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Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon.

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

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

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

   - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

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

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except that the backup of certain books of accounts and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on a daily basis on servers physically located in India during the year 2025-26 and the matters stated in paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

(f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 12(b) above and paragraph 12(h)(vi) below.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2026 under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any long term derivative contracts as at March 31, 2026.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.

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iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 45 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 45 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v. The interim declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration and payment of interim dividend.

Further, as stated in Note 36 to the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used one accounting software which did not have the audit trail feature was not available for the entire year. With respect to two accounting software used by the Company for maintaining its books of account, there is a lack of adequate evidence necessary controls and documentation regarding whether audit trail feature is enabled for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail had operated throughout the period or was tampered with for this software, does not arise.

13. The Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 26108391XSIPJC4277
Place: Pune
Date: May 12, 2026

9000-05

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Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 12(g) of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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Annexure A to Independent Auditors' Report

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 26108391XSIPJC4277
Place: Pune
Date: May 12, 2026

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Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

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

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. However, no physical verification was carried out by the Management during the year. Accordingly, the discrepancies, if any, could not be ascertained and therefore, we are unable to comment on whether the discrepancies, if any, have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(c) The Company does not hold any immovable properties other than those where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee (Refer Note 2 to the financial statements). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets does not arise.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated on the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements, does not arise.

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory excluding stocks with third parties has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. There is no inventory lying with third parties as at March 31, 2026. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and, accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

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iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the said requirement, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues in respect of income tax though there has been a slight delay in a few cases, and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, goods and services tax and other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. However, there are no arrears of statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The particulars of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2026 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs. in million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Custom Duty Act, 1962	Custom Duty	110.45	August 2023 - March 2026	Madras High court	

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961

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

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(b) On the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also, refer Note 15 and 16 to the financial statements)

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and, accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We were unable to obtain some of the Internal Audit Reports for month of March 2026 audit of the Company and, accordingly, the Internal Audit Reports have been considered by us for the purpose of our audit only to the extent those were made available to us.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with the directors. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial or housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) In our opinion, the Group as defined in the Reserve Bank of India (Core Investment Companies) Directions, 2025 has one CIC as part of the Group.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) The Company has transferred the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act in respect of "other than ongoing projects" to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act. (Also, refer Note 30 to the financial statements).

(b) The Company has transferred the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to ongoing projects to a special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act. (Also, refer Note 30 to the financial statements).

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership Number: 108391
UDIN: 26108391XSIPJC4277
Place: Pune
Date: May 12, 2026

9000-12

Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts are Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,159.93	1,128.77
Capital-work-in-progress	3	71.47	1.35
Intangible under development	4	103.43	23.77
Right-of-use assets	5	265.55	314.01
Intangible assets	2	129.57	164.92
Financial assets			
(a) Other financial assets	6	24.62	22.63
Deferred tax asset (net)	20a	13.97	19.76
Other non-current assets	11	89.79	66.24
Total non-current assets		1,858.33	1,741.46
Current assets			
Inventories	7	975.76	872.53
Financial assets			
(a) Trade receivables	8	431.43	728.10
(b) Cash and cash equivalents	9	10.85	11.98
(c) Other financial assets	10	2.85	2.69
Other current assets	11	35.25	4.45
Total current assets		1,456.14	1,619.75
Total assets		3,314.47	3,361.20
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	294.00	294.00
Other equity			
(a) Reserves and surplus	13	407.79	286.88
Total Equity		701.79	580.88
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Lease liabilities	14	285.68	328.72
(b) Long term borrowings	16	444.45	-
Provisions	19	20.68	9.64
Total Non current liabilities		750.81	338.36
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(a) Short term borrowings	15	370.62	892.60
(b) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	3.48	7.72
- Total outstanding dues other than (i) above	17	1,214.00	1,144.50
(c) Lease liabilities	14	43.04	36.35
(d) Other financial liabilities	18	57.97	99.45
Provisions	19	136.73	169.19
Current tax liabilities	18	9.95	24.49
Other current liabilities	21	26.08	67.66
Total current liabilities		1,861.87	2,441.96
Total liabilities		2,612.68	2,780.32
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,314.47	3,361.20

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

This is the balance sheet referred in our report of even dated.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 108391
Place: Pune
Date: May 12, 2026

Jagdish Kumar
Director
DIN: 00318558
Place: Netherlands
Date: May 12, 2026

Atul Jaggi
Director
DIN: 03553983
Place: Hosur
Date: May 12, 2026

Ratnesh Pandey
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2026

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Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
I	Revenue from operations	22	4,339.45	4,200.90
II	Other Income	23	1.86	49.78
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		**4,341.31**	**4,250.68**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	25	2,916.37	2,837.68
	Change in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	25	2.16	40.73
	Employee benefit expenses	26a	201.15	212.40
	Finance costs	27	100.77	108.72
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	28	230.55	180.25
	Other expenses	29	568.42	464.15
	Total Expenses		**4,019.41**	**3,843.93**
V	**Profit before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**321.90**	**406.75**
VI	Exceptional Items	26b	4.54	-
VII	**Profit before tax (V+VI)**		**317.36**	**406.75**
VIII	Tax expense:			
	Current tax		63.95	83.03
	Tax expense credit relating to prior years (net)	20b	(16.98)	-
	Deferred tax		5.56	(19.76)
	Total		**52.53**	**63.27**
IX	**Profit for the year (VII-VIII)**		**264.83**	**343.48**
X	**OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	30	1.31	(0.79)
	Income tax relating to above		(0.22)	-
	Total other comprehensive income (net of taxes)		**1.09**	**(0.79)**
	Total comprehensive income for the year		**265.92**	**342.69**
XI	Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 per share (March 31, 2025: Rs. 10 per share)			
	Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	31	9.01	11.68

The above statement of profit and loss should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes.

This is the statement of profit and loss referred in our report of even dated.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 108391
Place: Pune
Date: May 12, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited

Jagdish Kumar
Director
DIN: 00318558
Place: Netherlands
Date: May 12, 2026

Atul Jaggi
Director
DIN: 03553983
Place: Hosur
Date: May 12, 2026

Ratnesh Pandey
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2026

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Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31 ,2025
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	317.36	406.75
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	230.55	180.25
(Gain) on disposal of Property, plant and equipment	(0.02)	-
Finance cost	100.77	108 72
Interest income on security deposit	(1.84)	(1.72)
Gain on Foreign Exchange Fluctuations (Net)	1 31	(23.03)
Operating profit before working capital changes	648.13	670.97
Adjustment for movements in Working capital		
Increase in trade payables	65.26	188.31
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade receivables	296.67	(332.75)
(Increase) in Inventories	(103.23)	(214.68)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(0.16)	(2.57)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other assets	(25.39)	92.75
(Decrease) / Increase in Provisions	(21.42)	175.86
Increase in Other financial liabilities	12.65	19.59
Increase in Other current liabilities	(41.59)	46.91
Cash generated from Operations	830.92	644.39
Income tax paid (net)	(61.50)	(58.54)
Net cash flow from operating activities	769.42	585.85
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital-work-in-progress	(316.01)	(618.20)
Payment for intangible assets and intangibles assets under development	(80.20)	(146.84)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.19	-
Payment for investment in fixed deposits	(0.16)	(0.16)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (II)	(396.18)	(765.20)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	1,100.00	1,473.00
Repayment of borrowings	(1,113.03)	(1,235 59)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(65.76)	(30.36)
Interest paid	(126.99)	(75.09)
Dividend Paid	(145.00)	-
Net cash (used in) financing activities (III)	(350.78)	131.96
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	22.45	(47.39)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	(26.67)	20.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(4.22)	(26.67)
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and cash equivalents	10.85	11.98
Overdraft	(15.07)	(38.65)
Total cash and cash equivalents	(4.22)	(26.67)
Non- cash financing and investing activities		
Acquisition of Right-of-use asset	-	-

1. The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under Indirect method in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on "Statement of Cash Flows"
2. This is the Statement of cash flows referred in our report
3. Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow.

