

TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U32109GJ2000PTC037915

SPECIAL PURPOSE AUDIT REPORT 30TH JUN, 2025

REGISTERED OFFICE

**5002, PHASE IV, GIDC VATVA,
AHMEDABAD -382445.**



AUDITORS

DIPAL R. SHAH & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

**507, MAURYANSH ELANZA,
NEAR PAREKH'S HOSPITAL,
SATELLITE, AHMEDABAD – 15,**

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SPECIAL PURPOSE AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED (The Company), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the statement of other comprehensive income) for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2025, the statement of Cash flows for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2025 and the statement of changes in equity for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2025 and a notes to standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India,

- (a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 30th June, 2025.
- (b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the Loss of the Company for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2025;
- (c) In the case of Cash Flow Statement, of the Cash Flow of the company for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2025.
- (d) In the case of Changes in Equity, of the changes in Equity of the company for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2025.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report.



We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our Opinion on the standalone financial statements.

RESPONSIBILITY OF MANAGEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the IND AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

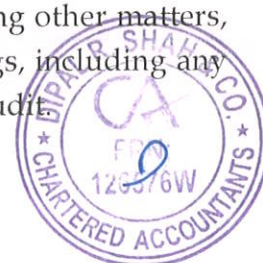


As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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.



OTHER MATTER

Our report is intended solely for use of the Board of Directors for submission to the Holding company "Llyods Engineering Works Limited". Our report should not be used, referred to or adjusted for any other purpose except with our consent in writing. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

For, DIPAL R. SHAH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 126576W

D. N. Sheth



CA Dhruv N. Sheth
Partner

Membership No.: 173704

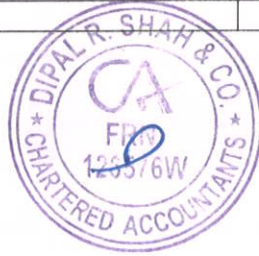
UDIN: 25173704BMIDFP5401

Date: 28/07/2025

Place: Ahmedabad

TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS At JUNE 30, 2025
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Notes	AS AT	AS AT
			30/06/2025	31/03/2025
A	ASSETS			
1	Non-Current Assets			
	a. Property, Plant and Equipment	1	1,523.07	1,281.42
	b. Capital Work In Progress		-	-
	c. Goodwill		-	-
	d. Right To Use Assets	2	1,135.82	1,154.24
	e. Other Intangible Assets	3	641.99	667.80
	f. Intangible assets under development	4	18.12	12.42
	g. Financial Assets			
	- Loan	5	9.91	10.51
	- Other Financial Assets	6	720.47	689.35
	h. Non Current Investments		-	-
	i. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	7	111.21	-
	j. Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
	Sub Total Non-Current Assets		4,160.59	3,815.74
2	Current Assets			
	a. Inventories	8	4,538.28	4,563.62
	b. Financial Assets			
	i. Trade Receivables	9	6,035.02	6,939.58
	ii Cash and cash equivalents	10	45.88	7.12
	Other Balances With Banks	11	631.40	575.09
	iii Loans	12	32.38	30.38
	iv Other Current Financial Assets		-	-
	c. Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	-
	d. Other Current Assets	13	170.52	95.91
	Sub Total Current Assets		11,453.48	12,211.70
	TOTAL - ASSETS		15,614.07	16,027.44



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS At JUNE 30, 2025
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Notes	AS AT	AS AT
			30/06/2025	31/03/2025
B	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	a. Equity Share Capital	14	1,250.00	1,250.00
	b. Other Equity	15	6,016.81	6,461.62
	Total Equity		7,266.81	7,711.62
	LIABILITIES			
2	Non-Current Liabilities			
	a. Financial Liabilities			
	i. Borrowings	16	1,327.18	1,105.44
	ia. Lease Liabilities	17	1,127.23	1,137.79
	b. Provisions	18	128.37	36.93
	c. Deffered Tax Liabilities (Net)	19	-	19.49
	d. Other Non Current Liabilities	20	11.32	11.32
	Sub Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,594.10	2,310.97
3	Current Liabilities			
	a. Financial Liabilities			
	i. Borrowings	21	1,477.68	1,439.96
	ia. Lease Liabilities	17(i)	40.64	39.59
	ii. Trade Payables		2,834.70	3,230.05
	- Total outstanding dues of Micro & Small Enterprises		514.11	344.98
	- Total outstanding dues of Other than Micro & Small Enterprises	22	2,320.59	2,885.07
	iii. Others		-	-
	b. Provisions	23	555.56	440.25
	c. Other Current Liabilities	24	836.52	846.95
	d. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	25	8.06	8.06
	Sub Total Current Liabilities		5,753.16	6,004.85
	Total Liabilities		8,347.26	8,315.82
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		15,614.07	16,027.44

The accompanying Significant Accounting Policies and notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements

TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
For and on Behalf of Board



Bharat J. Patel
Director
DIN : 00411515

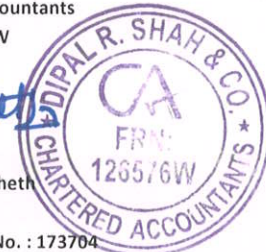


Pallavi Prasad Purandare
Independent Director
DIN : 10935859



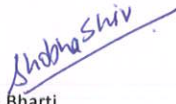
DIPAL R. SHAH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 126576W

CA Dhruv N. Sheth
Partner
Membership No. : 173704





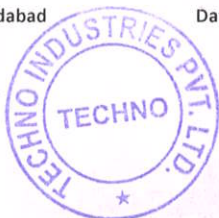
Ritul R. Shah
Chief Financial Officer



Shobha Bharti
(Company Secretary)
ACS-27489
Date : 28/07/2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 28/07/2025

Place : Ahmedabad



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Notes	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
	INCOME			
I	Revenue From Operations	26	3,214.69	15,504.40
II	Other Income	27	15.52	231.95
III	Total Income (I+II)		3,230.21	15,736.35
	Expenses			
IV	a) Cost of Raw Materials Consumed	28	2,160.06	10,553.09
	b) Purchase of Traded Goods		-	-
	c) Changes in Inventories of Finished goods, Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	29	55.08	(214.75)
	d) Employee Benefits Expense	30	836.25	2,576.76
	e) Manufacturing and Other Expenses	31	533.75	1,848.34
	f) Finance Costs	32	103.59	318.54
	g) Depreciation & Amortisation Expense	33	72.16	201.82
	Total Expenses (a to f)		3,760.89	15,283.80
V	Profit before Exceptional Items and Tax (III-IV)		(530.68)	452.55
VI	Exceptional Items		-	-
VII	Profit before Tax (V-VI)		(530.68)	452.55
VIII	Tax Expense - Current Tax		-	126.64
	- Deferred Tax Expenses / (Income)		(119.41)	(1.36)
	- Taxes for Previous Years		-	-
	- Mat Credit Reversal		-	-
	Total Tax Expenses		(119.41)	125.28
IX	Profit for the period (IX-VIII)		(411.27)	327.27
X	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
	Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss			
	Re-measurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		(44.82)	(30.07)
	Income tax relating to item that will not be reclassified to P&L		11.28	7.57
	Other Comprehensive Income for the year		(33.54)	(22.50)
XI	Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year (IX+X)		(444.81)	304.77
	EPS - Basic (in Rs.)	43	(3.56)	2.44
	EPS - Diluted (in Rs.)		(3.56)	2.44

