Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	12,246.99	4,156.96
Right-of-use assets	4	536.75	542.48
Capital work-in-progress	5	-	-
Intangible assets	6	127.17	61.51
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	8	28.93	17.18
Deferred tax assets (net)	33	-	8.33
Other non-current assets	9	746.48	844.88
Total non-current assets		13,686.32	5,631.34
Current assets			
Inventories	10	1,279.64	1,355.52
Financial assets			
Investments	7	7,952.19	-
Trade receivables	11	5,378.75	3,839.84
Cash and cash equivalents	12	139.93	203.47
Other financial assets	13	19.75	1,995.67
Current tax assets (net)	23(a)	123.06	243.61
Other current assets	14	199.07	626.05
Total current assets		15,092.39	8,264.16
Total assets		28,778.71	13,895.50
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	101.00	101.00
Other equity	16	14,667.99	8,285.36
Total equity		14,768.99	8,386.36
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	6,267.63	1,251.76
Provisions	21	78.73	-
Total non-current liabilities		6,346.36	1,251.76
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	3,744.24	1,433.74
Trade payables	19		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		324.31	149.45
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		988.56	627.46
Other financial liabilities	20	1,994.84	226.11
Provisions	21	550.81	1,549.83
Current tax liabilities (net)	23(b)	4.09	228.96
Other current liabilities	22	56.51	41.83
Total current liabilities		7,663.36	4,257.38
Total liabilities		14,009.72	5,509.14
Total equity and liabilities		28,778.71	13,895.50

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the balance sheet

As per our report of even date attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No: 233552

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006

Anil Puttan Kumar
Managing Director
DIN: 07683267

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

Ramakrishna Kamojhala
Whole-time Director
DIN: 07004517

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

M S K A & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

INNOMECH AEROSPACE TOOLINGS PRIVATE LIMITED BENGALURU 562 110

Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	21,471.76	18,653.30
Other income	25	627.96	385.89
Total income		22,099.72	19,039.19
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	4,942.19	4,130.30
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	27	46.51	(287.35)
Subcontracting charges	28	1,574.86	2,521.67
Employee benefits expense	29	4,042.23	2,439.17
Finance costs	30	684.01	407.55
Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	811.92	259.28
Other expenses	32	2,424.71	2,189.40
Total expense		14,526.43	11,660.02
Profit before tax for the year		7,573.29	7,379.17
Income tax expense	33		
Current tax			
Tax expense for the year		1,094.38	1,475.23
Tax expense pertaining to earlier years		10.85	285.51
Deferred tax		8.23	(20.71)
Total income tax expense		1,113.46	1,740.03
Profit after tax for the year		6,459.83	5,639.14
Other comprehensive income			
Item that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit plans		(77.20)	(5.25)
Income tax effect on the above item		-	1.32
Other comprehensive income for the year		(77.20)	(3.93)
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,382.63	5,635.21
Earnings per equity share (Nominal value per equity share: INR 100 each)			
Basic (INR)	36	6,395.87	5,583.31
Diluted (INR)		6,395.87	5,583.31

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the statement of profit and loss.

As per our report of even date attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No: 233552

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

M S K A & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006

Anil Puttan Kumar
Managing Director
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Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

INNOMECH AEROSPACE TOOLINGS PRIVATE LIMITED * BENGALURU 562 110

Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	7,573.29	7,379.17
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	811.92	259.28
Finance costs	684.01	407.55
Interest income	(263.17)	(119.70)
Mark to market gain on investments	(140.36)	-
Expected credit loss allowance and liquidated damages	44.66	94.46
Provision for rework and warranty cost	31.67	119.83
Provision no longer required written back	(18.29)	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(0.47)	-
Gain/Loss on sale of investment (Net)	(26.13)	-
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	88.80	(48.87)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**8,785.93**	**8,091.72**
Changes in working capital		
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	539.86	212.53
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	14.68	(10.02)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	(1,010.96)	1,141.97
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	1,768.73	30.19
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	75.88	(262.24)
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	(1,587.19)	(1,468.30)
Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets	15.47	(30.23)
Decrease/(increase) in other current assets	426.98	(482.54)
Net changes in workings capital	**243.45**	**(868.64)**
Cash generated from operations	**9,029.38**	**7,223.08**
Income taxes paid (Net)	(1,217.44)	(2,192.99)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)	**7,811.94**	**5,030.09**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(8,774.46)	(3,419.37)
Payments for acquisition of intangible assets	(93.55)	(62.88)
Sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5.00	-
Redemption/(purchase) of fixed deposit	1,948.70	(1,435.69)
Interest received	241.48	119.70
Investment in bonds, commercial papers and mutual funds	(8,470.14)	-
Proceeds from sale of Investment in bonds, commercial papers and mutual funds	706.13	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	**(14,436.84)**	**(4,798.24)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	14,129.69	5,164.27
Repayment from borrowings	(6,872.62)	(4,865.39)
Loan processing fee	(61.98)	-
Interest paid on borrowings	(388.41)	(196.59)
Guarantee commission expenses	(240.00)	(210.00)
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)	**6,566.68**	**(107.71)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(58.22)	124.14
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	203.47	78.35
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(5.32)	0.98
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	139.93	203.47
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:		
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	7.12	53.62
In Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency Accounts (EEFC)	20.11	149.51
In deposits with maturity of less than three months	112.65	-
Cash on hand	0.05	0.34
Total	139.93	203.47

Refer to note 18.1 for reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Notes:
(i) The accompanying notes are an integral part of the statement of cash flows
(ii) The above Ind AS Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 - "Statement of Cash Flows" notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Act.

(iii) Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and other intangibles represents additions to property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets adjusted for movement of capital advance and capital work-in-progress of (a) property, plant and equipment and (b) intangible assets.

As per our report of even date attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

M S K A & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No: 233552

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006

Anil Puttan Kumar
Managing Director
DIN: 07683267

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

Ramakrishna Kamojhala
Whole-time Director
DIN: 07004517

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

INNOMECH AEROSPACE TOOLINGS PRIVATE LIMITED BENGALURU 562 110

Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital (Note 15)
Equity shares of INR 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2024	101,000	101.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	101,000	101.00

	Year ended March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2023	101,000	101.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	101,000	101.00

(B) Other equity (Note 16)

	Reserves and Surplus		
	Contribution from parent	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024 (Note 16.1)	72.82	8,212.54	8,285.36
Profit for the year	-	6,459.83	6,459.83
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(77.20)	(77.20)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	6,382.63	6,382.63
Balance as at March 31, 2025	72.82	14,595.17	14,667.99

	Reserves and surplus		
	Contribution from parent	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023 (Note 16.1)	158.34	2,577.33	2,735.67
Profit for the year	-	5,639.14	5,639.14
Fair value of financial guarantees received from the parent company	(85.52)		(85.52)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(3.93)	(3.93)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(85.52)	5,635.21	5,549.69
Balance as at March 31, 2024	72.82	8,212.54	8,285.36

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the statement of changes in equity.

