIT BHAYANI
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Date: 2026.05.21 10:14:09 +05'30'

Shanil Bhayani
Director
DIN: 08877823

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited was incorporated on 24 August 2024. The company has its registered office at 129-1-A, G.I.D.C. Estate, Nandesari, Vadodara, Gujarat. The Company is is committed to pioneering the production of green and sustainable Precursor Cathode Active Materials (PCAMs) for lithium-ion batteries. With a strong focus on innovation and climate-conscious technology, the company is set to redefine how advanced battery materials are manufactured - minimizing environmental impact while meeting the growing demands of the electric vehicle (EV) and energy storage sectors.

As the world transitions to greener energy solutions, the company is poised to play a transformative role by delivering next-generation materials that align with global sustainability goals.

2 SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE, BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION, CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) Statement of compliance

The Financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Financial Information of the Company comprise of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March,2026 Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March, 2026 the summary of material accounting policies and explanatory notes (collectively, the Financial Statements').

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – non- current classification of assets and liabilities.

Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments (investments, derivative assets) and defined benefit plans which is netted off from defined benefit obligation, are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act to be read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 as amended time to time. The Company's Financial Statements comprises of the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Notes to Financial Statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the special purpose interim financial statements.

The company classifies an asset as current asset when:
- it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it expects to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- the asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is 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 classified as current when –
- it expects to realise the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle;
- it holds the liability primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the liability is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- it does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

These Special Purpose Interim Financial Statements are prepared solely to support the Holding Company in developing its Consolidated Financial Information for the Updated Draft Red Herring Prospectus, specifically for the proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO) (comprising a fresh issue and an offer for sale). Consequently, these statements are not suitable for any other purpose or for distribution to any other party. We have no obligation to update this information for events occurring after this date.

Functional and Presentation Currency
Items included in the Special Purpose Interim Financial Statement of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupees (₹) in lakhs.
All amounts disclosed in the special purpose interim financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, or decimal thereof as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements
The preparation of theFinancial Statement requires management to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures as at the date of the special purpose nterim financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.
The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements
The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying values of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

- Useful lives of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets
Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual value of PPE and Intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. Factors such as changes in the expected level of usage, technological developments, units-of-production and product life-cycle, could significantly impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets. Consequently, the future depreciation and amortisation charge could be revised and may have an impact on the profit of the future years.

- Provision and contingencies

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being subject to uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgment is required when evaluating the provision including, the probability of an unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes forming part of the special purpose interim financial statements. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

- Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

The amount of total deferred tax assets could change if management estimates of projected future taxable income or if tax regulations undergo a change.

Similarly, the identification of temporary differences pertaining to subsidiaries that are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future and the determination of the related deferred income tax liabilities, require the Management to make material judgments, estimates and assumptions.

- Employee benefits

Employee benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments. These include the estimation of the appropriate discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, the employee benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

- Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value.

- Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the chief financial officer.

The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the Accounting Standards, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's management.

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

• Level 1: quoted prices **(**unadjusted**)** in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

• Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly **(** i.e. as prices**)** or indirectly **(**i.e. derived from prices**)**.

• Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data **(**unobservable inputs**)**.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

- Foreign currency transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in a foreign currency, are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date and the resultant exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items, which are carried in terms of historical cost, denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss within finance cost. Exchange differences arising from the translation of equity investments at Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') are recognised in OCI. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented on a net basis within other income or other expense.

(B) Other Material accounting policies

2.1 Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

An item of property, plant and equipment ('PPE') is recognised as an asset if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. These recognition principles are applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of PPE, to the pre-operative and trial run costs incurred (net of sales), if any and also to the costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2.2 Capital work in progress

Projects under commissioning and other CWIP are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing cost.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment ore capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item con be measured reliably.

Advances given to acquire property, plant and equipment ore recorded as non-current assets and subsequently transferred to CWIP on acquisition of related assets.