The accompanying Significant Accounting Policies and notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements

TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

For and on Behalf of Board

Bharat J. Patel
Director
DIN : 00411515

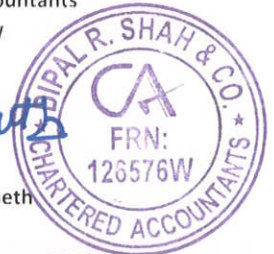
Pallavi Prasad Purandare
Independent Director
DIN : 10935859

DIPAL R. SHAH & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 126576W

CA Dhruv N. Sheth
Partner
Membership No. : 173704



Ritul R. Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Shobha Bharti
(Company Secretary)

ACS-27489

Date : 28/07/2025

Place : Ahmedabad



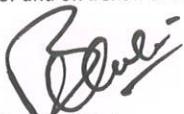
Place : Ahmedabad

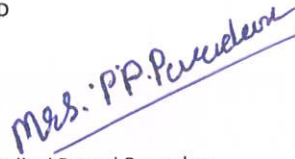
Date : 28/07/2025


TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

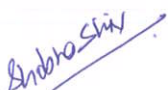
Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Amount in (₹)	Amount in (₹)	Amount in (₹)	Amount in (₹)
A. Cash flows from operating activities				
Net Profit / (Loss) before tax		(530.68)		452.55
<u>Adjustments for:</u>				
Depreciation and amortization expense	72.16		201.82	
Finance costs	103.59		318.54	
Loss/(Profit) on sale of property, plant and equipment and assets written off	-		18.03	
Re-measurements of the defined benefit liabilities (before tax effects)	(44.82)		(30.07)	
Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(0.00)		(0.35)	
		130.93		507.97
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		(399.75)		960.52
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>				
Inventories	25.34		(432.53)	
Trade receivables	904.56		309.70	
Trade payables	(395.35)		(199.68)	
Short Term Borrowings	37.72		(829.65)	
Provisions	206.75		15.18	
Loans and Advances	(1.40)		-	
Other financial and non-financial Assets	(31.12)		(304.48)	
Other financial and non-financial Liabilities	-		0.13	
Other Current Assets	(74.61)		140.49	
Other Current Liabilities	(10.43)	661.46	(58.63)	(1,359.47)
Net cash generated from operations before tax		261.71		(398.95)
Net income tax (paid) / refunds		-		(239.99)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities (A)		261.71		(638.94)
B. Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress	(275.28)		(1,711.06)	
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment	-		2.05	
Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities (B)		(275.28)		(1709.01)
C. Cash flows from financing activities				
Incremental borrowings/(Repayment of Borrowings)	221.74		1,078.29	
Increase in lease liabilities	(9.51)		1,177.38	
Interest and other finance charges paid	(103.59)		(318.54)	
		108.64		1,937.13
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities (C)		108.64		1,937.13
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash & cash equivalents during the year (A+B+C)		95.07		(410.82)
Add : Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		582.21		993.02
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		677.28		582.21

TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
For and on Behalf of Board


Bharat J. Patel
Director
DIN : 00411515


Mrs. P.P. Purandare
Pallavi Prasad Purandare
Independent Director
DIN : 10935859

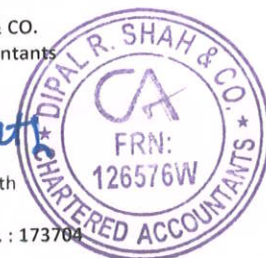

Ritur R. Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Place : Ahmedabad


Shobha Bharti
(Company Secretary)
ACS-27489
Date : 28/07/2025



DIPAL R. SHAH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 126576W


CA Dhruv N. Sheth
Partner
Membership No. : 173704



Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 28/07/2025

TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended on 30th June 2025

A. Equity Shares Capital

Particulars	As at 30th June 2025	As at 31st March,2025
	Amount (₹)	Amount (₹)
Balance at the beginning of the reporting Period	1,250	1,250
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting Period	1,250	1,250

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			
	Securities Premium Account	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total other Equity
Balance as at 01st April, 2024 (A)	1,624.87	-	4,531.99	6,156.87
Additions during the year:				
Profit for the Year	-	-	327.27	327.27
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	(22.50)	(22.50)
Total comprehensive income for the year 2024-25 (B)	-	-	304.77	304.77
Reductions during the year:				
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Total (C)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025 (D) = (A + B - C)	1,624.87	-	4,836.76	6,461.64
Additions during the year:				
Profit for the Year	-	-	(411.27)	(411.27)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	-	(33.54)	(33.54)
Total comprehensive income for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2025 (E)	-	-	(444.81)	(444.81)
Reductions during the year:				
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Total (F)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 30th June, 2025 (D + E + F)	1,624.87	-	4,391.95	6,016.83

TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

For and on Behalf of Board

Bharat J. Patel

Bharat J. Patel
Director
DIN : 00411515

Mrs. P.P. Purandare

Pallavi Prasad Purandare
Independent Director
DIN : 10935859

Ritul R. Shah

Ritul R. Shah
Chief Financial Officer

Shobha Bharti

Shobha Bharti
(Company Secretary)

Place : Ahmedabad

ACS-27489
Date : 28/07/2025



DIPAL R. SHAH & CO.

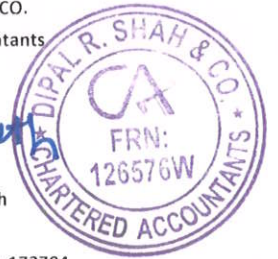
Chartered Accountants

FRN : 126576W

D. N. Sheth

CA Dhruv N. Sheth
Partner

Membership No. : 173704



Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 28/07/2025

A. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Techno Industries Private Limited ("the company") is a Company created by Mr. Bharat Patel , Incorporated in India on May 01, 2000 under the provisions of the companies Act, 1956. The Company is a manufacturer of Elevator, Motor, and Submersible Pump etc. The company has become subsidiary of Llyods Engineering Works Limited w.e.f. 14.10.2024.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

This financial statement has been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. In addition, the Guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except where compliance with other statutory promulgations requires a different treatment.

2.2 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements and presentation

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit & Loss are prepared and presented in the format set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Cash flows Statement has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS - 7) "Statement of Cashflows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss as prescribed in the schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming parts of accounts along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Indian Accounting Standards. Amounts in the financial statement are presented in Indian rupees in Lakhs.

The financial statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind-AS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and division II of schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Indian Accounting Standards. Further, for the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. Nonetheless, these items are dis-aggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable or required.

The preparation of the said financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgments. It also requires the management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas where estimates are significant to the financial statements, or areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, are disclosed in Note 3.

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in Lakhs of Indian Rupees



and are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

2.3 Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis and the historical cost convention except where the Ind -AS requires a different accounting treatment. Historical cost is generally based on fair value of the consideration given in exchange of Goods & Services.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price at the measurement date, at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The Company wherever required has measured the Financial / non - Financial Assets and Liabilities at fair value in the Financial Statement.

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

2.4 Foreign Currency Transactions

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the functional, and presentation currency of the Company.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the relevant functional currency at the rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary Assets and Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the closing exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date with the resulting foreign exchange differences. On subsequent re-statement/ settlement, the same is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within finance costs / finance income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevalent, at the date of initial recognition (in case they are measured at historical cost) or at the date when the fair value is determined (in case they are measured at fair value). Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are not retranslated.