As per our report of even date attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

M S K A & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No: 233552

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006

Anil Puttan Kumar
Managing Director
DIN: 07683267

Place: Bengaluru
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INNOMECH AEROSPACE TOOLINGS PRIVATE LIMITED BENGALURU 562 110

Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate information

Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited (hereafter referred to as the "the Company") (CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006) is domiciled and incorporated as a Private Limited Company in India and was incorporated on October 26, 2018 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Company's registered office is at Plot No. 3, Sy No. 21-P, Aerospace SEZ Sector, Hitech Defence and Aerospace Park, Kavadadasanahalli, Bengaluru - 562135, Karnataka, India.

The Company specializes in manufacturing complex products, offering "build to print" and "build to specifications" services. This involves machining, fabrication, assembly, testing, and the creation of new products based on the specific requirements of the aerospace, defense, energy, and semiconductor industries. The products are characterized by their complexity and a "high-mix, low-volume" nature, focusing on high-precision items that are not mass-produced.

The Company's primary objective is to manufacture these products, tools, and components for use in the civil and defense aerospace sectors. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Limited ("the parent company").

These Financial Statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company on May 26, 2025.

These Financial Statements once approved by the Board of Directors needs to be adopted by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company. The Board of Directors can withdraw and re-issue the financial statements so adopted only in specific cases such as non compliance with the applicable accounting standards, with the approval of Tribunal, after following the appropriate procedure as per Companies Act, 2013.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

These notes provide a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the year presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

(a) Compliance

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

These financial statements once approved by the Board of Directors needs to be adopted by the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company. The Board of Directors can withdraw and re-issue the financial statements so adopted only in specific cases such as noncompliance with the applicable accounting standards, with the approval of Tribunal, after following the appropriate procedure as per Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for net defined benefit employee obligations which is measured at the present value of defined benefit obligation, certain financial assets at fair value [refer 2.2(o) accounting policy on financial instruments]

(c) Current versus non-current classification

Based on the time involved between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for determining current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet.

(d) Presentation currency and rounding off

All amounts disclosed in these financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees (INR) and have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (INR 1,00,000) except per share data and unless stated otherwise. Amounts mentioned as "0.00" in the denote amounts rounded off being less than rupees one thousand.

(e) Going concern

The Company has prepared these financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern basis.

(f) Recent accounting pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncement Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS - 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

(a) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, The cost includes the net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the Year ended in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Particulars	Useful Life
Factory buildings	10 to 30 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	4 to 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office equipment	4 to 5 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant, machinery and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets (Software) are amortized over the useful economic life of three years on straight line basis and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year.

(c) Borrowing costs

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

(d) Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

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

ii) Lease Liabilities

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

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

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

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

(e) Inventories

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

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

Raw materials (Including packing materials): Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average method.

Finished goods and work in progress: Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average method.

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

Stores and spares: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss on purchase.

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

The Company has made adequate provision for inventories aged more than 2 years which may not be required for further use

Store declared surplus/unserviceable/redundant are charged to revenue. Consumable issued from main stores and lying unused at the end of the period/year are not reckoned as inventory.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

(g) Foreign currencies

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(h) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the equipment and sale of services is recognised at the point in time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations during the reporting period.

M S K A & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

INNOMECH AEROSPACE TOOLINGS PRIVATE LIMITED * BENGALURU 562 110

Revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided, because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously.

Revenue is measured at transaction price (net of variable consideration, if any). The transaction price is the consideration received or receivable and is reduced by rebates, allowances and taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue also includes adjustments made towards liquidated damages and price variations wherever applicable.

(i) Export incentives

Export benefits are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the benefits will be received and all attachment conditions will be complied with export benefits on account of export promotion schemes are accrued and accounted in the period of export and are included in other operating revenue.

(j) Government grants

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

(k) Taxes

Tax expense comprises current tax expense and deferred tax.

Current income tax

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

Deferred tax

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity which intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT):

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a period is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax for the period. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the period in which the Company recognises MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

Tax holiday:

In the situations where the Company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

(l) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Warranty provisions

The Company provides warranties for general repairs of defects that existed at the time of sale, as required by law. Provisions related to these assurance-type warranties are recognised when the product is sold, or the service is provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

Provision towards liquidated damages

Provision for liquidated damages against the Company are recognized in the financial statements based on the management's assessment of the probable outcome with reference to the available information supplemented by experience of similar transactions and contracts with customer.

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(m) Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Longevity bonus liability is accrued for certain class of key managerial persons, as may be decided by the Board from time to time to recognise their immense contribution in driving the organisation, and payable upon their resignation or exit from the Company or substantial changes in the composition of the parent company's Board. Amount to be payable is calculated based on latest remuneration of the year multiplied by number of years. Longevity bonus is recognised as liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation using actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date.

(n) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

(o) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Financial assets are classified at the initial recognition as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

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

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

(b) Financial assets at fair value

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i.e. fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

(a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial assets that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of Impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss under the fair value option

(i) Business Model test: The objective of the company's business model is to hold the financial assets to collect the contractual cash flow (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes).

(ii) Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(b) (i) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held with in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collections contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dated to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For equity instruments, the company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The company makes such election on an instrument-by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently fair valued through statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

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

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

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained. The company discloses analysis of the gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss arising from the derecognition of financial assets measured at amortised cost, showing separately gains and losses arising from derecognition of those financial assets

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(iv) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model for the following:
(a) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.
(b) The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and contract assets.

The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The company recognises an allowance for ECL for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECL are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.
ECL are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECL are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the 12 months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.
For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

As a practical expedient, the company uses the provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historical observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and its adjusted forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forwardlooking estimates are analysed.
ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the period is recognised as other expense in the of statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, lease liabilities and derivative financial instruments.
(ii) Subsequent measurement
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.
(b) Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.
c) Loans and borrowings After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate method.

(iii) Embedded Derivatives
A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.
(iv) Derecognition
(a) A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.
(b) Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(q) Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of the Company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.
The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(r) Other Income

Interest income from financial assets at FVTPL is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI is recognised in statement of profit and loss as part of other income. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired.

2.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Revenue recognition - estimating variable consideration

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

(ii) Leases - estimating the incremental borrowing rate (IBR)

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the company's credit rating).

(iii) Provision for expected credit losses (ECLs) of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for its customer segments that have similar loss patterns. The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

(iv) Defined benefit plan (post-employment gratuity)

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

(v) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets.

(vi) Provision for warranties

The Company's product warranty obligations and estimations there of are determined using historical information of claims received up to the period end and the management's estimate of further liability to be incurred in this regard during the warranty period computed on the basis of past trend of such claims.