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 108391
Place: Pune
Date: May 12, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited

Jagdish Kumar
Director
DIN: 00318558
Place: Netherlands
Date: May 12, 2026

Atul Jaggi
Director
DIN: 03553983
Place: Hosur
Date: May 12, 2026

Abinesh Pandey
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2026

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Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the Year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are Rupees in Million, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share capital

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in Rs. million
As at beginning of the period	13	294.00
Changes in equity share capital		
As at March 31, 2025		294.00
Changes in equity share capital	12	-
As at March 31, 2026		294.00

II Other Equity

Particulars	Note No.	Attributable to owners of Inalfa Gabriel Sunrood Systems Private Limited	
		Reserves and Surplus	Total
As at beginning of the period		(55.81)	(55
Profit for the year	13	343.48	343
Other comprehensive income		(0.79)	(0
Total comprehensive income for the period		342.69	342
As at March 31, 2025		286.88	286
Profit for the year	13	264.83	264
Other comprehensive income		1.08	1
Total comprehensive Income		265.91	265
Dividend Paid		(145.00)	(145
As at March 31, 2026		407.79	407

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjuction with the accompanying notes

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 108391
Place: Pune
Date: May 12, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited

Jagdish Kumar
Director
DIN: 00318558
Place: Netherlands
Date: May 12, 2026

Atul Jaggi
Director
DIN: 03553983
Place: Hosur
Date: May 12, 2026

Ratnesh Pandey
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2026

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Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited
Basis of Preparation, Material Accounting Policies
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Background

Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited (the "Company") private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. The Company offers sunroof and related parts to automotive industry. The Company has one manufacturing plant in India.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 12, 2026.

1. Basis of preparation, summary of material accounting policies and critical judgment and estimates

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company comprise of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash flows for the period ended March 31, 2026, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (collectively, the 'Financial Statements').
The Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Historical cost convention

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

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are measured at fair value)
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.
- assets held for sale – measured at the lower of it carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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1.2 New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025:

(a) *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1*
As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:

"Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification".

This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of Company's borrowings. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

(b) *Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107*
There are no supplier finance arrangement facilities availed by the Company.

(c) *International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12*
The Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

(d) *Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to Ind AS 21*
The amended Ind AS 21 have added requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not. These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New standards or amendments not yet adopted
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1 –
This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

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However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements

1.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Revenue Recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered 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. Delivery occurs when the products have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and the customer has accepted the products in accordance with the sales contract.
Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.
Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration such as various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as a part of contract and revision for changes in commodity prices) allocated to that performance obligation.

b) Leases

As a lessee
Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:
• fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:

- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received.
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by the Company; and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g., term, country, currency and security.

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Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
• the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

c) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflects Company's unconditional right to consideration. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

d) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labor and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

e) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.
All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Depreciation methods estimated useful lives and residual value.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of the assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset Class	Estimated Useful Life (No. of Years)	Specified Useful life in Sch II (No. of Years)
Leasehold improvements	60	60
Plant and Machinery	1-15	15
Furniture and Fixtures	3-10	10
Office Equipment's	3-10	10
Computer Hardware	1-3	1-3
Vehicle	3-8	8

The useful lives have been based on technical evaluation done by the Management's expert which are higher than those specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values of the assets are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

f) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The Company amortizes intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Asset Class	Estimated useful Life (No. of Years)
Computer Software	3-6
Technical Knowhow	6 or period of agreement whichever is lower

g) Trade payable

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

h) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims and service warranties are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events. It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured at undiscounted amounts, since the impact of discounting is not material.

i) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

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Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited
Basis of Preparation, Material Accounting Policies
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Current income-tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiary operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred income 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 income 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 income tax asset to be utilised.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

j) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction\ costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

k) Cash and cash equivalent
For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, balances with banks and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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1.4 Summary of other accounting policies

a) Segment reporting

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The board of directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. The board of directors of the Company have been identified as being the chief operating decision maker. It consists of Chief Executive officer of the Company; Chief financial officer of the Company assists board of directors in their decision-making process. The Company is in the business of manufacture and sale automobile components, which in the context of Indian Accounting Standard 108 'Segment Information' represents single reportable business segment.

See Note 37 for segment information presented.

b) Foreign currency transactions

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited's functional and presentation currency.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end exchange rates are generally recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences translation of all the assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income/expenses.
Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

c) Government grants

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income. Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

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Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited
Basis of Preparation, Material Accounting Policies
(All amounts in Rs. Millions, unless otherwise stated)

d) Impairment of assets – non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

e) Intangible assets

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. The amortization expense on intangible assets is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Research and development cost

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognised as an intangible asset, when all of the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- Management intends to complete the asset and use or sell it.
- There is an ability to use or sell the asset.
- It can be demonstrated how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset are available, and

Capitalized development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use.

f) Other financial assets

I. Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortized cost.
  The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- the assets are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

See Note 34 Fair value measurements for further details.

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II. Recognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset. The company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

III. Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component) at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at 'fair value through profit or loss' are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments:

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments as follows:

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in Other Income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses). Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit and loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in statement of profit and loss.

Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

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Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset.
- Retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

g) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Note 35 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

h) Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost is recognized in the consolidated 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. For credit impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

Dividend

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

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i) Property plant and equipment

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income.

j) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

k) Leases

As a lessee

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value additionally below mentioned lease payments:

- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date.
- amounts expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees.
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising that option.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.
- any initial direct costs
- restoration costs.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

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As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

l) Employee benefits

I. Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end if the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

II. Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The company has liabilities for earned leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. These obligations are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit and loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

III. Post-employment obligations

The company operates following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity and pension; and
- defined contribution plans such as provident funds.

Pension and gratuity obligations

The company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in India in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 of India. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension and gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

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The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The estimated future payments which are denominated in a currency other than INR, are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund
The company pays Provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

m) Dividends
Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

n) Earnings per share
I. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing
- dividing the profit or loss attributable to owners of the Company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial period, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the period and excluding treasury shares.

II. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account;
- the after-tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all years presented for any share splits and bonus shares issues including for changes effected prior to the authorization for issue of the financial statements by the Board of Directors.

o) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest million as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

1.5 Critical estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items, which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

The areas involving critical estimates and judgements are:

A) Significant judgements

a. Determination of lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

For leases of office spaces, the following factors are normally the most relevant –

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is typically reasonably certain extend (or not terminate).
- Otherwise, the Company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

Most extension options in premises leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the contract does not give the Company sole right to extend the lease but the same is subject to mutual consideration between the lessor and the Company.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the Company becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and is within the control of the lessee.

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b. Estimation of useful life of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods. Useful life is determined based on the technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets.

Estimates and assumptions.

a. Estimation of defined benefit obligation

The costs, assets and liabilities of the defined benefit schemes operated by the company are determined using methods relying on actuarial estimates and assumptions. Details of the key assumptions and the sensitivity of the net assets/liability position to changes in those key assumptions are set out in note 38. The company takes advice from independent actuaries relating to the appropriateness of the assumptions. Changes in the assumptions used may have a significant effect on the statement of profit and loss and the balance sheet for the periods under review.

b. Impairment of trade receivables

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history and existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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2 Property, plant and equipment (refer note 42 for details of expense capitalised during the period)

Particulars	Leasehold improvements	Plant and Machinery	Computers	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Gross Block as at April 01, 2024	**21.00**	**634.14**	**7.57**	**0.24**	**9.61**	**1.71**	**674.27**
Addition during the year	34.09	520.55	4.73	10.45	1.17	8.31	579.30
Deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Block as at March 31,2025	**55.09**	**1,154.69**	**12.30**	**10.69**	**10.78**	**10.02**	**1,253.57**
Additions during the period	1.43	166.02	0.75	0.49	4.37	4.45	177.51
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-	1.18	-	1.18
Gross Block as at March 31,2026	**56.52**	**1,320.71**	**13.05**	**11.18**	**13.97**	**14.47**	**1,429.90**
Accumulated Depreciation as at April 01, 2024	**0.57**	**14.61**	**0.44**	**0.01**	**0.28**	**0.04**	**15.95**
Charges for the Year	4.20	99.41	2.69	0.28	1.92	0.34	108.83
Deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2025	**4.77**	**114.02**	**3.13**	**0.29**	**2.20**	**0.38**	**124.79**
Charge for the period	5.05	132.65	3.62	1.34	1.44	2.09	146.18
Disposals during the period	-	-	-	-	1.01	-	1.01
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2026	**9.82**	**246.67**	**6.75**	**1.63**	**2.63**	**2.47**	**269.96**
Net block as at March 31, 2026	**46.70**	**1,074.04**	**6.30**	**9.55**	**11.34**	**12.00**	**1,159.93**
Net block as at March 31, 2025	**50.32**	**1,040.67**	**9.17**	**10.40**	**8.58**	**9.64**	**1,128.77**

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2 **Intangible assets**

Particulars	Computer Software	Technical knowhow	Total
Gross block as at April 01, 2024	**2.83**	**70.02**	**72.85**
Addition during the year	2.65	120.51	**123.16**
Deletion during the year	-	-	
Gross block as at March 31, 2025	**5.48**	**190.53**	**196.01**
Add: Additions	0.54	-	0.54
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
Gross block as at March 31, 2026	**6.01**	**190.54**	**196.56**
Accumulated amortisation as at ril 01, 2024	**0.21**	**4.92**	**5.13**
Charge for the year	0.90	25.05	25.96
Deletion during the year	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2025	**1.11**	**29.97**	**31.09**
Add: Charge for the period	1.79	34.11	35.90
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31, 2026	**2.90**	**64.08**	**66.99**
Net block as at March 31, 2026	**3.11**	**126.46**	**129.57**
Net block as at March 31, 2025	**4.36**	**160.56**	**164.92**

3 **Capital work-in-progress**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital-work-in-progress	71.47	1.35

Capital-work-in-progress majorly comprise of plant and machinery

Aging of capital work-in-progress

	Amount for the period ended March 31, 2026				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1– 2 years	2 – 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	71.47	-	-	-	71.47
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**71.47**	-	-	-	**71.47**

	Amount for the period ended March 31, 2025				
Particulars	Less than 1 year	1– 2 years	2 – 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	1.35	-	-	-	1.35
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.35**	-	-	-	**1.35**

Notes:
1) There are no projects as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 which are overdue for completion or has exceeded overruns as compared to its original plans.

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4 **Intangible assets under development**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026
Intangible assets under development	103.43	23.77

Intangible assets under development majorly comprise of technical know-how development under process for new products

Ageing of Intangible assets under development

	Amount for the period ended March 31, 2026				
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	79.66	23.77	-	-	103.43
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**79.66**	**23.77**	-	-	**103.43**

	Amount for the period ended March 31, 2025				
Particulars	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Projects in progress	23.77	-	-	-	23.77
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**23.77**	-	-	-	**23.77**

Notes
1) There are no projects as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 which are overdue for completion or has exceeded overruns as compared to its original plans.

5 **Right- of- use assets (refer note 43)**

Particulars	Land and Building
Gross block as at April 01, 2024	**397.61**
Additional during the year	-
Disposals during the year	
Gross block as at March 31,2025	**397.61**
Additional during the year	-
Disposals during the year	
Gross block as at March 31,2026	**397.61**
Accumulated Depreciation as at April 01, 2024	**38.14**
Charge for the year	45.46
Disposals during the year	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31,2025	**83.60**
Charge for the period	48.46
Disposals during the year	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at March 31,2025	**132.06**
Net block as at March 31,2026	**265.55**
Net block as at March 31,2025	**314.01**

Notes
1) The lease deeds are dult executed in the favour of the Company.

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Other non-current financial assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Security Deposits	24.62	22.63
Total	**24.62**	**22.63**

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Inventories	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw material and components	617.43	518.93
Goods-in-transit	262.57	255.68
Total raw material	**880.00**	**774.61**
Work-in-Progress	26.66	28.82
Finished Goods	69.10	46.45
Goods-in-transit	-	22.65
Total finished goods	**69.10**	**69.10**
Total	**975.76**	**872.53**

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value amounted to Rs. Nil million (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil million). These were recognised as an expense during the year and included in Change in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods' in statement of profit and loss.