2.5 Current versus Non-Current Classification

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

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities and all assets and liabilities which are not current (as discussed in the below paragraphs) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.



Operating cycle for the business activities of the company covers the duration of the specific project/contract/product line/service including the deferred liability period wherever applicable and extends up to the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period as the case may be. An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, held primarily for the purpose of trading, expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

An item is recognised as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. When significant parts of Property, Plant and Equipment are required to be replaced in regular intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as separate component of assets. When an item of PPE is replaced, then its carrying amount is de-recognised from the balance sheet and cost of the new item of PPE is recognised.

The expenditures that are incurred after the item of PPE has been put to use, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such costs are incurred. However, in situations where the said expenditure can be measured reliably and is probable that future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company, it is included in the asset's carrying value or as a separate asset as appropriate.

2.7 Depreciation Methods, Estimated Useful Lives and Residual Value

Depreciation on PPE is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives. Depreciation is provided as per useful life of the assets as prescribed in schedule II of the Companies Act. The Company has established the estimated range of useful lives of different categories of PPE as follows:



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Particulars	Useful life (Years)
Factory Building	30-60
Plant & Machinery	15
Computers	3-6
Electrical Installations	10
Office Equipments and AC	5
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Motor Vehicles	8-10

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of PPE are reviewed and adjusted appropriately, at-least as at each reporting date so as to ensure that the method and period of depreciation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets. The effects of any change in the estimated useful lives, residual values and/ or depreciation method are accounted prospectively, and accordingly the depreciation is calculated over the PPE's remaining revised useful life. The cost and the accumulated depreciation for PPE sold, scrapped, retired or otherwise disposed-off are derecognised from the balance sheet and the resulting gains/ (losses) are included in the statement of profit and loss within Exceptional items.

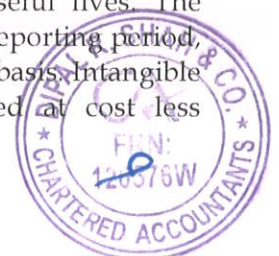
Assets individually costing Rs. 10,000/- or less are depreciated fully in the year of purchase.

All directly attributable expenditure and interest cost on Borrowed Capital during the project construction period are accumulated and shown as Capital Work-in-Progress until the project/assets are put to use. Assets under construction are not depreciated.

2.8 Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are generally recognised when the Company controls the asset and it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Assets having finite useful life are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any.

Amortization is recognised on a Straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.



Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their technically assessed useful lives, as mentioned below:

Types of Asset	Useful life (Years)
Technical Know How	10
Software	5

2.9 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets – PPE and Intangible Assets

PPE and intangible assets with definite lives are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (that is, higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined at the cash-generating-unit (“CGU”) level to which the said asset belongs. If such individual assets or CGU are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the asset/CGU exceeds their estimated recoverable amount and allocated on pro rata basis.

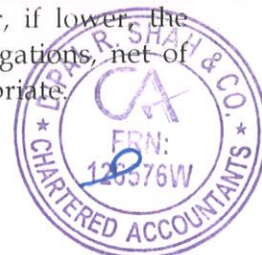
Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Reversal of Impairment Losses

Impairment losses are reversed and the carrying value is increased to its revised recoverable amount provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the said asset in previous years.

2.10 Leases

The Leases of Property, Plant and Equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease’s inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate.



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Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the 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.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to Statement of profit and loss on a straight- line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

In March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2019, notifying Ind AS 116 - 'Leases'. This standard is effective from 1st April, 2019. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Ind AS 116 - Leases amends the rules for the lessee's accounting treatment of operating leases. According to the standard all operating leases (with a few exceptions) must therefore be recognized in the balance sheet as lease assets and corresponding lease liabilities. The lease expenses, which were recognised as a single amount (operating expenses), will consist of two elements: depreciation and interest expenses. The standard has become effective from 2019 and the Company has assessed the impact of application of Ind AS 116 on Company's financial statements and provided necessary treatments and disclosures as required by the standard.

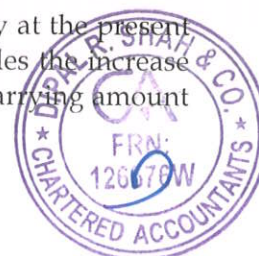
The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Right to use asset

Right-to-use assets, are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and, if necessary, any accumulated impairment. The cost of a right-to-use asset comprises the present value of the outstanding lease payments plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling or removing the underlying asset. In this context, the Company also applies the practical expedient that the payments for non-lease components are generally recognized as lease payments. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-to-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the right-to-use asset is depreciated to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-to-use asset is depreciated to the end of the lease term.

Lease liability

Lease liabilities, which are assigned to financing liabilities, are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments. Subsequent measurement of a lease liability includes the increase of the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.



2.11 Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. However, trade receivable that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Subsequent Measurement

The subsequent measurement of the non-derivative financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial Assets Measured at 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. However, where the impact of discounting / transaction costs is significant, the amortized cost is measured using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method. Interest income from these financial assets is included in Other Income.

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, the same are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized 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 recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.



Impairment

The impairment of assets depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risks since initial recognition. Accordingly, the Company deals with providing for impairment of loss. In case of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Recognition

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. Changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The Company's financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at net of transaction costs and includes trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method except for deferred consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.



2.12 Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related income tax is also recognised accordingly.

Current tax

The current tax payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rates, laws and regulations, which have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. The payment made in excess/ (shortfall) of the Company's income tax obligation for the period are recognised in the balance sheet as current income tax assets/liabilities.

~~Any interest, related to accrued liabilities for potential tax assessments are not included in Income tax charge or credit, but are rather recognised within finance costs.~~

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. However, deferred tax are not recognised 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 nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. However, if these are unabsorbed depreciation, carry forward losses and items relating to capital losses, deferred tax assets are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realised the assets. Deferred tax assets in respect of unutilized tax credits which mainly relate to minimum alternate tax are recognised to the extent it is probable that such unutilized tax credits will get realised.

The unrecognized deferred tax assets/carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date for recoverability and adjusted appropriately. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Income tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the balance sheet, if and only when, (a) the Company currently has a right to set off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and (b) when it relates to income tax levied by the same taxation authority and where there is an intention to settle the current income tax balances on net basis.



2.13 Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (determined using weighted average cost method) and net realizable value. The costs comprise its purchase price, any directly attributable cost of bringing inventory to its present location and condition and material variable and fixed overheads allocated to the inventory at the finished goods stage. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated variable costs necessary to make the sale.

Following are general practice adopted by the company for valuation of Inventory.

Sr. No.	Type of Inventory	Valuation Methodology
1	Raw Materials	At Weighted Average
2	Stores and Spares	At Weighted Average
3	Work in Progress	At Weighted Average
4	Finished Goods	At Weighted Average
5	Scrap Material	At Weighted Average
6	Consumables	At Weighted Average

2.14 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances and fixed deposits including deposits towards margin money

2.15 Share Capital

The Company has only one class of shares i.e. Equity Shares having par value of ₹ 10/- each per equity share. The dividend and repayment of capital are at the sole and absolute discretion of the Company and there is no contractual obligation whatsoever to that effect.