(vii) Deferred tax assets

Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred tax benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned optimising measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Factory buildings	Plant, machinery and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	919.38	989.91	32.83	18.92	28.49	-	1,989.53
Additions (Including Transfer from CWIP)	784.03	1,655.13	15.78	27.70	3.04	88.81	2,574.49
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,703.41	2,645.04	48.61	46.62	31.53	88.81	4,564.02
Additions (Including transfer from CWIP)	2,430.64	5,927.93	151.97	149.39	197.41	15.52	8,872.86
Disposals	-	(5.00)	-	-	-	-	(5.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	4,134.05	8,567.97	200.58	196.01	228.94	104.33	13,431.88
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at April 1, 2023	41.16	100.56	8.15	5.99	7.34	-	163.20
Depreciation charge for the year	51.34	157.91	8.82	11.64	7.41	6.74	243.86
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	92.50	258.47	16.97	17.63	14.75	6.74	407.06
Depreciation charge for the year	101.52	585.36	22.16	32.71	24.62	11.93	778.30
Disposals	-	(0.47)	-	-	-	-	(0.47)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	194.02	843.36	39.13	50.34	39.37	18.67	1,184.89
Net block							
Balance as at March 31, 2025	3,940.03	7,724.61	161.45	145.67	189.57	85.66	12,246.99
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,610.91	2,386.57	31.64	28.99	16.78	82.07	4,156.96

3.1 Deemed cost

On transition to Ind AS (i.e. April 1, 2022), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment hypothecated as security

Refer to note 43 for information on property, plant and equipment hypothecated as security by the Company.

3.3 Contractual obligations

Refer to note 44 for details on contractual commitments for acquiring property, plant and equipment.

4 Right-of-use assets

For the purpose of Ind AS Financial Statements, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116, effective annual reporting period beginning April 01, 2021 and applied the standard to its leases, under modified retrospective transition method.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 "Leases" to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term except inflation adjustment.

The Company has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

4.1 The carrying amount of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period are as follows:

	Land	Total
Gross block		
As at April 1, 2023	559.67	559.67
Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	559.67	559.67
Additions during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	559.67	559.67
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 1, 2023	11.46	11.46
Amortisation for the year	5.73	5.73
Balance as at March 31, 2024	17.19	17.19
Amortisation for the year	5.73	5.73
As at March 31, 2025	22.92	22.92
Net block		
Balance as at March 31, 2025		536.75
Balance as at March 31, 2024		542.48

4.2 The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	5.73
Machinery rent (Short-term lease)	55.90

	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	5.73
Machinery rent (Short-term lease)	54.30

4.3 Right-of-use assets hypothecated as security

Refer to note 43 for information on right-of-use assets hypothecated as security by the Company.

4.4 In the right-of-use of assets, the Company has taken land on lease from Karnataka Industrial Development Board (KIADB) for a period of 99 years.

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5 Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-
Additions during the year	2,289.02
Capitalisation during the year	(2,289.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-
Additions during the year	8,691.20
Capitalisation during the year	(8,691.20)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-

5.2 There are no projects as CWIP as at March 31, 2025, whose completion is overdue or cost of which has exceeds in comparison to its original plan.

5.3 CWIP of INR 2,430.64 lakhs has been capitalised under factory building, INR 5,913.20 lakhs has been capitalised under plant, machinery and equipment and INR 150.87 lakhs has been capitalised under furniture and fixtures and under office equipment INR 196.49 lakhs has been capitalised during the year ended 31 March 2025.

6 Intangible assets

	Software
	Amount
Gross block	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	16.06
Additions	62.88
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	78.94
Additions	93.55
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	172.49
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	7.74
Amortisation for the year	9.69
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	17.43
Amortisation for the year	27.89
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	45.32
Net block	
Balance as at March 31, 2025	127.17
Balance as at March 31, 2024	61.51

6.1 Deemed cost

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2022 measured as per the Indian GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on April 1, 2022.

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(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

7 Investments

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investments (Quoted)		
Investments at fair value through profit and loss (fully paid)		
Bonds and commercial paper	6,167.87	-
Mutual funds	1,784.32	-
Total investments (Quoted)	7,952.19	-
Current	7,952.19	-
Non - current	-	-
Total investment (Quoted)	7,952.19	-
Aggregate book value of:		
Quoted investments	7,952.19	-
Unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate market value of:		
Quoted investments	7,952.19	-
Unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-

7.1 Refer note 35 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks and refer note 34 fair value measurement.

8 Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-current		
At amortised cost		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Security deposits	28.93	17.18
Total other financial assets	28.93	17.18

8.1 Refer note 35 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks.

9 Other non-current assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Capital advances	746.48	844.88
Total other non-current assets	746.48	844.88

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10 Inventories

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(At lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Raw materials (including packing materials)*	39.65	69.02
Work-in-progress	1,213.15	1,157.04
Finished goods	26.84	129.46
Total inventories	1,279.64	1,355.52

*Raw materials (including packing materials) includes Goods in Transit (GIT) (March 31, 2025: 34.79 lakhs and March 31, 2024: 66.56 lakhs)

10.1 Inventories hypothecated as security

Refer to note 43 for more information on Inventories hypothecated as security by the company

11 Trade receivables

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Considered good - unsecured		5,561.54	4,014.82
Less: expected credit loss allowance	(Note 35.3)	(57.39)	(12.73)
Less: liquidated damages	(Note 35.3)	(125.40)	(162.25)
Total		5,378.75	3,839.84

11.1 Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current						
	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	3,515.76	2,003.20	15.94	26.64	-	-	5,561.54
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-		-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,515.76	2,003.20	15.94	26.64	-	-	5,561.54
Less: expected credit loss allowance							(57.39)
Less: liquidated damages							(125.40)
Trade receivables - net							5,378.75

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	1,335.76	2,650.96	26.52	1.45	0.13	-	4,014.82
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,335.76	2,650.96	26.52	1.45	0.13	-	4,014.82
Less: expected credit loss allowance							(12.73)
Less: liquidated damages							(162.25)
Trade receivables - net							3,839.84

11.2 There are no trade receivables which are either due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

11.3 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

11.4 Refer note 35 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks.

11.5 Refer to note 43 for information on trade receivables hypothecated as security by the Company.

11.6 There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	7.12	53.62
In Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency Accounts (EEFC)	20.11	149.51
In deposits with original maturity of less than three months	112.65	-
Cash on hand	0.05	0.34
Total cash and cash equivalents	139.93	203.47

12.1 Cash and cash equivalents hypothecated as security

Refer to note 43 for more information on cash and cash equivalents hypothecated as security by the Company and note 35 for information about the company's exposure to financial risks

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13 Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
At amortised cost		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Interest accrued on deposits	0.31	-
Advances to employees	7.03	6.31
Advances to related parties (Note 38.3)	12.41	40.66
Deposits with remaining maturity less than twelve months	-	1,948.70
Total other current financial assets	19.75	1,995.67

Refer to note 43 for information on other current financial assets hypothecated as security by the Company and note 35 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks.