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Trade Receivables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Trade receivables from contract with customer (considered good)		
- Billed	431.43	728.10
- Unbilled	-	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk		
- Billed	-	-
- Unbilled	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	0.00*	0.00*
Total	**431.43**	**728.10**
Break up of balance		
Receivable from related party	-	-
Receivable from others	431.43	728.10
Total	**431.43**	**728.10**

Ageing of Trade Receivable as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 Month to 1 year	Total
Undisputed trade receivables, considered goods					
- Considered good	-	423.82	2.83	4.78	**431.43**
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	-	-	0.00*	0.00*
Total	-	**423.82**	**2.83**	**4.78**	**431.43**

Ageing of Trade Receivable as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 Month to 1 year	Total
Undisputed trade receivable					-
- Considered good	-	693.10	35.00	-	**728.10**
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	**0.00***
Total	-	**693.10**	**35.00**	-	**728.10**

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Cash and cash equivalents	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with Banks		
- In current accounts	10.85	11.98
Total	**10.85**	**11.98**

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

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Other current financial assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current,		
Deposits with remaining maturity of less than 12 months	2.85	2.69
Total	**2.85**	**2.69**

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Other Assets	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non - Current		
Capital advances	89.79	60.82
Balance with Government Authorities	-	5.42
Total	**89.79**	**66.24**
Current		
Prepaid expense	0.75	3.02
Balance with Government Authorities	30.50	1.42
Advance to Employee	4.00	
Total	**35.25**	**4.45**

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12	Share Capital	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
	(a) Authorised share capital				
	Equity share capital with face value of Rs. 10 per share				
	As at beginning of the year	60,000,000	600.00	60,000,000	600.00
	Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
	Total	**60,000,000**	**600.00**	**60,000,000**	**600.00**

(b) Movement in equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
At the beginning of the year	29,400,000	294.00	29,400,000	294.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**29,400,000**	**294.00**	**29,400,000**	**294.00**

(c) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of share referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the unlikely event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number and amount paid on equity shares held by the shareholders.

There were no bonus shares issued or allotted for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during the current financial year and immediately preceding financial year.

(d) Details of shares held by the Holding /ultimate Holding company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by Gabriel India Limited (Holding Company)	29,400,000	294.00	29,400,000	294.00

(e) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares of the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up held by Gabriel India Limited (Holding Company)	29,400,000	294.00	29,400,000	294.00

(f) Details of Promoters shareholding:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	% change in shareholding
Gabriel India Limited	29,400,000	294.00	29,400,000	294.00	0.00%

13	Other Equity	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	(a) Reserves and Surplus		
	Retained earnings		
	Balance as at beginning of the period	286.88	(55.81)
	Add: Profit for the Period	264.83	343.48
	Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	1.08	(0.79)
	Dividend Paid	(145.00)	-
	Balance as at end of the year	**407.79**	**286.88**
	Total of reserves and surplus	**407.79**	**286.88**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Retained Earnings: Retained Earnings comprises of the undistributed earning after tax, kept aside to meet future obligations.

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Lease Liabilities (refer note 43)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Lease liabilities	285.68	328.72
Total	**285.68**	**328.72**
Current		
Lease liabilities	43.04	36.35
Total	**43.04**	**36.35**

This section sets out an analysis of net debt and the movements in net debt for each of the periods presented

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash and cash equivalent (including Bank overdraft)	(4.22)	(26.67)
Lease liabilities	(328.72)	(365.07)
Borrowings (excluding bank overdraft)	(800.00)	(853.95)
Net (debt)	**(1,132.93)**	**(1,245.69)**

Particulars	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and cash equivalent (including Bank overdraft)	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	
Net cash/(debt) as at March 31, 2025	**20.72**	**(582.90)**	**(395.43)**	**(957.61)**
Cash flows	(47.38)	(272.41)	30.36	**(250.79)**
Interest expense	-	76.45	32.27	**108.72**
Interest paid		(75.09)	(32.27)	**(107.36)**
Net cash/(debt) as at March 31, 2025	**(26.67)**	**(853.95)**	**(365.07)**	**(1,207.04)**
Cash flows (net)	22.45	13.03	36.35	**71.83**
Interest expense	-	(56.82)	(29.41)	**(86.23)**
Interest paid	-	97.75	29.41	**127.16**
Net cash/(debt) as at March 31, 2026	**(4.22)**	**(800.00)**	**(328.72)**	**(1,094.28)**

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15	Short term borrowings	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Loans from banks		
	Short term loans from bank (refer note i below) (Unsecured)	-	200.00
	Customer Bill Discounting (refer note iv below) (Unsecured)	300.00	-
	Overdraft facility (refer note ii below) (Unsecured)	15.07	38.65
	Current maturity of long term borrowing (refer note 16) (Secured)	55.55	-
	Loan from others		
	Loan from holding company (refer note 33) (refer note iii below) (Unsecured)	-	653.95
	Total	**370.62**	**892.60**

Notes

(i) The Company had availed unsecured short term loan from bank with an outstanding balance of Rs. Nil million (March 31, 2025: 200.00 million) repayable within 12 months from date of draw down by way of bullet payment which carries variable interest linked to 3 months MCLR p.a. and 6 months MCLR based on tenure of draw down.

(ii) The Company has availed unsecured overdraft facility from bank to meet its working capital requirements which is repayable on demand and carries variable interest linked to 6 months MCLR p.a..

(iii) The Company has receive a loan of Rs. 300 million (March 31, 2025: 523.50 million) to Gabriel India Limited with an outstanding balance of Rs. Nil million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 613.03 million) repayable within 12 months from the date of its drawdown. The loan carried interest @ 8.50% to 9.00% p.a. payable along with repayment of loan. These loans were repaid during the current year.

(iv) The Company has entered into factoring facility arrangements with banks for trade receivables with recourse. The factoring facility is generally taken for a period of 60 days and carries interest rate as mutually agreed at the time of factoring of invoices.

16	Long term borrowings	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Long term loan from Bank (refer note i below) (Secured)	444.45	-
	Total	**444.45**	-

Notes

(i) The Company has availed long term loan from Citi Bank amounting to Rs. 500 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil million) for the purpose of meeting the capex requirements. The loan is repayable by way of quarterly installments of the period of 5 years and carried interest rate of 7.40% p.a. These funds have been utilised for the purpose they were availed and the Company has complied with all the covenants related to the borrowing facility as at March 31, 2026. The loan secured by way of first and exclusive charge on all the moveable fixed assets of the Company

17	Trade Payables	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	Trade payables		
	- Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 40)	3.48	7.72
	- Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,214.00	1,144.50
	Total	**1,217.48**	**1,152.22**
	Break up of balance payable		
	- Payable to related parties (refer note 33)	15.04	55.76
	- Payable to others	1,202.43	1,096.46
	Total	**1,217.48**	**1,152.22**

Ageing of Trade payable

March 31, 2026

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
Undisputed					
Micro and small enterprise	-	1.81	1.67		**3.48**
Others	-	505.63	343.16	62.62	**911.41**
Unbilled	302.59	-	-		**302.59**
Undisputed					
Micro and small enterprise	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**302.59**	**507.44**	**344.83**	**62.62**	**1,217.48**

Ageing of Trade payable

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	Total
Undisputed					
Micro and small enterprise	-	-	7.72		**7.72**
Others	-	932.36	-	62.62	**994.98**
Unbilled	212.14	-	-		**212.14**
Undisputed					
Micro and small enterprise	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**212.14**	**932.36**	**7.72**	**62.62**	**1,214.84**

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Other financial liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital creditors	13.76	67.89
Employee benefits payable	44.21	31.56
Total	**57.97**	**99.45**

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Provisions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 38)	9.22	3.59
Provision for leave benefits	11.46	6.05
Total	**20.68**	**9.64**
Current		
Provision for gratuity (refer note 38)	0.02	0.46
Provision for leave benefits	0.02	0.46
Provision for warranty	26.23	14.33
Other provisions	110.45	153.94
Total	**136.73**	**169.19**

Notes

(i) The entire amount of the provision of Rs. 11.48 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 6.51) million is presented as bifurcated into non-current and current based on the past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to avail the full amount of accrued leave or require payment for such leave within the next 12 months.