2.16 Employee Benefits

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonus, defined benefit contributions, compensated absences. The employee benefits are recognised in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Company employees.



Short-term Employee benefits

Employee benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia, defined contribution plan and performance-linked rewards falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are expensed in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Post Employment benefits - Gratuity

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is as below:

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation. The gratuity is paid @15 days of last drawn salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Company has taken Group Gratuity Scheme from Life Insurance Corporation of India and contributes under defined benefit contribution plan for its employees every year.

Other Employee benefits - Leave encashment

Company has a policy to accumulate the leave balance for employees and encashment for such leaves is paid at the time of full and final settlement of employee. Company reinstates the provision of leave balance on yearly basis based on the total accumulated leaves available with employees as on balance sheet date at discounted value as derived by Actuarial valuation.

Loan to Employees:

Loan to employees is given on market rate.

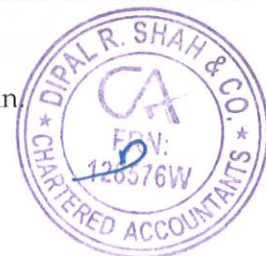
2.17 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Deferred Revenue Expenditure is amortized over a period of five years.

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

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is certain.



2.18 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers i.e., when the performance obligation gets fulfilled in an amount that reflects the consideration which the company expects to receive in exchange for that particular performance obligation.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the net of variable consideration, adjusted for discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

a. Revenue From Operations :

i) Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of manufactured and traded goods is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of goods have been transferred, effective control over the goods no longer exists with the Company, amount of revenue / costs in respect of the transactions can reliably be measured and probable economic benefits associated with the transactions will flow to the Company.

ii) Rendering of Services

Revenue in case of contracts/orders spreading over more than one financial year are booked to the extent of work billed. Sales include export benefits & net of sales return. Export benefits accrue on the date of export, which are utilized for custom duty-free import of material/ transferred for consideration.

b. Other Revenue :

i) Customs Duty

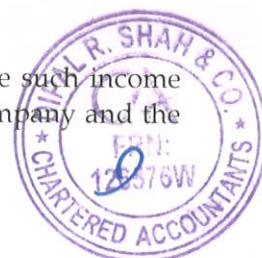
Customs Duty/incentive entitlement as and when eligible is accounted on accrual basis. Accordingly, import duty benefits against exports effected during the year are accounted on estimate basis as incentive till the end of the year in respect of duty free imports of raw material yet to be made.

ii) Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate.

iii) Other Income/Miscellaneous Income

Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.



2.19 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The Company suspends capitalization of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends.

2.20 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

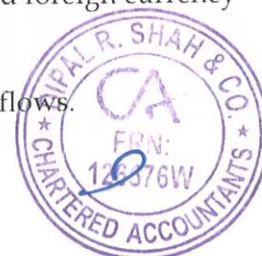
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company with the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for treasury shares.

Diluted Earnings per share is calculated by dividing net profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company with the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.21 Statement of Cash Flows:

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method, adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- i. Changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables/payables transactions of a non-cash nature;
- ii. non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses.
- iii. All other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.



3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

- Estimation of defined benefit obligation, Leave encashment and Bonus
- Estimation of Useful life of Property, plant and equipment and intangibles
- Estimation of taxes

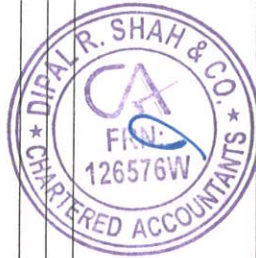


(₹ in Lacs)					
Particulars	Software	Technical Know-how	Intangible Assets Not in use	Total	
3. Other Intangible Assets					
Cost as at 1st April, 2025	46.81	420.25	380.00	847.06	
Additions	-	-	-	-	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
Cost as at 30th June, 2025	46.81	420.25	380.00	847.06	
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2025	2.31	176.95	-	179.26	
Additions	3.69	22.12	-	25.81	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
Accumulated Depreciation as at 30th June, 2025	6.00	199.06	-	205.07	
Net Carrying Cost as at June 30, 2025	40.81	221.18	380.00	641.99	

(₹ in Lacs)					
Particulars	Software	Technical Know-how	Technical Know-how Not in use	Total	
3. Other Intangible Assets					
Cost as at 1st April, 2024	4.27	420.25	380.00	804.51	
Additions	43.27	-	-	43.27	
Disposals	0.73	-	-	0.73	
Cost as at 31st March, 2025	46.81	420.25	380.00	847.06	
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2024	1.14	88.47	-	89.61	
Additions	1.18	88.47	-	89.65	
Disposals	-	-	-	-	
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31st March, 2025	2.31	176.95	-	179.26	
Net Carrying Cost as at March 31, 2025	44.50	243.30	380.00	667.80	

(₹ in Lacs)			
Particulars	Intangible assets under development	Total	
4. Intangible assets under development			
Cost as at 1st April, 2025	12.42	12.42	
Additions	5.70	5.70	
Disposals	-	-	
Cost as at 30th June, 2025	18.12	18.12	

(₹ in Lacs)			
Particulars	Intangible assets under development	Total	
4. Intangible assets under development			
Cost as at 1st April, 2024	-	-	
Additions	12.42	12.42	
Disposals	-	-	
Cost as at 31st March, 2025	12.42	12.42	



2. Right To Use - IND AS 116, Lease Impact:

The Right To Use value disclosed is as per Ind AS 116 (Lease Impact). The impact of Ind AS 116 on the Company's financial statements as at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

The details of the right-to-use assets held by the Company as on 30 June, 2025 is as follows :

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Lacs)	
	Additions (Net of Termination) for quarter ended at June 30, 2025	Net Carrying Amount as at June 30, 2025
Building	-	1,135.82
Total	-	1,135.82

Expenses / (Income) on right-to-use assets are as follows :

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Lacs)	
	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on ROU Assets	18.42	38.74
Interest on Lease Liability	23.52	47.76
Total	41.94	86.50

The details of the right-to-use assets held by the Company as on 31st March, 2025 is as follows

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ Lacs)	
	Additions (Net of Termination) for year ended March 31, 2025	Net Carrying Amount as at March 31, 2025
Building	1,192.98	1,154.24
Total	1,192.98	1,154.24



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Vehicles	AC & Office Equipments	Computers and Servers	Office Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Machinery	Patterns	Total
1. Property, Plant and Equipment								
Cost as at 1st April, 2025	43.11	74.28	13.34	357.56	50.92	493.90	361.58	1,394.69
Additions	-	92.35	8.24	125.88	35.71	7.40	-	269.58
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost as at 30th June, 2025	43.11	166.63	21.58	483.44	86.63	501.31	361.58	1,664.27
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2025	4.14	5.71	3.16	25.56	4.40	38.10	32.20	113.26
Additions	1.20	5.20	1.39	3.87	1.79	8.53	5.95	27.94
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at 30th June, 2025	5.34	10.91	4.55	29.43	6.19	46.63	38.15	141.20
Net Carrying Cost as at June 30, 2025	37.77	155.72	17.03	454.01	80.44	454.67	323.42	1,523.07