14 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advances to suppliers	38.12	556.20
Balances with government authorities	109.57	25.12
Prepaid expenses	51.38	44.73
Total other current assets	199.07	626.05

14.1 Refer to note 43 for information on other current assets hypothecated as security by the Company.

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 Equity share capital

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised :				
Equity shares of INR 100 each (March 31, 2024: INR 100 each)	200,000	200.00	200,000	200.00
	200,000	200.00	200,000	200.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up :				
Equity shares of INR 100 each, fully paid-up (March 31, 2024: INR 100 each)	101,000	101.00	101,000	101.00
Total	101,000	101.00	101,000	101.00

15.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

Equity shares	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	101,000	101.00	101,000	101.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	101,000	101.00	101,000	101.00

15.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Equity shares have a face value of INR 100 each Holder of equity shares is entitled to participate in dividends. The dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the annual general meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts and distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

15.3 Equity shares held by Holding Company

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Limited (formerly known as Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Private Limited) - Holding Company				
Equity shares of INR 100 each fully paid-up (March 31, 2024: INR 100 each)	100,999	101.00	100,999	101.00

15.4 Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	Number of shares	% of holding	Amount	Number of shares	% of holding	Amount
Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Limited (formerly known as Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Private Limited)						
Equity shares of INR 100 each fully paid-up	100,999	100.00%	101.00	100,999	100.00%	101.00

15.5 Aggregate number of shares issued pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, for consideration other than cash, bonus shares allotted and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

There are no such shares issued, allotted or bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

15.6 Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments of the sale of shares or disinvestment, including the terms and amounts

There are no shares reserved for issue under any options and contracts or commitments of the sale of shares or disinvestment.

15.7 Details of equity shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
Equity shares of INR 100 each fully paid-up	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the period	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the period
Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Limited (Formerly known as Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Private Limited)	100,999	100.00%	0.00%	100,999	100.00%	0.00%
Anil Puttan Kumar*	1	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
Total	101,000	100.00%	-	101,000	100.00%	-

* Held as nominee on behalf of Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Limited (Formerly known as Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Private Limited)

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

16 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings [Note 16.1(i)]	14,595.17	8,212.54
Contribution from parent company [Note 16.1(ii)]	72.82	72.82
Total other equity	14,667.99	8,285.36

16.1 Movement in reserves and surplus

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	8,212.54	2,577.33
Profit for the year	6,459.83	5,639.14
Items of OCI recognised directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(77.20)	(3.93)
Closing balance	14,595.17	8,212.54
(ii) Contribution from parent		
Opening balance	72.82	158.34
Fair value of financial guarantees received from the parent company	-	(85.52)
Closing balance	72.82	72.82

16.2 Nature and purpose of items in other equity

Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any dividends or other distributions to shareholders.

Contribution from parent

This represents the fair value of financial guarantee received by the Company from its parent company for availing credit facilities from banks / financial institutions.

17 Non-current borrowings	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Secured			
Term loans			
From banks			
Indian Rupee loans	17.1(i)	-	253.26
USD loans	17.1(iii)	5,169.73	1,530.07
From a financial institution			
Unsecured			
Loan from a related party	17.1(v)	2,850.00	
Less: Current maturities of long term debts		(1,752.10)	(531.57)
Total non-current borrowings		6,267.63	1,251.76

The details of financial and non-financial assets hypothecated as security for borrowings are disclosed in Note 43.
Refer to note 35 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks.
Money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

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Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

17.1 Security details and terms of repayment

		No. of instalments remaining as at March 31, 2025	Maturity date as at March 31, 2025	Interest rate (p.a.) as at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
(i)	**USD term loans from banks**				
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company including plant and machinery, equipment, fixtures and commercial vehicles (excluding fixed assets funded by any other financial institution) on exclusive basis.	5	August 2025	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	74.19
		32	November 2027		104.69
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of land and buildings, machinery along with a guarantee provided by the parent company and promoter directors.	42	September 2028	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	529.71
		26	May 2027	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	325.05
		45	December 2028	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	202.17
		52	July 2029	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	3,232.31
		53	August 2029	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	701.61
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of asset created out of term loans	N.A.	June 2024	Repo+1.6%	-
					5,169.73
(ii)	**Foreign currency packing credit loans**				
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of Company's entire current asset both present and future	N.A.	180 days from the date of disbursement	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	1,431.67
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of current assets of the Company both present and future.	N.A	180 days from the date of disbursement	EURIBOR rate plus 175 basis points	560.47
					1,992.14
(iii)	**Indian Rupee term loans from Holding Company**				
	Unsecured	60	July 2030	Repo rate + 7%	2,850.00
					2,850.00
	Total (i + ii +iii)				10,011.87

		No. of instalments remaining as at March 31, 2024	Maturity date as at March 31, 2024	Interest rate (p.a.) as at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
(i)	**Indian Rupee term loans from banks**				
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of land and building along with a guarantee provided by the parent company and promoter directors.	60	November 2025	Repo + 1.60%	253.26
					253.26
(ii)	**Indian rupee packing credit loans**				
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of Company's entire current asset both present and future	N.A.	180 days from the date of disbursement	180 Days repo + 1.5 % i.e, 8%	901.50
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of current assets of the Company both present and future.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
					901.50

					As at March 31, 2024
(iii)	**USD term loans from banks**				
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of entire present and future movable fixed assets of the Company including plant and machinery, equipment, fixtures and commercial vehicles (excluding fixed assets funded by any other financial institution) on exclusive basis.	17	August 2025	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	246.89
		44	November 2027		142.04
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of land and buildings, machinery along with a guarantee provided by the parent company and promoter directors.	54	September 2028	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	663.13
		57	December 2028	Secured overnight financing rate plus 100 basis points	478.01
	-Secured by way of hypothecation of asset created out of term loans	N.A.	June 2024	Repo+1.6%	0.67
					1,530.74
	Total (i + ii +iii)				2,685.50

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

18	Current borrowings	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Secured			
	From banks			
	Indian rupee packing credit loans	17.1(ii)	-	902.17
	USD packing credit loans	17.1(iv)	1,431.67	-
	Euro packing credit loans	17.1(iv)	560.47	-
	Current maturities of long term debts		1,752.10	531.57
	Total current borrowings		**3,744.24**	**1,433.74**

The details of financial and non financial assets hypothecated as security for borrowings are disclosed in Note 43.

Refer to note 35 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks.

18.1 Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	Borrowings
Net debt as at April 1, 2024	**2,685.50**
Proceeds from borrowings	14,129.69
Repayment of borrowings	(6,872.62)
Non-cashflows :	
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	85.73
Prepaid loan processing charges adjusted through effective interest rate	(16.43)
Net debt as at March 31, 2025	**10,011.87**
Net debt as at April 1, 2023	**2,294.00**
Proceeds from borrowings	5,164.27
Repayment of borrowings	(4,865.39)
Non-cashflows	
Guarantee commission expense	85.52
Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates	7.27
Prepaid loan processing charges adjusted through effective interest rate	(0.17)
Net debt as at March 31, 2024	**2,685.50**

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19 Trade payables

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	19.1	324.31	149.45
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		988.56	627.46
Total trade payables		1,312.87	776.91
Amounts due to related parties out of the above trade payables	38.3	-	-

Refer to note 35 for information about the Company's exposure to financial risks.