(ii) Provision for warranty

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	14.33	**1.76**
Add: Provision made during the year/period	12.87	12.70
Less : Amount paid / utilized during the year	(0.97)	(0.13)
Balance as at end of the year	**26.23**	**14.33**

Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year. Management estimates the provision based on historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that might suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

The Company generally provides warranty is based on warranty period offered to its customers which varies for each products sold. The assumptions made in relation to the current period are consistent with those in the prior year. Factors that could impact the estimated claim information include the success of the Company's productivity and quality initiatives. As at March 31, 2026, this particular provision had a carrying amount of Rs. 26.23 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 14.33 million). If claims costs were to differ by 10% from management's estimates, the warranty provisions would be an estimated Rs. 2.62 million higher or lower (March 31, 2025: 1.43 million higher or lower).

(iii) Other provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance as at beginning of the year	153.94	-
Add: Provision made during the year/period	77.60	153.94
Less : Amount paid / utilized during the year / period	(121.09)	-
Balance as at end of the year	**110.45**	**153.94**

Other provision represents estimates made for probable claims arising out of litigations/disputes pending with authorities under various statutes. The probability and the timing of the outflow with regard to these matters depend on the ultimate settlement/conclusion with the relevant authorities.

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20a Deferred tax asset / (liabilities) (net)

A. Component wise break up of deferred tax liability/asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant & equipment	3.90	17.00
Total deferred tax liability	**3.90**	**17.00**
Deferred tax assets		
Defined benefit obligations	1.57	1.58
Net impact of leases	5.13	8.76
Other provisions	11.16	26.42
Total deferred tax asset	**17.87**	**36.76**
Net deferred tax liability /(Assets)	**(13.97)**	**(19.76)**

B. Movement in deferred tax liability/(asset)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening deferred tax liability	17.00	7.00
Property, plant & equipment	(13.10)	10.00
Closing deferred tax liability	**3.90**	**17.00**
Opening deferred tax assets	(36.76)	(7.00)
Defined benefit obligations credited to profit or loss	0.01	(1.21)
Impact of leases	3.63	(2.59)
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	0.46
Other provisions	15.25	(26.42)
Closing deferred tax asset	**(17.87)**	**(36.76)**
Total deferred tax liability (net)	**(13.97)**	**(19.76)**

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C. Reconciliation of deferred tax liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	19.76	-
Recognized in P&L	(5.56)	19.76
Recognised in OCI	(0.22)	-
Closing Balance	**13.97**	**19.76**

20b

Current tax liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax liability (net of advance tax of Rs. 54.00 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. 58.54 million)	9.95	24.49
Total	**9.95**	**24.49**

Movement in current tax asset/liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening income tax asset/liability (net)	24.49	-
Current year tax expense	46.96	83.03
Taxes paid during the year / period	(61.50)	(58.54)
Closing income tax asset / liability (net)	**9.95**	**24.49**
Current tax liabilities	**9.95**	**24.49**

a Income tax expense

I Tax expense recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax expense for the year	46.96	83.03
Net current tax expense for the year	**46.96**	**83.03**
Net deferred tax asset		
(Increase) in deferred tax assets	18.66	(29.76)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	(13.10)	10.00
Total deferred tax income	**5.56**	**-19.76**
Net tax expense	**52.53**	**63.27**

II Tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(0.22)	-
Total	**(0.22)**	-

III Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	317.36	406.75
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 17.16 % March 31, 2025: 17.16%)	54.46	69.80
Tax effects of amounts which are not taxable in calculating taxable income		
Business loss and unabsorbed depreciation on which deferred tax was not recognised in earlier year	-	(9.79)
Other items	(1.93)	3.24
Total	**52.53**	**63.27**

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Other Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Statutory dues payable	26.08	67.66
Total	**26.08**	**67.66**

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22 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from sale of products		
- Finished goods	4,334.55	4,194.95
Total	**4,334.55**	**4,194.95**
Other operating revenue		
- Sale of Scrap	4.90	5.95
Total	**4.90**	**5.95**
Total Revenue from operations	**4,339.45**	**4,200.90**
Timing of recognition of revenue		
- Goods transferred at a point of time	4,339.45	4,200.90
- Services transferred over the period	-	-
Total	**4,339.45**	**4,200.90**

a) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contract price

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue as per contract price	**4,339.45**	**4,200.90**
Adjustments	-	-
Revenue from contract with customers	**4,339.45**	**4,200.90**

23 Other income

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost	1.84	1.72
Gain on Foreign Exchange Fluctuations (Net)	-	48.07
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.02	-
Total	**1.86**	**49.78**

24 Cost of material consumed

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening inventory of raw material	774.61	519.21
Add: Purchase during the period	3,021.76	3,093.08
	3,796.37	**3,612.29**
Less: Closing inventory of raw material	880.00	774.61
Total	**2,916.37**	**2,837.68**

25 Change in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the period		
- Finished goods	69.10	116.39
- Work in progress	28.82	22.26
	97.92	**138.65**
Inventory at the end of the period		
- Finished goods	69.10	69.10
- Work in progress	26.66	28.82
	95.76	**97.92**
Total	**2.16**	**40.73**

26a Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	163.42	172.25
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	12.15	9.59
Gratuity expense (refer note 38)	4.30	2.43
Staff welfare expenses	21.28	28.13
Total	**201.15**	**212.40**

Net of expenses capitalised during the year amounting to Rs. 9.02 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil million) (refer note 42)

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26b Exceptional item

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Impact of social security codes (New Labour Codes)	4.54	-
Total	4.54	-

Notes

The Government of India consolidated 29 existing labour regulations into four Labour codes, namely, The Code on Wages, 2019, The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, The Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes' with effect from November 21, 2025. The New Labour Codes has resulted in a one-time material increase in provision for employee benefits on account of recognition of past service costs. Based on the requirements as per the of New Labour Codes and relevant Accounting Standard, the Company has assessed and accounted the estimated incremental impact as Exceptional Item in the results for the year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to Rs. 4.54 million. The Company continues to monitor the impact of Central and State Rules and clarifications notified by the Government on other aspects of the New Labour Codes and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments, as needed.