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Vehicles	AC & Office Equipments	Computers and Servers	Office Buildings	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Machinery	Patterns	Total
1. Property, Plant and Equipment								
Cost as at 1st April, 2024	36.40	17.50	6.96	287.56	21.90	271.59	312.30	954.22
Additions	11.08	60.61	8.76	70.00	36.13	226.53	49.28	462.39
Disposals	4.37	3.83	2.38	-	7.11	4.22	-	21.92
Cost as at 31st March, 2025	43.11	74.28	13.34	357.56	50.92	493.90	361.58	1,394.69
Accumulated Depreciation as at 1st April, 2024	0.23	2.02	0.95	13.09	3.11	13.44	9.55	42.38
Additions	4.86	3.69	2.21	12.46	2.83	24.72	22.65	73.43
Disposals	0.96	-	-	-	1.54	0.05	-	2.55
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31st March, 2025	4.14	5.71	3.16	25.56	4.40	38.10	32.20	113.26
Net Carrying Cost as at March 31, 2025	38.97	68.57	10.18	332.00	46.52	455.80	329.38	1,281.42



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
5. Loan		
Others	9.91	10.51
Loan to Employee		
Total	9.91	10.51

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
Loan receivable considered good - secured	-	-
Loan receivable considered good - unsecured	9.91	10.51
Loan receivable -significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loan receivable - credit impaired	-	-

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
6. Other Financial Assets		
Security Deposits		
Security Deposits	558.48	532.03
Amount Receivable from Bank & NBFC		
Other loans and advances		
Deposits with bank having maturity more than 1 year.	161.99	157.32
Total	720.47	689.35

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
7. Deferred Tax Asset (Net)		
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Property, Plant and Equipment	90.12	-
Expense claimed for tax purpose on payment basis	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets		
Unabsorbed Depreciation & c/f loss	98.24	-
Expense claimed for tax purpose on payment basis	91.80	-
Deferred Tax Assets on OCI	11.28	-
(Refer note 48)		
Total	111.21	-

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
8. Inventories		
(Valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value)		
a) Raw Materials	3,245.87	3,216.13
b) Stock In Process	986.01	908.36
c) Scrap	0.03	-
d) Finished Goods	165.80	295.69
e) Consumable	140.58	143.44
Total	4,538.29	4,563.62



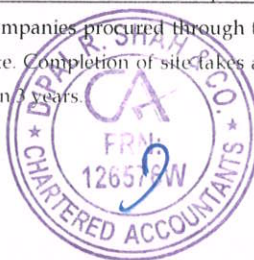
TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Details of Inventory

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
Raw Materials		
Rail	115.23	88.17
Steel	640.12	651.29
Electric Items	125.54	511.05
Door	381.06	405.77
Wire	155.91	133.53
Others	1,828.00	1,426.32
Semi Finished Goods & Work In Progress		
Header	21.51	32.68
Others	964.50	875.68
Finished Stock		
Elevators	40.88	57.86
Submersible	124.91	237.83
Consumables		
Tools and Store	53.34	79.79
Others	87.24	63.65

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
9. Trade Receivables (Current)		
Trade receivables		
Unsecured & Considered Good	6,041.82	6,946.53
Unsecured & Considered Doubtful	-	-
Less : Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(6.80)	(6.95)
Total	6,035.02	6,939.58

Major customers of the company are government companies procured through tender arrangements. As per the terms of tender, payments are released after completion of site. Completion of site takes a significant time, hence the company has significant outstanding debtors with ageing more than 3 years.



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Ageing of Trade Receivables

Outstanding for following Periods from due date of Payment as at 30/06/2025

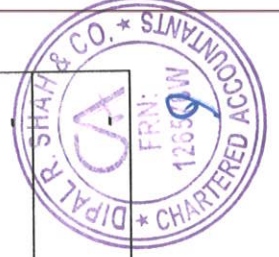
Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
I. Undisputed Trade receivables - Consider Good	2,826.79	363.66	520.32	479.04	1,845.21	6,035.02
II. Undisputed Trade receivables - Consider Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Disputed Trade receivables - Consider Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Disputed Trade receivables - Consider Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

For Ageing purpose bill date is taken as due date

Outstanding for following Periods from due date of Payment as at 31/03/2025

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months-1 years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
I. Undisputed Trade receivables - Consider Good	3,662.58	296.96	670.41	1,210.30	1,099.31	6,939.57
II. Undisputed Trade receivables - Consider Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Disputed Trade receivables - Consider Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
IV. Disputed Trade receivables - Consider Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

For Ageing purpose bill date is taken as due date



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
10. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and Bank Balances		
Cash on hand	0.46	0.30
Balance with Banks in current accounts	45.42	6.82
Total	45.88	7.12

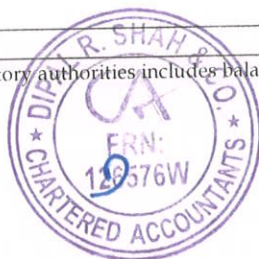
Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
11. Other Bank Balances		
Deposits with bank	631.40	575.09
Total	631.40	575.09

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
12. Loans (Current)		
Advance to employees	32.38	30.38
Total	32.38	30.38

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
Loan receivable considered good - secured	-	-
Loan receivable considered good - unsecured	32.38	30.38
Loan receivable -significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Loan receivable - credit impaired	-	-

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
13. Other Current Assets		
Advance to Suppliers of Goods	48.00	9.41
Advance to Suppliers of Expenses	14.47	8.00
Balance with Statutory Authorities	72.23	52.04
Pre-paid Expenses	35.54	25.49
Other Receivable		
Interest Receivable	0.27	0.98
Total	170.51	95.92

Balance with statutory authorities includes balances with GST, VAT, Income Tax Department and Custom.



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
14.1 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised Share Capital 1,50,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	150,000,000	150,000,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up Share Capital		
1,24,99,999 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	124,999,990	124,999,990
Total	124,999,990	124,999,990

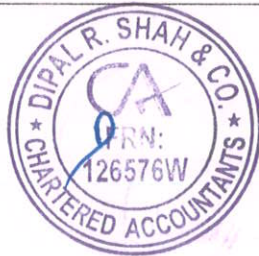
Note : Number of Shares and Share capital has not been denominated into thousands and the same is shown in actual figures.

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
14.2 Reconciliation of the number of Shares	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Opening balance	12,499,999	12,499,999
Issue of Shares during the year	-	-
Buy Back of Shares	-	-
Closing balance	12,499,999	12,499,999

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
14.3 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company	No. of Shares & % Held	No. of Shares & % Held
Equity Shares with Voting rights :		
Lloyds Engineering Works Limited	9,625,000 77.00%	9,625,000 77.00%
Bharatbhai Jivanlal Patel	2,572,199 20.58%	2,572,199 20.58%
Others	302,800 2.42%	302,800 2.42%

14.4 Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year :

Class of Shares/Name of Promoters	No. Of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the period
As at 30th June 2025			
Equity shares with voting rights			
Lloyds Engineering Works Limited	9,625,000	77.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	9,625,000	77.00%	
As at 31st March 2025			
Lloyds Engineering Works Limited	9,625,000	77.00%	77.00%
TOTAL	9,625,000	77.00%	



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

14.5 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion of their shareholding.