19.1 Micro small medium enterprises disclosure

Based on the information available with the Company, there are outstanding dues and payments made during the year ended March 31, 2025 to any supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. There is interest payable or paid during the period ended March 31, 2025 to any suppliers under the said Act.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting period :		
Principal	321.36	147.64
interest	2.95	1.81
Total	324.31	149.45
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period.	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period.	1.99	0.96
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years. until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	2.95	0.96

19.2 Trade payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current						
	Unbilled	Payables not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	2.95	276.19	45.17	-	-	-	324.31
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	205.73	471.99	310.84	-	-	-	988.56
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	208.68	748.18	356.01	-	-	-	1,312.87

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Current						
	Unbilled	Payables not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment: Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	3.47	112.45	33.53	-	-	-	149.45
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	212.59	214.52	198.37	1.98			627.46
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	216.06	326.97	231.90	1.98	-	-	776.91

19.3 Payment towards trade payables is made as per the terms and conditions of the contract / purchase orders. Generally, the average credit period on purchases is 30-90 days.

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Other financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Employee benefits payable	1,655.25	156.52
Capital creditors	335.85	68.21
Other payables	3.74	1.38
Total other financial liabilities	1,994.84	226.11

21 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for rework costs and warranty (Note 21.1)	-	207.29	-	187.00
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity [Note 37(b)]	78.73	90.00	-	15.55
Provision for compensated absences	-	209.70	-	28.72
Provision for longevity bonus	-	43.82	-	1,284.33
Provision for litigations	-	-	-	34.23
Total provisions	78.73	550.81	-	1,549.83

21.1 Movement in provision for rework costs and warranty

	Amount
As at April 1, 2024	187.00
Provision charged to statement of profit and loss	31.67
Provisions utilised/reversed during the year	(11.38)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	207.29

	Amount
As at April 1, 2023	70.46
Provision charged to statement of profit and loss	119.83
Provisions utilised/reversed during the year	(3.29)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	187.00

22 Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	56.51	41.83
Total other current liabilities	56.51	41.83

23 Income tax assets and liabilities

23(a) Current tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Advance tax (including TDS receivables)	-	1,217.44	-	1,620.00
Less: Current tax payable	-	(1,094.38)	-	(1,376.39)
Total tax assets (net)	-	123.06	-	243.61

23(b) Current tax liabilities (net)	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for tax	-	1,699.31	-	286.20
Less: Advance tax (including TDS receivables)	-	(1,695.22)	-	(57.24)
Total tax liabilities (net)	-	4.09	-	228.96

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
(i) Sale of goods	21,289.26	18,612.30
(ii) Sale of services	151.53	27.09
	21,440.79	18,639.39
(iii) Other operating revenue	30.97	13.91
Total revenue from operations	21,471.76	18,653.30

(i) Nature of products

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Aerospace components and tools	21,289.26	18,612.30
Total	21,289.26	18,612.30

(ii) Nature of Services

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Upgradation, rework and freight services	151.53	27.09
Total	151.53	27.09

(iii) Other operating revenues

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Scrap sales	30.97	13.91
Total	30.97	13.91

24.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Geographic revenue

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Within India	344.25	26.36
Outside India	21,127.51	18,626.94
Total	21,471.76	18,653.30

	Period ended March 31, 2025	Period ended March 31, 2024
India	344.25	26.36
United States	18,678.77	18,300.64
Germany	2,421.60	-
Others	27.14	326.30
Total	21,471.76	18,653.30

Timing of revenue recognition

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Products and services transferred at a point in time	21,471.76	18,653.30
Total	21,471.76	18,653.30

24.2 Reconciliation of contract price with revenue during the year

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contract price	21,471.76	18,736.82
Adjustments:		
Less: liquidated damages/claims	-	(83.52)
Revenue from contracts with customers	21,471.76	18,653.30

24.3 Performance obligation

Sale of products:
The performance obligation with respect to sale of products including other operating revenue is satisfied at a point in time that is the when control over the goods is transferred to the customers, generally on the delivery of the goods at the agreed destination as per the terms of contract with customers.

Sale of services:
The performance obligation with respect to sale of services is satisfied at a point in time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations during the reporting period.

Refer note 38 for related party transactions.

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25 Other income

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income		
On fixed deposits	87.48	119.7
Interest income on Investments in bonds and non covertible debentures	175.69	-
Mark to market gain on investments	140.36	-
Profit on sale of investments	26.13	
Gains on foreign exchange transactions and translations (net)	179.54	263.6
Provision no longer required written back	18.29	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipement	0.47	-
Miscellaneous income	-	2.59
Total other income	**627.96**	**385.89**

26 Cost of materials consumed

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	69.02	94.13
Add: Purchases	4,912.82	4,105.19
Less:Closing Stock	(39.65)	(69.02)
Total cost of materials consumed	**4,942.19**	**4,130.30**

Refer to note 38.2 for purchases from related parties.

27 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
-Work-in-progress	1,157.04	751.54
-Finished goods	129.46	247.61
	1,286.50	**999.15**
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
-Work-in-progress	1,213.15	1,157.04
-Finished goods	26.84	129.46
	1,239.99	**1,286.50**
Net (increase)/decrease	**46.51**	**(287.35)**
Total materials consumed	**4,988.70**	**3,842.95**

28 Subcontracting charges

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Subcontracting charges	1,574.86	2,521.67
Total subcontracting charges	**1,574.86**	**2,521.67**

29 Employee benefits expense

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,761.53	2,278.76
Contribution to provident and other funds [refer note 37(a)]	68.54	33.32
Gratuity expense [refer note 37(b)]	58.03	11.73
Staff welfare expenses	154.13	115.36
Total employee benefits expense	**4,042.23**	**2,439.17**

30 Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on borrowings at amortised cost	388.41	196.59
Guarantee commission expenses	240.00	210.00
Interest on income tax	8.07	-
Others	47.53	0.96
Total finance costs	**684.01**	**407.55**

Refer to note 38.2 for interest on borrowings from related parties.