2.3 Intangible Assets

Computer software, are initially recognised at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If significant parts of an item of intangible assets have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of intangible assets.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of intangible assets is recognised in Statment of profit and loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2.4 Impairment of Assets

Non-derivative financial assets
Financial instruments and contract assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs (Expected credit loss) on:
• financial assets measured at amortised cost;

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Loss allowances for trade receivables, other financial assets and loans, if any, are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).
In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company’s historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.
The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 180 days past due.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information.
The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 180 days past due.
The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:
• the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
• the financial asset is more than 180 days past due.

Measurement of ECLs
ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).
ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the balance sheet
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs (Cash Generating Units).

The recoverable amount of an individual asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss. They are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

2.5 Investments

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as non current investments

Current investments are measured at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL). Non current investments are carried at cost less any other-than-temporary diminution in value, determined separately for each individual investment.

2.6 Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw materials, packing materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stores and spares are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

In determining the cost, First-In-First-Out (FIFO) cost method in used. Finished goods progress include appropriate proportion of costs of conversion. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities. Valuation of work-in-progress is based on FIFO valuation of raw material used in the process and no cost of conversion are allocated.

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

The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.8 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. General and specific borrowing costs attributable to acquisition and construction of qualifying assets is added to the cost of the assets upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and contingent Assets :

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that the outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

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

2.10 Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the statement of statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in OCI or directly in equity.

The Company has determined that interest and penalties related to income taxes, including uncertain tax treatments, do not meet the definition of income taxes, and therefore accounted for them under Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 introduced by Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 gives a one-time irreversible option to Domestic Companies for payment of corporate tax at reduced rates. The Company has opted the new tax regime from 1 April 2022.

i) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the special purpose interim financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to cover or settle the carrying value of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction.

2.11 Earnings per share (‘EPS’)

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity and equivalent diluted equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the results would be anti- dilutive. Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year-end, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

2.12 Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing advance battery products. Considering the nature of Company's business as well as review of operating result by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decision about resource allocation and performance measurement, there is only one reportable business segment in accordance with requirement of Ind AS 108 “Operating Segments”.

2.13 Financial instruments

Financial assets:
(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification
Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:
- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, a debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition, all financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Measurement

Amortised cost
These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in Statement of Profit and Loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss .

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

Cash and cash equivalents
The Company considers all highly liquid investments, which ore readily convertible into known amounts of cash, that ore subject to on insignificant risk of change in value with a maturity within three months or less from the dote of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which ore unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

Trade Receivables
Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component ore measured at transaction price.

Derecognition of financial assets
The Company derecognises a financial asset when:
- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
• substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred;or
• the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised

Debt and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments ore classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity offer deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities
The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Presentation

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.
Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

Offsetting

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and interest rate risk exposures. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the host contract is not a financial asset and certain criteria are met.

Derivatives are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value, and changes therein are generally recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

(C) Recent Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) pronouncements which are not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has vide notification dated August 12, 2024 notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standard applicable to the Company.

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 3		
CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition during the year	81.13	-
Closing balance	**81.13**	**-**
NOTE 4		
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS		
Gross Carrying Value		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition during the year	3,276.99	-
Closing balance	**3,276.99**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening balance	-	
Addition during the year	5.94	
Closing balance	**5.94**	**-**
Net Carrying Value	**3,271.05**	**-**
NOTE 5		
DEFFERED TAX ASSETS (NET)		
Deffered Tax Assets		
On account of carried forward business loss	28.57	8.47
Total Deffered Tax Assets	**28.57**	**8.47**

(a) Deferred tax balances and movement for the year ended

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2025	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on 31 March 2026
Deferred Tax Assets				
Carried forward business loss	8.47	20.10	-	28.57

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 6		
INVENTORIES		
Raw Material	159.60	
Work-in-progress	-	
Finished Goods	0.58	0.12
Total Inventories	**160.18**	**0.12**
NOTE 7		
NON- CURRENT ASSETS : OTHERS		
Capital advances	115.41	-
Total Current Financial Assets : Cash and Cash Equivalents	**115.41**	**-**

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 3		
CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition during the year	81.13	-
Closing balance	**81.13**	**-**
NOTE 4		
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS		
Gross Carrying Value		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition during the year	3,276.99	-
Closing balance	**3,276.99**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening balance	-	
Addition during the year	5.94	
Closing balance	**5.94**	**-**
Net Carrying Value	**3,271.05**	**-**
NOTE 5		
DEFFERED TAX ASSETS (NET)		
Deffered Tax Assets		
On account of carried forward business loss	28.57	8.47
Total Deffered Tax Assets	**28.57**	**8.47**