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
15. Other Equity		
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss - Retained Earnings		
At the commencement of the year	4,836.74	4,531.98
Add : Surplus during the year	(411.27)	327.26
Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans	(33.54)	(22.50)
Less : Appropriations	-	-
Final Dividend on Equity Shares	-	-
Interim Dividend on Equity Shares	-	-
Tax on Dividends	-	-
At the end of the year	4,391.93	4,836.74
Securities Premium Account	1,624.87	1,624.87
Total	6,016.81	6,461.62

15.1 Nature and purpose of Reserves

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents the amount of profits of the Company earned till date net of appropriation that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

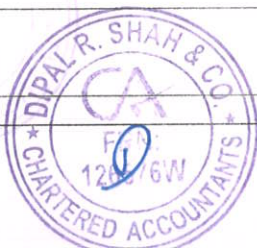
Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
16. Borrowings (Non Current)		
Unsecured		
Inter-Corporate Deposits		
From Related Parties	305.63	300.24
From Others	1,021.55	805.20
Total	1,327.18	1,105.44

Company has taken unsecured Inter corporate loan from ABD Diamonds Private Limited at a interest rate of 8.00% p.a. and the same is repayable on demand.

Company has taken unsecured intercorporate loan from Pragya Realty Developers Private Limited at a interest rate of 8.00% p.a. and the same is repayable on or before three years from the date of receipt of loan.

Particulars	Non Current	Non Current
	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
17. Lease Liabilities - Non Current		
Lease Liabilities for Right to use of Assets	1,127.23	1,137.79
Total	1,127.23	1,137.79

Particulars	Current	Current
	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
17(i). Lease Liabilities - Current		
Lease Liabilities for Right to use of Assets	40.64	39.59
Total	40.64	39.59



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
18. Provisions (Non-Current)		
Provision for employees benefits		
Provision for Leave Encashment	86.30	36.93
Provision for Gratuity (Refer note 49)	42.07	-
Total	128.37	36.93

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
19. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Property, Plant and Equipment	-	90.27
Expense claimed for tax purpose on payment basis	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets		
Unabsorbed Depreciation & c/f loss	-	-
Expense claimed for tax purpose on payment basis	-	63.22
Deferred Tax Assets on Gratuity on OCI (Refer note 48)	-	7.57
Total	-	19.49

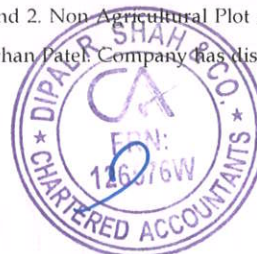
Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
20. Other non current liabilities		
Other Deposits :		
- Security Deposit from Dealers/Distributors	11.32	11.32
Total	11.32	11.32

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
21. Borrowings (Current)		
Loan Repayable on demand		
From banks		
HDFC Bank	1,477.68	1,439.96
Total	1,477.68	1,439.96

Cash credit account with HDFC Bank is secured by primary charge on Stock and Fixed Deposits, further by way of Personal guarantees from directors Mr. Bharat Patel. hypothecation of all present and future current assets in the form of Stocks, Fixed Deposits. Non Agricultural Land situated at Oganaj, Ahmedabad owned by Director Bharat J. Patel and Land and Building namely Techno House owned by the company. The interest rate on cash credit as on 30.06.2025 is 9.11 % p.a.

Cash credit account with HDFC Bank is secured by primary charge on Stock and Fixed Deposits, further by way of Personal guarantees from director Mr. Bharat Patel and by hypothecation of all present and future current assets in the form of Stocks and Fixed Deposits. Non Agricultural Land situated at Oganaj, Ahmedabad owned by Director Bharat J. Patel and Land and Building namely Techno House owned by the company. The interest rate on cash credit as on 31.03.2025 is 9.35 % p.a.

Overdraft account with ICICI Bank is secured by primary charge on Movable Fixed Assets, Current Assets, Immoveable Fixed Asset being 1. Office situated at Netvision House, Sub Plot -4, Near Parimal Railway Crossing, and 2. Non Agricultural Plot at Ognaj and further by way of Personal guarantees from director Mr. Bharat Patel and relative of director Mr. Archan Patel. Company has discontinued overdraft facility with ICICI Bank.



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

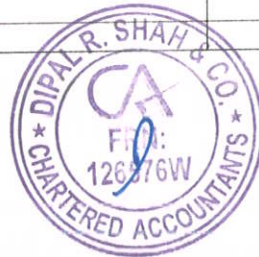
Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
22. Trade Payables (Current)		
Trade Payables For Goods	2,663.32	3,045.37
Trade Payables For Expenses	171.38	184.68
Total	2,834.70	3,230.05

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
23. Provisions (Current)		
Provision for employees benefits		
Provision for Employee Payable	461.57	364.68
Provision for Leave Encashment (Refer Note 49)	3.60	0.23
Others		
Provision For Expenses	58.35	43.10
Provision for Warranty Expenses	32.04	32.24
Total	555.56	440.25

A provision is recognized for expected warranty claims on products sold during the year, based on past experience of the level of repairs and returns. It is expected that these costs will be incurred in next financial year. Assumptions used to calculate the provisions for warranties were based on current sales level and current information available about repairs based on the one year warranty period for all the products sold. During current financial year, provision has been made based on estimated expense of repairs, material cost and travel cost.

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
24. Other Current Liabilities		
TDS payable	16.14	13.64
Advance Received from Customers	715.52	604.59
GST Payable	78.77	201.41
Other Statutory Dues	23.23	23.73
Pre-Received Interest Income (Staff Loan)	2.84	3.58
Total	836.52	846.95

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2025	As at 31st March, 2025
25. Current Tax Liabilities		
Provision for Income Tax	8.06	8.06
Total	8.06	8.06



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Ageing and Bifurcation of Trade Payables

Outstanding for following Periods from due date of Payments
as at 30/06/2025

Particulars	Less than 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
MSME - Undisputed Dues	514.11	-	-	-	514.11
MSME - Disputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-
Others - Undisputed Dues	2,310.08	6.42	1.30	2.79	2,320.59
Others - Disputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-

For Ageing purpose bill date is taken as due date

Outstanding for following Periods from due date of Payments
as at 31/03/2025

Particulars	Less than 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
MSME - Undisputed Dues	344.98	-	-	-	344.98
MSME - Disputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-
Others - Undisputed Dues	2,873.77	4.62	3.95	2.73	2,885.07
Others - Disputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-

For Ageing purpose bill date is taken as due date



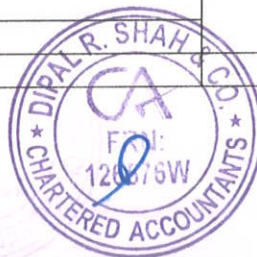
TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
26. Revenue from Operations		
Elevators and Spares	2,225.24	11,135.63
Submersible and Spares	566.42	2,869.13
Sale of Services	362.33	1,297.12
Sale of Scrap	60.70	202.52
Total	3,214.69	15,504.40

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
27. Other Income		
Freight, Packing, Inspection and Other Charges	2.04	26.03
Duty Drawback Income	0.06	5.83
Foreign Exchange (Loss)/Gain	(0.88)	1.18
Excess Provision Written off	0.12	144.22
Interest Income	14.18	54.69
Total	15.52	231.95

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
28. Cost of Materials Consumed		
Opening Balance of Raw Materials	3,216.13	2,998.34
Purchase of Raw Materials and Purchase Expenses	2,161.39	10,627.13
Custom Duty & Clearing Charges	14.51	59.78
Freight Forwarding, Packing & Transportation	13.91	83.96
Less : Closing Balance of Raw Materials	(3,245.87)	(3,216.13)
Total	2,160.07	10,553.08