31 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	778.30	243.86
Amortisation on right-of-use assets (Note 4)	5.73	5.73
Amortisation on intangible assets (Note 6)	27.89	9.69
Total depreciation and amortisation expenses	**811.92**	**259.28**

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(All amounts are in lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

32 Other expenses

	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Stores and spares		315.49	138.90
Manpower contract expenses		715.15	452.76
Machinery rent (Short-term lease)		55.90	54.30
Utilities		178.71	100.84
Repairs and maintenance			
Factory and building		40.69	21.93
Plant and machineries		34.45	26.63
Others		19.55	25.30
Freight outward charges		164.35	-
Printing and stationery		17.26	9.61
Security charges		31.34	29.47
Information technology and communication expenses		17.23	3.66
Insurance expenses		58.39	18.11
Legal and professional charges		257.63	1,000.31
Recruitment cost		20.88	12.40
Audit fees	32.1	20.79	9.00
Expected credit loss allowance		44.66	10.94
Travelling and conveyance		248.92	86.88
Rates and taxes		11.14	21.12
Bank charges		8.19	6.70
Office expenses		24.20	0.73
Rework and warranty costs	21.1	31.67	119.83
Bad debts		0.74	5.66
CSR Expenses	45	100.86	27.48
Miscellaneous expenses		6.52	6.84
Total other expenses		2,424.71	2,189.40

32.1 The following is the break-up of audit fees (exclusive of goods and service tax)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Audit fee		
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	20.00	9.00
Reimbursment of expenses	0.79	-
Total audit fee	20.79	9.00

33 Income tax

33.1 Income tax expense charged to the statement of profit and loss

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax		
- In respect of current period	1,094.38	1,475.23
- In respect of earlier periods	10.85	285.51
	1,105.23	1,760.74
Deferred tax - Origination and reversal of temporary differences		
-In respect of current period	8.23	(22.03)
Income tax expense charged to the statement of profit and loss	1,113.46	1,738.71
Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements of post-employment defined benefit plans	-	1.32

33.2 Reconciliation of tax charge

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	7,573.29	7,379.17
Income tax expense at tax rates applicable	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expense/ (benefit) at statutory tax rate	1,906.20	1,857.34
Tax effects of:		
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	10.85	285.51
Interest on income tax	-	1.32
Other MAT adjustments	(803.59)	(405.46)
Income tax expense	1,113.46	1,738.71

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33.3 Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible asset	-	8.33
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	-
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities), (net)**	-	8.33

33.4 Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Opening balance	8.33	106.21
Tax asset/(liability) recognised in statement of profit and loss	(8.33)	(97.88)
Total	-	8.33

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised		
Minimum alternate tax credit*	2,836.19	1,741.81

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

**The Company has not recognized deferred tax assets on unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences as of the reporting date, in accordance with Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes. This is due to uncertainty about the availability of sufficient future taxable profits. Currently, the Company benefits from a tax holiday under the Income Tax Act until FY 2034-35 and is subject to the Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) provisions.

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

34 Fair value measurements

34.1 The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities by categories

Particulars	Category	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	Amortised Cost	11	5,378.75	3,839.84
Cash and cash equivalents		12	139.93	203.47
Investments (current)	FVTPL*	7	7,952.19	-
Other financial assets (non-current)	Amortised Cost	8	28.93	17.18
Other financial assets (current)	Amortised Cost	13	19.75	1,995.67
Total financial assets			**13,519.55**	**6,056.16**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings (non-current)	Amortised Cost	17	6,267.63	1,251.76
Borrowings (current)	Amortised Cost	18	3,744.24	1,433.74
Trade payables	Amortised Cost	19	1,312.87	776.91
Other financial liabilities (current)	Amortised Cost	20	1,994.84	226.11
Total financial liabilities			**13,319.58**	**3,688.52**

*Fair value through profit and loss

34.2 Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurement of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities utilises market observable inputs and data as far as possible. Inputs used in determining fair value measurements are categorised into different levels based on how observable the inputs used in the valuation technique utilised are (the 'fair value hierarchy'):

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within 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 assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Hierarchy	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investments (Current)	Level 1	7	7,952.19	-

34.3 Methods and assumptions

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables, other financial liabilities and borrowings approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of this instruments. There is an active market for the Company's quoted equity shares and quoted debt securities and fair value is based on quoted market prices.

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35 Financial risk management objectives and policies

35.1 The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorised into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

35.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair value or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of the financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument 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 and deposits, foreign currency receivable and payables and loans and borrowings. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk) and interest rate risk. Thus the Company's exposure to market risk is a function of borrowing activities, revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currencies.

(a) Interest rate risk

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 interest rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed borrowings amounting to INR Nil (March 31, 2024: INR Nil) and variable rate borrowings amounting to INR 10,011.87 lakhs (March 31.2024: INR 2,685.50 lakhs).

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax will be affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	As at	Closing balance	Effect on profit before tax	
			1% Increase	1% Decrease
Varaiable rate borrowings	March 31, 2025	10,011.87	100.12	(100.12)
Varaiable rate borrowings	March 31, 2024	2,685.50	26.85	(26.85)

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR, are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR in Lakhs	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR in lakhs
USD receivable	6,191,710	5,295.68	4,812,734	4,010.99
USD payable	8,099,763	(6,927.61)	2,083,321	(1,736.26)
GBP receivable	3,540	3.92	-	-
GBP payable	1,310	(1.45)	-	-
EURO Receivable	336,847	311.92	-	-
EURO payable	605,305	(560.51)	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

Particulars	Impact on profit before tax Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD - increase by 1%	(16.32)	22.75
INR/USD - decrease by 1%	16.32	(22.75)
GBP sensitivity		
INR/GBP - increase by 1%	0.02	-
INR/GBP - decrease by 1%	(0.02)	-
EURO sensitivity		
INR/EURO - increase by 1%	(2.49)	-
INR/EURO - decrease by 1%	2.49	-

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

35.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises principally from the Company's receivables, deposits, cash held with banks and financial institutions. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk of cash held with banks by dealing with highly rated banks and institutions. The Management reviews the bank accounts on regular basis and fund drawdowns are planned to ensure that there is minimal surplus cash in bank accounts. The Company does a proper financial and credibility check on the landlords before taking any property on lease and hasn't had a single instance of non-refund of security deposit on vacating the leased property. The Company does not foresee any credit risks on other financial assets.

To manage the credit risks arising from customers, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables.

The movement in expected credit loss is as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	12.73	1.78
Changes in loss allowance:		
Loss allowance based on expected credit loss	44.66	10.95
Closing balance	**57.39**	**12.73**

The movement in provision for liquidated damages is as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	162.25	78.73
Provision created during the year	-	83.52
Utilised during the year	36.85	-
Closing balance	**125.40**	**162.25**

35.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and by having access to funding through an adequate amount of committed credit lines. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash-flows) of financial liabilities:

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows: 0-1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 yers	Total
Current borrowings	18	3,744.24	3,744.24	-	-	3,744.24
Non-current borrowings	17	6,267.63	-	3,609.55	2,670.44	6,279.99
Trade payables	19	1,312.87	1,312.87	-	-	1,312.87
Other financial liabilities	20	1,994.84	1,994.84	-	-	1,994.84
Total		**13,319.58**	**7,051.95**	**3,609.55**	**2,670.44**	**13,331.94**

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Notes	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows: 0-1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 yers	Total
Current borrowings	18	1433.74	1,433.74	-	-	1,433.74
Non-current borrowings	17	1251.76	-	1058.80	196.00	1,254.80
Trade payables	19	776.91	776.91	-	-	776.91
Other financial liabilities	20	226.11	226.11	-	-	226.11
Total		**3,688.52**	**2,436.76**	**1,058.80**	**196.00**	**3,691.56**

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36 Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per equity share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit/loss attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit attributable to equity shareholders as per statement of profit and loss	6,459.83	5,639.14
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	101,000	101,000
Face value of each equity share (INR)	100.00	100.00
Basic and diluted earnings per share (INR)	**6,395.87**	**5,583.31**

The Company does not have any potential equity shares during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. Hence, basic and diluted EPS are the same.