27 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on loan from bank	32.75	26.04
Interest on loan from related parties (refer note 33)	24.07	47.30
Interest on lease liabilities	29.41	32.27
Interest others	14.54	3.10
Total	100.77	108.72

Net of expenses capitalised during the year amounting to Rs. 14.71 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil million) (refer note 42)

28 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property plant and equipment	146.18	108.83
Amortisation on intangible assets	35.90	25.96
Depreciation on right-of-use-assets	48.46	45.46
Total	230.55	180.25

29 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Power and fuel	14.17	18.35
Consumption of stores and spares	12.65	11.38
Warranty expenses	12.87	12.70
Consultancy and legal charges	76.43	83.05
Payment to Statutory Auditors		
- Audit Fee	1.95	1.50
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.16	0.12
Royalty	260.03	146.97
Insurance	6.47	5.29
IT Expense	5.25	29.35
Travelling and conveyance	8.42	15.03
Freight and distribution	13.72	12.15
Selling expenses	12.31	17.55
Contract labours	71.16	64.74
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	44.64	-
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-	2.67
Miscellaneous expenses	28.18	43.30
Total	568.42	464.15

Net of expenses capitalised during the year amounting to Rs. 8.28 million (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil million) (refer note 42)

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30 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

During the year, the Company was required to spend Rs. 3.54 million (i.e. 2% of the Average Net Profit of the three preceding years) on CSR Activities which represented donations/ contributions to Companies which are engaged in CSR activities eligible under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 as specified in Schedule VII. In furtherance to the budgeted expenditure the Company has spent Rs. 3.53 million (Previous year Budgeted CSR amount Rs. Nil million & Actual CSR spent Rs. Nil million) on the CSR Activities during the year.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) - Disclosure with regard to CSR activities are as under :

a)	Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	3.54
b)	Amount of expenditure incurred	
	i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	
	ii) On purposes other than i) above.	3.53
c)	Shortfall at the end of the year	0.01
d)	Total of previous years shortfall	NA
e)	Reason for shortfall	NA
f)	Nature of CSR activities- Promoting Education , Enhancing Vocational skills among women, Promoting Education act.	NA
g)	Details of related party transactions- Contribution to a trust in which relative of director i.e. Mrs. Anjali Singh having control in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	SNS Foundation
h)	Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately	NA

The Company has transferred the unspent amount to a special account pursuant to the requirement of section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013.

31 Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	**For the Year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2025**
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations	1.31	(0.79)
Income tax relating to above	(0.22)	-
Total	**1.08**	**(0.79)**

32 Earnings per Equity Share

Particulars	**For the Year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the Year ended March 31, 2025**
Profit for the year attributable to equity share holders	264.83	343.48
Average number of equity shares of Rs. 10/-each	29,400,000.00	29,400,000.00
Earnings per equity share (Basic and Diluted) = (a/b)	**9.01**	**11.68**

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Amount in Rs. million unless otherwise stated

33 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

A. Names of related parties and related party relationship

Category I - Holding company

Asia Investment Private Limited (Intermediate holding company)
Gabriel India Limited (Immediate holding company)
Anand Automobiles (Ultimate holding company)

Category II - Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and their Relatives

Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Manoj Kolhatkar (Managing Director till October 17, 2024)
Mr. Atul Jaggi (Director) (with effect from May 26, 2025)
Mr. Ratnesh Pandey (Chief financial officer with effect from: July 24, 2025 and Company Secretary with effect from: July 24, 2025)
Mr. Rishi Luharuka (Chief financial officer till May 25, 2025)
Mr. Nilesh Jain (Company Secretary till July 23, 2025)
Mr. Sandeep Deshpande (Manager with effect from April 01, 2025)

Category III - Non-Executive Director

Mr. Jagdish Kumar (w.e.f. March 30, 2024)
Mr. Mahendra Goyal (with effect from November 12, 2025)
Mr. Seshadri Sarathi (w.e.f. June 23, 2023)

Category VI- Enterprise, over which control is held by individuals or through relative(s) listed in 'Category III' above

SNS Foundation

B. Transactions with Related parties:

Summary of Related Party Transactions for the Period

Particulars	Holding Company		Enterprises over which control is exercised by Individuals having Significant influence over the Company or through their relatives		Key managerial personnels		Total	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Transactions during the period								
Management Fees	65.14	62.85	-	-	-	-	65.14	62.85
Interest on loan	34.36	47.30	-	-	-	-	34.36	47.30
Loan availed	300.00	523.50	-	-	-	-	300.00	523.50
Loan repaid	913.03	234.23	-	-	-	-	913.03	234.23
Contribution to CSR activity	-	-	3.53	-	-	-	3.53	-
Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	-	18.81	-	18.81	-
Dividend paid	145.00	-	-	-	-	-	145.00	-

Note :-
1. Transaction with related party are including expense capitalised to property, plant and equipment
2. Transaction amount is exclusive of taxes

C. Balances outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Holding Company		
Short term Borrowing	-	653.95
Trade payable	15.04	32.51
Ultimate holding company		
Trade payable	-	23.27

Terms and conditions for outstanding balances
1. Balances with the Related Parties includes Taxes.
2. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and repayable in cash.
3. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

D **Compensation of Key Managerial Personnel**

Nature of Transaction/Related Party	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Short-term employee benefits**	18.81	-
Long term employee benefits	-	-
Post- employment benefits	-	-
*Total	18.81	-

* Do not include Reimbursement of Expenses and Dividend Paid on the share held by KMPs

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Amount in Rs. million unless otherwise stated

34 **FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT**

1 Categories of Financial instruments

Particulars	Note	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
A. Financial assets					
a) Measured at amortised cost					
Other financial assets	6 & 10	27.47	27.47	25.32	25.32
Total financial assets		27.47	27.47	25.32	25.32

Particulars	Note	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
B. Financial liabilities					
a) Measured at amortised cost					
Lease Liabilities	14	328.72	328.72	365.07	365.07
Borrowings	15 & 16	815.07	815.07	892.60	892.60
Other Financial Liabilities	18	57.97	57.97	99.45	99.45
Total financial assets		1,201.76	1,201.76	1,357.12	1,357.12

Fair values for trade receivable, trade payable and cash and cash equivalents have not been disclosed because there carrying amount are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

2 **Fair value hierarchy**

Fair value of the financial instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the following three levels:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted price 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).

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using market approach and valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair values of trade receivables, trade payables and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be approximate to their carrying amounts of these items due to their short-term nature. Where such items are Non-current in nature, the same has been classified as

There has been no change in the valuation methodology for Level 3 inputs during the year. The Company has not classified any material financial instruments under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Particulars	Fair value Hierarchy (Level)	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Measured at amortised cost					
Other financial assets	3	27.47	27.47	25.32	25.32
Total		27.47	27.47	25.32	25.32
Financial liabilities					
Measured at amortised cost					
Lease Liabilities	3	328.72	328.72	365.07	365.07
Borrowings	3	815.07	815.07	892.60	892.60
Other Financial Liabilities	3	57.97	57.97	99.45	99.45
Total		1,201.76	1,201.76	1,357.12	1,357.12

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35 **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk:

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, Trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Aging analysis and credit ratings and historical data	Diversification of bank deposits and monitoring of Trade receivables and financial assets on a monthly basis and investment guidelines for mutual funds and fixed deposits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	1. Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities 2. Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits, investment in liquid mutual funds 3. Monitoring cash flows and matching maturity profiles of assets and
Market risk - foreign exchange risk	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting and sensitivity analysis	Unhedged foreign currency risk exposure

A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, security deposits classified at amortised cost as well as credit exposures to trade receivables.

i) Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A' are accepted as counterparties. The Company assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The compliance with credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by the management.
Sales to customers are required to be settled within the agreed credit terms ranging from 30 to 60 days, mitigating credit risk. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk, whether through exposure to individual customers with high credit risk, specific industry sectors and/or regions. The credit ratings of the counterparties to the loans granted are monitored for credit deterioration annually by the Company.

ii) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed through established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Further, Company's customers includes Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reconciled. At March 31, 2026, receivable from Company's top 2 customers accounted for approximately 100% of sales (March 31, 2025: 100%) of which 10% (March 31, 2025: 17%) are receivables outstanding. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The Company does not hold collateral security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers of the Company are Original Equipment Manufacturers with low credit risk.