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
29. Changes in Inventories		
Finished Goods		
Opening Balance	295.69	271.63
Less : Closing Balance	(165.80)	(295.69)
Work In Progress		
Opening Balance	908.36	697.06
Less : Closing Balance	(986.01)	(908.36)
Consumables		
Opening Balance	143.44	162.45
Less : Closing Balance	(140.58)	(143.44)
Scrap		
Opening Balance	-	1.60
Less : Closing Balance	(0.03)	-
Total	55.07	(214.75)

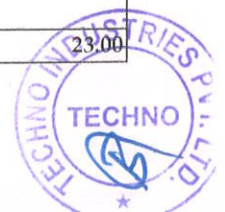
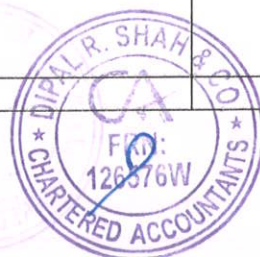


Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
30. Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salaries and Wages	671.01	2,182.32
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	35.15	136.87
Gratuity Exps	13.21	35.15
Leave Encashment Exps	60.72	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	24.29	95.28
Recruitment Charges	0.25	7.49
Staff Incentive / Exgratia	31.62	119.64
Total	836.25	2,576.75

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
31. Manufacturing and Other Expenses		
Administrative Expenses	29.77	98.51
Payment to Auditors (Refer Detail Below)	5.34	23.00
Bad Debts Written Off/Provision for Bad Debts	-	7.98
Consumption Of Stores & Spare Parts	10.41	13.08
CSR & Donation Expenes	-	26.25
Insurance	4.67	12.94
Legal & Professional Expenses	63.03	74.28
Loading and Unloading Expenses	11.50	26.88
Manufacturing Expenses	229.99	981.60
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.17	3.22
Power & Fuel	21.01	83.29
Rates and taxes (excluding taxes on income)	28.96	53.04
Rent	1.77	4.48
Repairs to Others	6.02	23.92
Repairs to Building	0.78	7.38
Repairs to Plant & Machinery	1.33	1.65
Sales Commission	0.91	14.50
Selling and Distribution Expenses	48.23	167.37
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	59.80	164.93
Warranty Exps	7.86	32.24
Assets Value Written off	-	16.68
Profit on Sales of Fixed Assets	-	1.35
Sundry Balances Written Off	1.22	2.71
ESIC Appeal Expense	-	8.03
Total	533.77	1,849.31

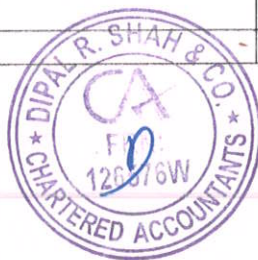
Payments to Auditor

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
As Auditor:		
Audit Fees	2.75	11.00
Tax Audit Fees	0.50	2.00
In Other Capacity :		
Certification and Assesment Charges	2.09	10.00
Total	5.34	23.00



Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
32. Finance Costs		
Bank and Processing Charges	22.18	74.08
Interest Expense on Bank Loans	33.71	185.26
Interest Expense on Other Loans	24.17	11.44
Finance Cost on Right to use of Asset	23.52	47.76
Total	103.58	318.54

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
33. Depreciation and Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipments	27.94	73.43
Depreciation on ROU	18.42	38.74
Ammortization on Intangible Assets	25.81	89.65
Total	72.17	201.82



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in ₹ Lacs, except share data per share data and unless otherwise stated)

34 Segment Reporting :

Business Segments

The company is manufacturing two different type of products 1) Elevators and its spare parts & 2) Submersible Pumps. In view of this, the company has to consider "Elevator Division" and "Submersible Division" as Primary Reportable segments, as per "Indian Accounting Standard - 108 "Operating Segment".

Particulars	For the Quarter	For the Year
	ended June 30, 2025 (₹)	ended March 31, 2025 (₹)
Segment Revenue		
Elevators and AMC Service	2,587.57	12,432.75
Motors and Pumps	566.42	2,869.13
TOTALS	3,153.99	15,301.88

Geographical Segments

The company has made negligible sales outside India. Hence company has only one geographical segment.

35 Debtors Balances

As a part of audit process, we have asked confirmations from debtors. However, we have not received any confirmation from debtors till the date of audit report. In the absence of the debtors confirmation, the balance of debtors is subject to confirmation and adjustments.

36 Bonus Policy/Provident fund and Employee State Insurance (ES

Provision for Bonus is made by adhering the provisions of Payment of Bonus Act.

Particulars	For the Quarter	For the Year
	ended June 30, 2025 (₹)	ended March 31, 2025 (₹)
Bonus / Staff incentive/ Ex Gratia	51.53	201.11
Provident Fund	29.25	110.46
ESIC	5.82	21.43

Company pays Bonus @8.33 % of Minimum Basic Wages which is in compliance with Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. Furthermore, the company has made provision for exgratia bonus to employees.

37 Corporate Social Responsibility in terms of Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013

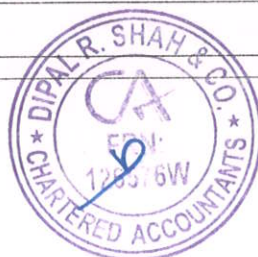
Particulars	For the Quarter	For the Year
	ended June 30, 2025 (₹)	ended March 31, 2025 (₹)
Amount unspent at the Start of the Year (i.e. provision at the start of the year)	-	-
Add: Provision for Current year	-	21.25
Amount spent during the year	-	21.25
Amount yet to be spent (i.e. Provision at the year end)	-	-

38 Small & Micro Enterprise Disclosure

Under Micro Small & Medium Enterprise Act, 2006, A company is required to disclose the details of outstanding payment due to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Creditors. As per the information and explanation provided to us and based on verification of details provided, ₹ 241.96 /- outstanding for payment for more than 45 days from the due date of its payment as at 30.06.2025.

39 Value of imports calculated on CIF basis

Particulars	For the Quarter	For the Year
	ended June 30, 2025 (₹)	ended March 31, 2025 (₹)
Raw Materials and Components	111.22	536.24
	111.22	536.24



(All amounts in ₹ Lacs, except share data per share data and unless otherwise stated)

40 Earnings in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
	(₹)	(₹)
Export of Goods and Freight Income	2.57	86.72
	2.57	86.72

41 Expenditure in foreign currency (accrual basis)

Company has not incurred any expenditure in foreign currency during the year under review.

42 Imported and indigenous raw materials, components and spare parts consumed

Particulars	% of Consumption		(₹)	
	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Raw material and Components				
Imported	4.64%	5.48%	100.24	578.67
Indigenously obtained	95.36%	94.52%	2,059.82	9,974.42
	100.00%	100.00%	2,160.06	10,553.09

43 Earnings per Share

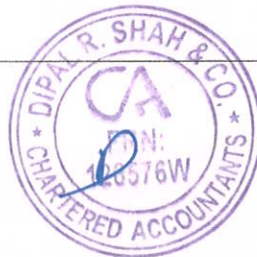
Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
	(₹)	(₹)
Net profit/(loss) as per Statement of Profit & Loss after tax and prior period items	(444.81)	304.77
Weighted average number of equity shares considered in calculation of basic and dilutes EPS #	12,499,999	12,499,999
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share	(3.56)	2.44
Nominal Value per Share (₹)	10.00	10.00

Number of shares not denominated in lakhs.