(a) Deferred tax balances and movement for the year ended

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2025	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on 31 March 2026
Deferred Tax Assets				
Carried forward business loss	8.47	20.10	-	28.57

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 8		
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balance with banks	84.37	57.51
Total Current Financial Assets : Cash and Cash Equivalents	**84.37**	**57.51**
NOTE 10		
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS : OTHERS		
Security deposits	14.59	
Total Current Financial Assets : Others	**14.59**	**-**
NOTE 11		
CURRENT ASSETS : OTHERS		
Balances with Government Authorities		
- GST receivable	71.14	2.25
Advance to suppliers - Others	10.48	-
Total Current Assets : Others	**81.62**	**2.25**

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 3		
CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition during the year	81.13	-
Closing balance	**81.13**	**-**
NOTE 4		
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS		
Gross Carrying Value		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition during the year	3,276.99	-
Closing balance	**3,276.99**	**-**
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening balance	-	
Addition during the year	5.94	
Closing balance	**5.94**	**-**
Net Carrying Value	**3,271.05**	**-**
NOTE 5		
DEFFERED TAX ASSETS (NET)		
Deffered Tax Assets		
On account of carried forward business loss	28.57	8.47
Total Deffered Tax Assets	**28.57**	**8.47**

(a) Deferred tax balances and movement for the year ended

Particulars	Balance as on 1 April 2025	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on 31 March 2026
Deferred Tax Assets				
Carried forward business loss	8.47	20.10	-	28.57

NOTE 13		
OTHER EQUITY		
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings	(84.95)	(25.19)
Total Other Equity	**(84.95)**	**(25.19)**
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(25.19)	
Profit during the year	(59.76)	(25.19)
Closing balance - Retained Earnings	**(84.95)**	**(25.19)**
NOTE 14		
NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES : BORROWINGS		
Unsecured Loan from related party		
- Sudeep Pharma Limited	3,793.89	**75.21**
Total Total Current Financial Liabilities : Borrowings	**3,793.89**	**75.21**

The Company has received an unsecured loan from its holding company, Sudeep Pharma

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 9		
CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS : TRADE RECEIVABLES		
Considered good - unsecured		
Trade receivables other than related parties	89.25	
Trade receivables from related parties (refer note 37)	-	-
Credit impaired -other than related parties	-	-
	89.25	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	
Total Current Assets : Trade Receivables	**89.25**	**-**

<u>Trade receivables Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2026</u>

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	0.28	88.97	-	-	-	-	89.25
Undisputed Trade Receivables - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.28**	**88.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**89.25**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-					-
Total Trade Receivables							**89.25**

<u>Trade receivables Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2025</u>

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - having significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss							-
Total Trade Receivables							**-**

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 12		
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL		
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00	600.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND FULLY PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL		
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00	10.00
Total	**10.00**	**10.00**

(i) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-
Add : Issued during the year	1,00,000
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,00,000**

(ii) Terms/Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The company has one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 10 each (In absolute Value). Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholders in ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

	31 March 2026	
(iii) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5 per cent equity shares:	**% of Holding**	**No of Shares**
Sudeep Pharma Limited *(1 share held by Shanil Bhayani through Nominee Shareholder)*	100.00%	1,00,000
Total Holding	**100.00%**	**1,00,000**

(iv) Details of equity shares held by the promoters as at 31 March 2026 and as at 31 March 2025:

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025		Change during the year	
	No. of Shares	%of total shares	No. of Shares	%of total shares	No of shares	% of change
Sudeep Pharma Limited	99,999	100.00%	99,999	100.00%	NA	NA
Shanil Bhayani	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	NA	NA
Total	**1,00,000**	**100.00%**	**1,00,000**	**100.00%**		

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
NOTE 15		
CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES : TRADE PAYABLES		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	181.40	7.87
Total Current Financial Liabilities : Trade Payables	**181.40**	**7.87**
Break-up of trade payables		
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 28)	-	0.12
Trade payables to others	181.40	7.75
Total Current Financial Liabilities : Trade Payables	**181.40**	**7.87**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.40	181.00	-	-	-	-	181.40
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.40**	**181.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**181.40**