	Trade Receivables under Simplified Approach (March 31, 2026)				
Expected Credit Loss	**Unbilled**	**Not due**	**0-180 days**	**More than 180 days**	**Total**
Gross Carrying amount	-	423.82	2.83	4.78	431.43
Expected Credit Loss (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected Credit Loss	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables	-	423.82	2.83	4.78	431.43

	Trade Receivables under Simplified Approach as at March 31, 2025				
Expected Credit Loss	Unbilled	Not due	0-180 days	**More than 180 days**	Total
Gross Carrying amount	-	693.10	35.00	-	728.10
Expected Credit Loss (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected Credit Loss	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*	0.00*
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables	-	693.10	35.00	-	728.10

* Amount is below the rounding off norm followed by the Company
During the year ended March 31, 2026 the Company has written off trade receivables of Rs Nil million (March 31, 2025: Rs. Nil million) .
The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected loss allowance for financial assets based on historical credit loss experience and adjustments for forward looking information.

iii) Other receivables, deposits with banks and loans given

Other financial assets that are potentially subject to credit risk consists of deposits with banks and security deposits. The Company assesses the recoverability from these financial assets on regular basis. Factors such as business and financial performance of counterparty, their ability to repay, regulatory changes and overall economic conditions are considered to assess future recoverability. The Company charges interest on such loans at arms length rate considering counterparty's credit rating. Based on the assessment performed, the Company considers all the outstanding balances of such financial assets to be recoverable as on balance sheet date.

B) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Company's treasury maintains fixability in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The development of financial assets and liabilities is monitored on an ongoing basis. Internal directives regulate the duties and responsibilities of liquidity management and planning. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Financing Arrangement

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital line from banks.

Contractual maturities of Financial Liabilities	March 31 2026	March 31 2025
Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited		
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	315.07	261.35
Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	-	-
Total	315.07	261.35

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(ii) **Maturities of financial liabilities**

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Contractual maturities of Financial Liabilities	March 31 2026 Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Year	>5 Year
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	69.03	330.54	-
Trade payables	1,217.48	-	-
Short term borrowings	315.07	-	-
Long term borrowings	55.55	444.45	-
Other financial liabilities	57.97	-	-
Total financial liabilities	1,715.10	774.99	

Contractual maturities of Financial Liabilities	March 31 2025 Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Year	>5 Year
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	36.35	298.80	29.92
Trade payables	986.97	-	-
Short term borrowings	892.60	-	-
Long term borrowings	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	99.45	-	-
Total financial liabilities	2,015.37	298.80	29.92

C) Market risk – Foreign currency risk

The Company enters into international transactions and is exposed to resultant foreign exchange risk, primarily with respect to the KRW, USD and EURO. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR).
The Company does not have exchange forward contracts to hedge its exposure in foreign currency risk.

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in Rs. are as follows;

Financial Liabilities	As at March 31, 2026 KRW	USD	EUR	CNY
Trade Payables	8,240.66	1.32	0.09	0.01
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Net Exposure	8,240.66	1.32	0.09	0.01

Financial Liabilities	As at March 31, 2025 KRW	USD	EUR	CNY
Trade Payables	457.60	8.71	8.84	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	
Net Exposure	457.60	8.71	8.84	-

(b) Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Sensitivity	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Impact on profit after tax		Impact on profit after tax	
1% Movement	Increase in foreign current rate	Decrease in foreign current rat	crease in foreign current ra	Decrease in foreign current rate
KRW	82.41	(82.41)	4.58	(4.58)
USD	0.01	(0.01)	0.087	(0.09)
EUR	0.00	(0.00)	0.09	(0.09)
CNY	0.00	(0.00)	-	-

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36 **CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

• safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

• Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company might adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

• net debt (lease liabilities and deposits net of liquid investment and cash and cash equivalents)

• divided by total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet, including non-controlling interests).

The Company's strategy is to maintain a positive net debt position by minimal utilisation of credit facilities. The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Net debt	(1,094.28)	(1,207.04)
Total equity	700.89	580.89
Gearing ratio (in %)	-156.13%	-207.79%

Including short term borrowings and interest accrued thereon.

Risk Management

The amount of dividend payments are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31,2025
(i) Dividend recognized on equity shares		
Final Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2025 of Rs.Nil per share (March 31, 2024: Rs. Nil per share)	-	-
Interim Dividend for the year ended March 31, 2026 of Rs. 4.93 per share (March 31, 2025- Rs. Nil per share)	145.00	-
	145.00	-
(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period		
In addition to the above dividends, since the year ended the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of Rs .4.58 per fully paid equity share for the year ended March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025- Rs. Nil). This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting	135.00	-

37 **SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of Sunroof and its related products. The Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company examines the performance and make decisions for resource allocation. The CODM reviews these activities on an overall basis to evaluate the overall performance of Company's operations. Accordingly, the segment revenue, segment results, total carrying amount of segment assets and segment liability, total cost incurred to acquire segment assets and total amount of charge for depreciation, is as reflected in the Financial Information. Geographical segment revenue from external customers by location of customers are not given as 100% of the revenue from operations are from India.

Information about major customers

Revenues of Rs. 4,175.12 million (March 31, 2025: Rs.3,851.97 million) are derived from a single external customer.

38 **EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION**

a) Defined contribution plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per local regulations. The contributions are made to provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Contributions are made to employees provident fund and employee state insurance in India for employees as per local regulations. The contributions are made to provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The Company has recognised the following amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period.

Particulars	For the period April 01, 2025 to March 31, 2026	For the period April 01, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Contribution to Employees Provident Fund	11.16	9.38
Contribution to other Funds (ESIC, Labour welfare funds)	0.99	0.21
Total	12.15	9.59

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b) Post-employment obligations

The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Company does not fund its gratuity liability.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows:

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation as on 31.03.2026	Present Value of Obligation as on 31.03.2025
Balance at the beginning of the period	4.05	0.82
Current service cost	4.31	2.37
Past Service Cost	1.91	
Interest expenses/(income)	0.28	0.06
Total amount recognised in Profit and loss	6.50	2.43
Remeasurements		
Experience (gains) / losses	-1.31	0.80
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	-1.31	0.80
Balance as at end of the period	9.24	4.05

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present Value of obligation	9.24	4.05
Fair Value of Plan Asset	-	-
Unfunded plan	9.24	4.05
Liabilities recognised in Balance Sheet		
Current	0.02	0.46
Non-current	9.22	3.59

The significant estimates and actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Discount rate	6.90%	6.80%
b) Salary escalation rate	10.00%	8.50%
c) Normal retirement age	55, 58 & 60 years	55, 58 & 60 years
d) Mortality table	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	As per Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Age up to 30 years	28.00% per annum	10.00% per annum
Age 31 - 44 years	18.00% per annum	4.00% per annum
Age above 44 years	18.00% per annum	2.00% per annum

The estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Sensitivity analysis: The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions

Particulars	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation 31.03.2026		Impact on defined benefit obligation 31.03.2025	
		Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	1.00%	(0.58)	0.65	0.09	(0.11)
Salary Escalation Rate	1.00%	0.54	-0.49	(0.10)	0.08
Withdrawal Rate	1.00%	-0.09	0.09	0.01	(0.01)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

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Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed

Changes in bond yields: A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in the value of plans' bond holdings.