37 Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans

Contributions were made to provident fund and Employee State Insurance in India for the Company as per the regulations. These conrtibutions are made to registered funds administered by the Government of India. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any other contructive obligation

During the year, the Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Employer's contribution to Provident Fund	67.80	31.57
Employer's contribution to Employee State Insurance	0.74	1.75
	68.54	33.32

(b) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

Information regarding gratuity plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (Gratuity plan). The Gratuity plan is a final salary plan for India employees. The Gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under this Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year	25.66	8.57
interest cost	2.88	0.64
Benefits paid during the year	(0.88)	-
Liability transferred in	18.83	-
Current service cost	55.88	11.20
	76.71	11.84
Remeasurement loss/(gain)		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from:		
Changes in demographic assumptions	19.32	-
Changes in financial assumptions	54.73	1.04
Experience adjustments	3.18	4.20
Included in other comprehensive income	77.23	5.25
Balance as at the end of the year	179.60	25.66

Reconciliation of Plan Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	10.11	-
Employers contribution	-	10.00
Interest on plan assets	0.73	0.11
Actuarial return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.03	-
Closing Balance	10.87	10.11

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	179.60	25.66
Fair value of plan assets	10.87	10.11
Deficity of funded plans	168.73	15.55
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficity before asset ceiling	168.73	15.55

Classified as:		
Non-current	78.73	-
Current	90.00	15.55
	168.73	15.55

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(c) Actuarial assumptions

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate (per annum)	6.85%	7.23%
Rate of future increase in salary	15.00%	12.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	6.85%	7.23%
Attrition rate		
Employee served for 5 years and below	15.00%	20.00%
Employee served for above 5 years	7.50%	5.00%

The weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation as at March 31, 2025 was 16.00 years (March 31, 2024: 14.35 years) for gratuity plan.

(d) Sensitivity analysis

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate		
1% increase	(26.43)	(2.97)
1% decrease	25.27	3.63
Future increase in salary		
1% increase	17.66	3.33
1% decrease	(17.32)	(2.79)
Attrition rate		
1% increase	(13.37)	(1.59)
1% decrease	15.56	1.84

(e) Maturity analysis

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Within one year	2.61	0.59
Between one and two years	3.30	0.50
Between two and three years	4.53	0.42
Between three and four years	5.92	0.32
Between four and five years	8.35	0.27
Between five and ten years	50.33	0.82
Later than ten years	519.22	22.73

(f) Defined benefit plan- Longevity

Longevity bonus liability is accrued for certain class of key managerial persons, as may be decided by the Board from time to time to recognise their immense contribution in driving the organisation, and payable upon their resignation or exit from the Company or substantial changes in the composition of the parent company's Board. Amount to be payable is calculated based on latest remuneration of the year multiplied by number of years. Longevity bonus is recognised as liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation using actuarial valuation at the Balance sheet date.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024*
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,284.33	477.84
	-	
Interest cost	(1,240.52)	-
Benefits paid during the year	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Loss	-	-
Incremental obligation on termination*	-	806.49
Balance as at the end of the year	43.81	1,284.33

* Pursuant to board resolution dated March 30, 2024, Company terminated longevity scheme and recorded actual provision in the books of accounts.

Actuarial assumptions

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2023
Discount rate (per annum)	NA	-
Expected return on Assets	NA	-
Rate of future increase in salary	NA	-
Attrition rate	NA	-
Employee served for 5 years and below	15.00%	20.00%
Employee served for above 5 years	7.50%	5.00%
Classified as:		
Non-current	43.81	1,284.33
Current	-	-

38 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 24 'Related Party Disclosures', names of the related parties, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods are as follows:

38.1 Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding Company	Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Limited (formerly known as Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Private Limited)
Fellow Subsidiary	Unimech Global Manufacturing Solutions Inc
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Anil Puttan Kumar - Managing Director
	Mr. Rajanikanth Balaraman - Whole Time Director
	Mr. Ramakrishna Kamojhala - Whole Time Director
	Mr. Mani Puttan - Whole Time Director
	Mr. Preetham Venkatesh Shimoga - Whole Time Director
Independent Directors	Mr. Ranganathan Sridhar

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38.2 Details of transactions with related parties for the year ended:

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a)	**Holding Company**		
	Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Limited		
	(formerly known as Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Private Limited), India		
	Purchase of Material and Services	1,423.75	871.12
	Interest on borrowings (as per effective interest rate)	60.97	4.88
	Guarantee commission	240.00	105.00
	Gratuity expenses for transfer of employees	18.83	-
	Compensated absense for transfer of employees	21.81	-
	Advances received/(repaid)	(40.66)	-
	Reimbursement of expenses Paid	9.40	-
	Borrowings		
	Borrowed during the year	2,850.00	34.21
	Repaid during the year	-	551.33
(b)	**Key Management Personnel and relatives of KMP**		
	(i) Remuneration*		
	Mr. Anil Puttan Kumar	180.00	128.00
	Mr. Mani Puttan	144.00	128.00
	Mr. Preetham Shimoga	144.00	128.00
	Mr. Rajanikanth Balaraman	144.00	128.00
	Mr. Ramakrishna Kamojhala	144.00	79.00
	(ii) Provisions for variable pay for directors	503.00	-
	(iii) Relatives of KMP		
	Consultancy charges		
	Mrs. Rashmi Anil Puttan Kumar	-	58.70
	Mrs. Savitha K Nayar	-	63.45
	Mrs. Shruthi C S	-	61.44
	Mrs. Mamatha Kumar	-	69.33
	Miss. Dakshayini	-	12.29
	(iv) Guarantee commission		
	Mr. Anil Puttan Kumar	-	21.00
	Mr. Mani Puttan	-	21.00
	Mr. Preetham Shimoga	-	21.00
	Mr Rajanikanth Balaraman	-	21.00
	Mr. Ramakrishna Kamojhala	-	21.00

*Managerial remuneration does not include cost of employee benefits such as other long term employee benefits. Since, provision for these are based on an actuarial valuation carried out for the Company as a whole.

38.3 Outstanding balances in relation with related parties

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	**Key Management Personnel**		
	Employee benefits payable		
	Mr. Anil Puttan Kumar	9.67	-
	Mr. Mani Puttan	7.86	-
	Mr. Preetham Shimoga	7.86	-
	Mr. Rajanikanth Balaraman	7.86	-
	Mr. Ramakrishna Kamojhala	8.43	-
(b)	**Employee benefits payable and other payable**		
	Provisions for variable pay for directors	503.00	-
(c)	**Immediate and ultimate parent company**		
	Unimech Aerospace and Manufacturing Private Limited		
	Borrowings	2,850.00	-
	Advances	-	40.66
	Transfer cost and reimbursement of expenses	12.41	-
(d)	**Corporate guarantees provided by parent company**		
	Guarantees provided	8,000.00	3,500.00
	Borrowings outstanding against which guarantees are received (Refer note 17 and 18)	7,161.87	2,685.50
	The Company's borrowings are secured by personal guarantees provided by the promoters of the Holding Company, and they are not charging the Company any fees for the same.		
(e)	**Longevity Bonus payable to the Whole Time Director and Managing Director**	43.82	1,284.33
	The opening provision of longevity bonus of Rs.1,240.51 lakhs has been paid during the year		

38.4 **Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**
Transactions with related parties were made in the ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end with related parties are unsecured and interest free (other than loans at market rates) to be settled in cash.