Trade payables Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.23	7.65	-	-	-	-	7.87
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.23**	**7.65**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.87**

NOTE 16
CURRENT LIABILITIES : OTHERS

Statutory liabilities	25.85	0.45
Total Current Liabilities : Others	**25.85**	**0.45**

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
NOTE 17		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
A. Sales of products		
Export Sales	227.32	-
Domestic Sales	71.35	-
Sale of products (Net)	**298.67**	**-**
Total Revenue from Operations	**298.67**	**-**
NOTE 18		
OTHER INCOME		
Foreign exchange gain (net)	7.70	
Total Other Income	**7.70**	**-**
NOTE 19		
COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED		
Opening inventory	-	
Add: Purchases	299.82	0.12
Less: Closing inventory	159.60	-
Raw material consumption	**140.22**	**0.12**
Total Cost of materials consumed	**140.22**	**0.12**
NOTE 20		
CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS		
Opening inventory		
Finished Goods	0.12	-
	0.12	**-**
Less: Closing inventory		
Finished Goods	0.58	0.12
	0.58	**0.12**
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	**(0.46)**	**(0.12)**
NOTE 21		
FINANCE COSTS		
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Interest on borrowings	125.19	0.24
Interest - Others		-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	
Other bank charges	1.28	0.18
Total Finance Costs	**126.47**	**0.42**
NOTE 22		
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		
Depreciation on right of use assets	5.94	-
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	**5.94**	**-**

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
NOTE 23		
OTHER EXPENSES		
Laboratory expenses	3.64	
Payment to auditors (Refer note (i) below)	0.40	0.25
Rates and taxes	0.07	
Postages, telegram and telephone	5.00	-
Legal and professional charges	26.12	-
Membership fees and subscription	0.23	0.11
Freight outward and export expense	15.72	-
Sales commission	-	32.67
Sales promotion	54.49	
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	0.21
Miscellaneous expense	8.40	-
Total Other Expenses	**114.07**	**33.24**

Note (i): Payment to auditors		
Payment to auditors (exclusive of GST)		
(a) As Auditors - Statutory Audit	0.40	0.25
	0.40	**0.25**

NOTE 24		
TAX EXPENSES		
Deferred Tax		
Deferred Tax created on loss of current year	20.10	8.47
Total Deferred Tax Expense	**20.10**	**8.47**

NOTE 25		
EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)		
Loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in Lakhs)	(59.76)	(25.19)
Number of shares at the beginning of the year (in absolute term)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000
Weighted average number of ordinary equity share for Diluted EPS (in absolute term)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Weighted average number of ordinary equity share for Diluted EPS (in absolute term)	1,00,000	1,00,000
Face Value of equity share (₹) (in absolute term)	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted EPS (₹)	**(59.76)**	**(25.19)**

Weighted average number of equity shares is the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year adjusted by the number of equity shares issued during the year multiplied by the time weighting factor. The time weighting factor is the number of days for which the specific shares are outstanding as a proportion of total number of days during the year.

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026

NOTE 26
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(A) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	-	-
There are no contingent liabilities during the current and previous years		
(B) COMMITMENTS		
i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for:		
For purchase of property, plant and equipment (net of advance)	4,020.52	-

NOTE 27
SEGMENT REPORTING

A) Geographical Information

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026			
	India	Germany	Others	Total
Revenue from customers	71.35	202.90	24.42	298.67

NOTE 28
RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Disclosure of Related Parties and Related Party Transactions

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party
Directors	Shanil Bhayani Sujit Bhayani
Holding Company	Sudeep Pharma Limited
Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:	Sudeep Nutrition Pvt Ltd Sudeep Pharma USA Inc Sudeep Pharma BV

(i) Disclosure in respect of Transactions with related parties during the year

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Holding Company		
Share Capital Issued	-	10.00
Acceptance of Unsecured Loan	3,718.67	75.21
Interest on Unsecured Loan	125.19	0.24
Purchase of Goods	2.43	0.12
Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:		
Sudeep Nutrition Pvt Ltd		
Purchase of Goods	86.56	-
Directors		
Loan taken from Sujit Bhayani	-	1,150.00
Loan repaid to Sujit Bhayani	-	1,150.00