Future salary increase and inflation risk: Since price inflation and salary growth are linked economically, they are combined for disclosure purposes. Rising salaries will often result in higher future defined benefit payments resulting in a higher present value of liabilities especially unexpected salary increases provided at management's discretion may lead to uncertainties in estimating this increasing risk

Asset-Liability mismatch risk: Risk which arises if there is a mismatch in the duration of the assets relative to the liabilities. By matching duration with the defined benefit liabilities, the company is successfully able to neutralize valuation swings caused by interest rate movements. Hence company is encouraged to adopt asset-liability management.

c) **Defined benefit liability and employer contributions**

Funding levels are monitored on an annual basis and the current agreed contribution rate is 12% of the basic salaries. The company considers that the contribution rates set at the last valuation date are sufficient to eliminate the deficit over the agreed period and that regular contributions, which are based on service costs, will not increase significantly.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 16.43 years. The expected maturity analysis of gratuity is as follows:

Period	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025	0.01	0.05	0.64	15.12	15.82
As at March 31, 2026	0.02	0.10	4.55	19.89	24.56

* Amount is below the rounding off norm followed by the company

39 **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (TO THE EXTENT NOT PROVIDED FOR)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Indirect tax matters (refer note i below)	110.45	74.93

Notes:

i) In the previous year, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) carried out an examination on one of the import consignment of the Company with respect to the HSN classification of certain parts on which the Company has been claiming Free trade agreement (FTA) benefit under India and Republic of Korea trade agreement. After due discussions with DRI, the consignment has been released. During the current year, the management has accepted the HSN classification in respect of 12 products out of 13 under discussion and has discharged the custom duty along with interest on the same. With respect to 1 product, the management believes that HSN classification used by the Company is appropriate. However, using the principles of conservatism, suitable provisions have been recognised in the financial statements.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Commitments:		
Estimated amount of unexecuted capital contracts (net of advances and deposits)	8,327.63	246.81

40 **DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	3.48	7.72
b) Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act for the year and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.00	0.01
c) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	35.49	44.03
d) Interest paid, other than under Section 16	0.00	0.00
e) Interest due and payable towards suppliers	1.06	0.61
f) Further Interest remaining due and payable	0	0

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as 'Micro and Small Enterprises' on the basis of the information available with the Company.

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41 **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE**

Accounting for research and development expenditure incurred at R&D Centres

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Expenditure	79.67	146.84
Revenue Expenditure	-	11.51
Total	79.67	158.35

42 **CAPITALISATION OF EXPENSE ON PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

During the period, the Company has capitalised the following expenses to the cost of fixed assets. Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of amounts capitalised by the Company.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Finance cost	14.71	-
Employee benefit expense	9.02	-
Other expense	8.28	-
Total	32.01	-
Capitalised to property, plant and equipment	21.93	-
Capitalised to capital-work-in-progress	10.08	-

43 **LEASES**

This note provides information for leases where the company is a lessee. The company leases land and building. Rental contract is made for a period of 8 years, but may have extension and/ or termination options.

Right of use assets

(i) Amounts recognised in balance sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Land and building	268.55	314.01
Total	268.55	314.01

Break up of lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Liabilities	43.04	36.35
Non-current Liabilities	285.68	328.72
Total	328.72	365.07

Additions to the right-of-use assets during the year were Rs. Nil million

ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following depreciation and interest cost amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Depreciation	48.46	45.46

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	29.41	32.27
The total cash outflow for leases for the year is Rs. 65.76 millions.		

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44 FINANCIAL RATIOS

Sr. No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	Variance	Change in %	Reasons
a)	Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.78	0.66	0.12	17.91%	Not applicable
b)	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total Equity	1.52	2.17	-0.64	-29.64%	The variation in the ratio is due to new term loans availed by the Company during the year
c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest on borrowings and leases + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments	9.07	20.83	-11.76	-56.48%	The variation in the ratio is due to new term loans availed by the Company during the year
d)	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Total equity	35.27%	83.87%	-49%	-57.94%	The variation in ratio is due to increase in overall equity of the Company due to movement in accumulated profits.
e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Closing inventory	3.16	3.76	-0.60	-16.01%	Not applicable
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Total sales	Closing trade receivables	7.48	7.48	0.00	0.07%	Not applicable
g)	Trade payable Turnover Ratio (in times)	Total purchases	Closing trade payables	2.55	2.89	-0.34	-11.75%	Not applicable
h)	Net Capital turnover Ratio (in times)	Total sales	Working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	(10.70)	(5.11)	-5.59	109.33%	The variation in ratio is due to reduction of overall working capital of the Company.
i)	Net profit Ratio (in %)	Profit for the period	Total sales	6.10%	8.18%	-2%	-25.36%	The variation in ratio is due to reduction in overall profitability of the Company for the current year
j)	Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities	28.78%	63.86%	-35%	-54.92%	The variation in ratio is due to reduction in overall profitability of the Company for the current year
k)	Return on investment (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Total assets	12.53%	18.19%	-6%	-31.13%	The variation in ratio is due to reduction in overall profitability of the Company for the current year

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Amount in Rs. million unless otherwise stated

45 Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

Gross amount required to be spend by the company during the year Rs. 3.54

Amount spent during the year on:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
a)	Construction/acquisition of any asset	-		-
b)	on purpose other than (i)	3.51	0.01	3.54

46 ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III

(i) Details of benami property held

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

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has not availed any borrowings from banks and financial institutions which has been secured against its current assets.

(iii) Willful defaulter

The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has no investment for the compliance with number of layers of companies

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

The Company has not entered into any schema of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current period.

(vii) Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, 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 or entity, 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

(viii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

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

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current period.

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

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(xii) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in the name of Company

The Company does not have any immovable property in its name in the current financial period.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration No.: 012754N/N500016

Neeraj Sharma
Partner
Membership No. 108391
Place: Pune
Date: May 12, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Inalfa Gabriel Sunroof Systems Private Limited

Jagdish Kumar
Director
DIN: 00318558
Place: Netherlands
Date: May 12, 2026

Atul Jaggi
Director
DIN: 03553983
Place: Hosur
Date: May 12, 2026

Ratnesh Pandey
Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary
Place: Chennai
Date: May 12, 2026

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