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39 Other regulatory information

39.1 Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the Company
The Company does not have any immovable properties whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company.

39.2 Details of benami property held
The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

39.3 Borrowings secured against current assets
The Company has borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

39.4 Wilful defaulter
The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

39.5 Relationship with struck off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

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

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

39.8 Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of arrangements
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

39.9 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:
No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("intermediaries") with the understanding, that the intermediary shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

39.10 Undisclosed income
The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

39.12 Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions
The borrowings obtained by the Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such borrowings were taken.

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INNOMECH AEROSPACE TOOLINGS PRIVATE LIMITED BENGALURU 562 110

Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

40 Ratio analysis

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Year ended March 31, 2025		Year ended March 31, 2024		Ratio as on	Ratio as on	(Variation)	Reason (If variation is more than 25%)
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024		
(a)	Current ratio	Current assets(i) / Current liabilities(ii)	15,092.39	7,663.36	8,321.40	4,314.62	1.97	1.93	2.11%	Not applicable
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	Total debt(iii) / Total equity	10,011.87	14,768.99	2,685.50	8,386.36	0.68	0.32	111.70%	Due to increase in Borrowings in the current financial Year
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt Service(iv) / Debt service(v)	9,069.22	684.01	6,305.97	407.55	13.26	15.47	-14.31%	Not applicable
(d)	Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax / Average equity	6,459.83	11,577.68	5,639.14	5,611.52	0.56	1.00	-44.48%	Due to Increase in the average equity of the organisation
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	COGS / Average inventory	4,988.70	1,317.58	3,842.95	1,224.40	3.79	3.14	20.63%	Not applicable
(f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Sales / Average trade receivables	21,471.76	4,609.30	18,653.30	3,125.19	4.66	5.97	-21.95%	Not applicable
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases / Average trade payables	4,912.82	1,044.89	3,968.76	669.93	4.70	5.92	-20.63%	Not applicable
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Sales / Working capital	21,471.76	7,429.03	18,653.30	4,006.79	2.89	4.66	-38%	The rise in working capital was primarily due to investments undertaken during the year and an increase in trade receivables
(i)	Net profit ratio	Net profit / Sales	6,459.83	21,471.76	5,639.14	18,653.30	0.30	0.30	0%	Not applicable
(j)	Return on capital employed	EBIT / Capital employed(vi)	8,257.30	24,780.86	7,786.72	11,071.86	0.33	0.70	-53%	Higher borrowings and retained earnings contributed to the increase in capital employed.
(k)	Return on investment	Other income / Average cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	627.96	171.70	385.89	140.91	3.66	2.74	33.55%	Due to increase in closing bank balances and Effective allocation of capital towards high-yield investments

Footnote:
(i) Current assets = Inventories + Trade receivables + Cash and cash equivalents + Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents + Other financial assets + Other current assets + Current tax assets (net).
(ii) Current liabilities = Current borrowings + Current lease liabilities + Trade payables + Other financial liabilities + Other current liabilities + Provisions + Current tax liabilities (net).
(iii) Total debts = Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings and current maturities of long-term borrowings + Non current and current lease liabilities.
(iv) Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest (including interest of security deposits)
(v) Debt service = Interest payment on leases + Interest payment on borrowings
(vi) Capital employed = Tangible net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability

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M S K A & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

41 Capital management

The Company's objectives when maintaining capital are:

(a) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

(b) to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company sets the amount of capital it requires in proportion to risk. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the net debt to capital ratio. Net debt is calculated as the total borrowings and lease liabilities less cash and cash equivalents. Capital includes all components of equity.

The debt-to-capital ratios were as follows:

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total equity	(i)	14,768.99	8,386.36
Borrowings		10,011.87	2,685.50
Less: Cash and cash equivalents		(139.93)	(203.47)
Net debt	(ii)	9,871.94	2,482.03
Debt-to-capital ratio	(ii)/ (i)	0.67	0.30

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

42 The Code on Social Security 2020

The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

43 Assets hypothecated as security

The carrying amounts of assets hypothecated as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-current assets		
Land (right-of-use assets)	536.75	542.48
Factory building	3,940.03	1,610.91
Plant and equipment	7,724.61	2,386.57
Furniture and fixtures	161.45	31.64
Computers	145.67	28.99
Office equipment	189.57	16.78
Vehicles	85.66	82.07
Investments	-	-
Other non current assets	746.48	844.88
Total non-current assets hypothecated as security	13,530.22	5,544.32
Current assets		
Inventories	1,279.64	1,355.52
Investments	7,952.19	-
Trade receivables	5,378.75	3,839.84
Cash and bank balances	139.93	203.47
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Other financial assets	19.75	1,995.67
Other current assets	199.07	683.29
Total current assets hypothecated as security	14,969.33	8,077.79
Total assets hypothecated as security	28,499.55	13,622.11

44 Commitments

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:		
Property, plant and equipment	1,336.56	804.35
	1,336.56	804.35

M S K A & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

INNOMECH AEROSPACE TOOLINGS PRIVATE LIMITED * BENGALURU 562 110

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

45 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	71.26	27.48
Less: Carry forward from previous year	3.71	-
Amount required to be spent after adjusting the carry forward	67.55	27.48
Amount of expenditure inccured	100.86	31.19
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Excess spent carry forward to next year	33.31	3.71
Reason for shortfall	-	-
Nature of CSR activities	Apprenticeship Training under Apprentices Act, 1961	Apprenticeship Training under Apprentices Act, 1961 and PM Cares funds

46 Segment Reporting

(a) The Company operates in a single segment, specifically the "manufacture and sale of tooling and components for the aerospace sector." The information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for resource allocation and performance assessment is focused on this segment. Consequently, the figures presented in these Financial Statements pertain solely to this operating segment.

(b) Refer note 24.1 for breakup of the Company's revenue by primary geographical market.

(c) For the year ended March 31, 2025, revenue from operations of top three customers(March 31, 2024: three) represented approximately - 59.59%,(March 31, 2024 : 43.19%) 15.58% (March 31, 2024 : 32.34%), and 11.28% (March 31, 2024 : 23.40%) of the Company's revenue from operations respectively.

As per our report of even date attached
For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No: 233552
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Innomech Aerospace Toolings Private Limited
CIN: U29200KA2018PTC118006

Anil Puttan Kumar
Managing Director
DIN: 07683267
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025

Ramakrishna Kamojhala
Whole-time director
DIN: 07004517
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 26, 2025