(ii) Disclosure in respect of Outstanding Balances at the end of year

Particulars	As at year ended	As at year ended

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Holding Company		
Share Capital Outstanding	10.00	10.00
Unsecured Loan Outstanding	3,793.89	75.21
Trade Payable	-	0.12
Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence:		
Sudeep Nutrition Pvt Ltd		
Trade Payable	-	-

Footnotes:

a. Transacations are carried at arm's length.

b. Transactions with related parties, as well as related party payables and receivables, are reported at their undiscounted values.

NOTE 29
RATIOS

Sr No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025	% Variance	Remarks if difference is > 25%
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liability	2.07	7.20	-71.16%	Refer note A
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholde	(50.62)	(4.95)	922.14%	Refer note B
3	Debt Services Coverage	Earnings	Debt	0.36	(140.02)	-100.26%	Refer note B
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholde	0.80%	1.66%	-51.92%	Refer note C
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Sale of products	Average Value of	3.73	-	-	
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Sale of products	Average Trade Receivable	6.69	-	-	
7	Trade Payable turnover ratio (in times)	Net Credit Purchases	Average Payable	3.17	0.03	10292.77%	Refer note D
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue From	Average Working	1.20	-	-	
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit After Tax	Revenue From	-20.01%	-	-	
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Earning before	Capital Employed	0.14	0.56	-75.65%	Refer note B

Note:

A - Due to higher percentage increase in trade payables as compared to current assets, there is reduction in current ratio.

B - Due to significant increase in borrowings and interest against the same.

C - Due to increase in losses

D - Due to increase in purchases during the current year

NOTE 30
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Particulars	As at year ended 31 March 2026			As at year ended 31 March 2025		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	mortized Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Level 3						
Financial Assets						
Trade receivables			89.25			-
Cash & Cash Equivalents			84.37			57.51
Other financial assets			14.59			-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	188.21	-	-	57.51
Level 3						
Financial Liabilities						
Non-Current Borrowings			3,793.89			75.21
Trade Payables			181.40			7.87
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	3,975.29	-	-	83.09

NOTE 31
FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed to the credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts are entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade	Ageing analysis and credit	Diversification of bank deposit and
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Maturity analysis	Availability of bank credit lines and borrowings facilities.
Market risk – foreign exchange	- Highly probable forecast transactions	- Cash flow forecasting	Forward foreign exchange contracts
	- Recognised financial assets and	- Sensitivity analysis	
Market risk - Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Monitoring and shifting benchmark interest rates

(A) Credit Risk

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

Credit Risk Management

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks and investments. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company. For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks are accepted.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. The provision matrix takes into account a continuing credit evaluation of Company's customers’ financial condition; ageing of trade accounts receivable; the value and adequacy of collateral received from the customers in certain circumstances (if any); the Company's historical loss experience and adjustment based on forward looking information. The Company defines default as an event when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. However, there is no

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. Further to this, the Company also has unutilized credit limits with banks.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities.

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

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
Non derivatives						
Borrowings	-	3,793.89	3,793.89	-	75.21	75.21
Trade payables	181.40	-	181.40	7.87	-	7.87
Total Non derivative liabilitie	**181.40**	**3,793.89**	**3,975.29**	**7.87**	**75.21**	**83.09**

(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the value of a financial asset. The value of a financial asset may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments, deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables, loans and borrowings.

(i) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company has international operations and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised Financial assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency ₹ of the Company. The risk also 'includes highly probable foreign 'currency cash flows. The objective of the cash flow hedges is to minimise the volatility of the cash flows of highly probable forecast transactions. The Company hedges its foreign exchange risk using foreign exchange forward contracts after considering the natural hedge.

The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows. The exposure to foreign currency risk of the Company at the end of the reporting period expressed in ₹ are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	USD	EUR	USD	EUR
Financial Assets				
Trade receivables	11.15	12.00		
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (As	**11.15**	**12.00**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilites				
Trade payables	-	-		-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (Lia	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises from above referred outstanding balances

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax				Impact on equity net of taxes			
	For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025		For the year ended 31 March 2026		For the year ended 31 March 2025	
	5% Increase	5% Decrease	5% Increase	5% Decrease	5% Increase	5% Decrease	5% Increase	5% Decrease
INR/USD	0.56	(0.56)	-	-	0.46	(0.46)	-	-
INR/EURO	0.60	(0.60)	-	-	0.50	(0.50)	-	-
Increase / (d	**1.16**	**(1.16)**	**-**	**-**	**0.96**	**(0.96)**	**-**	**-**

(ii) <u>Interest rate risk exposure</u>

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market rates relates primarily to the Company's non-current debt obligations with fixedinterest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swaps, in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and variable rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount.

Moreover, the short-term borrowings of the Company do not have a significant fair value or cash flow interest rate risk due to their

NOTE 32
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the company's capital management, equity includes equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company manages its capital to optimise returns to the shareholders and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. The Company's objectives are to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth and maximise the shareholders value. The Company funds its operation through internal accruals and through internal and external borrowings. The management and Board of Directors monitor the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders. Since the company is still in the pre production stage, the debt equity ratio does not depict the correct financial position as on the date of financial statements.

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**
Gross Debt (Long-term and Short-term borrowings) (A)	3,793.89	75.21
Total Equity (B)	(74.95)	(15.19)
Net Debt to Equity Ratio (A/B)	**(50.62)**	**(4.95)**

NOTE 33
OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

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

b) The Company has not advanced any loans or advances in the nature of loans to specified persons viz. promoters, directors, KMPs, related parties; which are repayable on demand or where the agreement does not specify any terms or period of

c) The Company has not funds raised from issue of securities or borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the

d) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any lender who has powers to declare a company as a wilful defaulter at any time during the financial year or after the end of reporting period but before the date when financial

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

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

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

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

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

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

g) There are no transactions and / or balance outstanding with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

i) The company does not have any immovable properties.

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

k) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

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

NOTE 34

There are no subsequent events that have occurred after the reporting period till the date of approval of these standalone financial statements.

NOTE 35

The Previous Year's figures haven been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary to confirm to current year's classification

NOTE 36

The Company has reported net loss of Rs 59.76 lakhs during the year ended March 31, 2026 (P.Y. Rs. 25.19 lakhs) and the Company has a net worth of Rs. (74.95) lakhs. The Company has prepared detailed business projections for future periods, which indicate improvement in operational and financial performance and expected profitability within the foreseeable future. Further, the parent company continues to provide financial and operational support to the Company, as and when required. Therefore the Company is of the opinion that it will be able to manage its business operations as usual in future and that there is no material uncertainty regarding its ability to meet its financial commitments in foreseeable future. Hence, in the opinion of the Company, the going concern assumption is appropriate and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared.

NOTE 37

The balance sheet has been prepared in absolute numbers and then converted into lakhs to meet the presentation requirement as per Companies Act, accordingly the variance on account of decimals rounding-off may exist.

NOTE 38

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail(edit log) facility that have operated throughout the financial year for all relevant transactions

Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 March 2026

NOTE 39

Pursuant to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, as amended, read with Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the management of the Company states that: (a) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced, loaned or invested (whether from borrowed funds, share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that such Intermediaries 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. (b) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (c) The Company confirms that no such arrangements exist as at the reporting date.

As per our report of even date attached

For Arpit Desai & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0156456W

Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Digitally signed by Arpit Mukeshbhai Desai
Date: 2026.05.21 10:58:37 +05'30'

Arpit Desai
Proprietor
Membership No. : 175780
Place: Vadodara
Date: 21 May 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sudeep Advanced Materials Private Limited
CIN:U27201GJ2024PTC154625

SUJIT JAYSUKH BHAYANI
Digitally signed by SUJIT JAYSUKH BHAYANI
Date: 2026.05.21 10:12:31 +05'30'

SHANIL SUJIT BHAYANI
Digitally signed by SHANIL SUJIT BHAYANI
Date: 2026.05.21 10:13:18 +05'30'

Sujit J Bhayani	**Shanil Bhayani**
Director	**Director**
DIN : 01767427	DIN: 08877823
Place: Vadodara	
Date: 21 May 2026	