44 Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments Classification by Category

	(₹ in Lacs)	
	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Financial Assets		
Financial Assets measured at amortized cost		
Loans	42.29	40.89
Trade Receivables	6,035.02	6,939.58
Cash and Cash Equivalents	45.88	7.12
Other Bank Balances	631.40	575.09
Other Financial Assets	720.47	689.35
Total Financial Assets	7,475.06	8,252.03



(All amounts in ₹ Lacs, except share data per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	(₹ in Lacs)	
	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Financial Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Borrowings	2,804.86	2,545.40
Lease Liabilities	1,167.87	1,177.38
Trade Payables	2,834.70	3,230.05
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	6,807.43	6,952.83

The Company has disclosed financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities at carrying value because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of the fair values.

45 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

A) Credit Risk Management :

Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as trade receivables, investment in equity instruments, other balances with banks, loans and other receivables.

Credit risk arising from other balances with banks is limited and there is no collateral held against these because the counterparties are banks and recognised financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by the international credit rating agencies.

B) Liquidity Risk Management :

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability at all times.

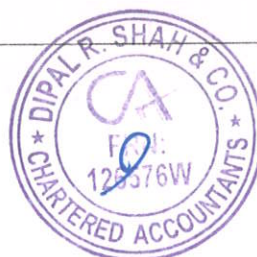
Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial instruments as on 30.06.2025

	(₹ in Lacs)	
	Within 12 months	After 12 Months
Financial Assets		
Trade Receivables	6,035.02	-
Other Bank Balances	631.40	-
Loans	30.38	10.51
Other Financial Assets	-	720.47
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	1,477.68	1,327.18
Trade Payables	2,834.70	-
Lease Liabilities	40.64	1,127.23

Maturities of financial instruments as on 31.03.2025

	(₹ in Lacs)	
	Within 12 months	After 12 Months
Financial Assets		
Trade Receivables	6,939.58	-
Other Bank Balances	575.09	-
Loans	30.38	10.51
Other Financial Assets	-	689.35
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	1,439.96	1,105.44
Trade Payables	3,230.05	-
Lease Liabilities	39.59	1,137.79



(All amounts in ₹ Lacs, except share data per share data and unless otherwise stated)

C) Market Risk Management :

Foreign Currency Risk :

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

The year end foreign exposures that have not been hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise are given below:

Particulars	Foreign Currency
	USD
Current Year	
Trade Payables - in Foreign Currency (full figures)	-
Trade Payables - (Rs in Lakhs)	-
Previous Year	
Trade Payables - in Foreign Currency (full figures)	15,288.00
Trade Payables - (Rs in Lakhs)	13.06

No forward contracts were entered into by the Company either during the year or previous years since the Company has very minimum exposure to foreign currency risk as stated in above table.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

Particulars	Change in Currency Exchange Rate	Effect on (Profit)/Loss Before Tax	Effect on Equity (OCI)
For the year ended 30th June, 2025			
USD	-	-	-
	-	-	-
For the year ended March 31, 2025			
USD	5%	0.65	-
	-5%	(0.65)	-

46 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025 (₹)	For the Year ended March 31, 2025 (₹)
Contingent Liabilities		
A) Guarantees		
Guarantees issued by the Company's Bankers on behalf of the Company	2,249.77	1,888.29
B) VAT and CST Act - 2013 - 14	37.78	37.78
D) Income Tax Act - Appeals - FY 2013 - 14	271.09	271.09
E) Income Tax Act - Appeals - FY 2015 - 16	155.82	155.82
F) Income Tax Act (TDS Default) 2008-09 to 2023-24	2.22	2.22

* The amount assess as contingent liability includes interest component calculated as at reporting period that could be claimed by counter parties.



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, except Share Data, Per Share Data and where otherwise stated)

47. Details of KMP and Relative of KMP and Transaction made with Related Parties for the Quarter ended 30.06.2025

List of Related Parties with whom transactions has occurred during the reporting period or comparative period.

Key Management Personnel	Nature of Relationship	Relative of KMP	Nature of Relationship
Lloyds Engineering Works Limited # Bharat J Patel Shailesh N. Shah *	Holding Company Whole Time Director Additional Director	Mohini Patel Ritaben Patel ABD Diamonds Private Limited Lloyds Metals And Energy Limited	Relative of Director Relative of Director Common Directorship
Harimohan Namdev * Ritui R. Shah * Manveer J. Jhala *	Company Secretary Director		
Ritui R. Shah # Kishor Kumar Mohanlal Pradhan # Pallavi Prasad Purandare # Shobha Bharti #	Chief Financial Officer Independent Director Independent Director Company Secretary		

Lloyds Engineering Works Limited - Holding Company with effect from 15.10.2024

Kishor Kumar Mohanlal Pradhan - Appointed w.e.f. 10.01.2025

Pallavi Prasad Purandare - Appointed w.e.f. 04.02.2025

* Harimohan Namdev - resigned w.e.f. 02.06.2025

* Manveer J. Jhala resigned w.e.f. 18.06.2025

* Ritui R. Shah resigned w.e.f. 18.06.2025

* Shailesh N. Shah resigned w.e.f. 18.06.2025

Ritui R. Shah appointed w.e.f. 19.06.2025

Shobha Bharti appointed w.e.f. 18.06.2025

Sr No.	Name of the related party	Nature of Transaction	Designation	Quarter ended on 30.06.2025		Year ended on 31.03.2025	
				Transaction Value	Receivable/(Payable)	Transaction Value	Receivable/(Payable)
1	Bharat J. Patel	Director Remuneration Interest Payment Loan Paid	Whole Time Director	25.00	(7.18)	50.57	(5.93)
2	Ritui R. Shah	Director Remuneration	Director	6.14	(2.43)	12.75	(0.94)
3	Manveersinh Jhala	Director Remuneration	Director	4.99	(2.22)	20.16	(0.75)
4	Shailesh N. Shah	Consultancy	Director	7.35	(2.14)	3.42	(6.37)
5	Harimohan Namdev	Remuneration	Company Secretary	1.39	(0.04)	7.16	(0.61)
6	Mohini A. Patel	Remuneration	Relative of Director	-	-	1.90	-
7	Ritaben B. Patel ABD Diamonds Private Limited	Remuneration Interest Received	Relative of Director Common Director Ship	-	-	7.15	-
8		Interest Paid Loan Paid		5.99	-	1.84	-
		Loan Received		-	-	3.26	-
		Rent and GIDC Expense		-	(305.63)	195.41	(300.24)
9	Lloyds Engineering Works Limited	Sales	Holding Company	46.08	(49.76)	51.15	(30.13)
12	Lloyds Metals And Energy Limited	Sales	Common Director Ship	28.80	57.16	115.94	67.49
		Sales		19.57	33.08	414.88	39.08



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, except Share Data, Per Share Data and where otherwise stated)

48. Income Taxes

i. The movement in Deferred Tax Assets and (Liabilities) during the year is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Lacs	
	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	(19.49)	(28.42)
Tax (Expense)/ Income Recognised in statement of Profit and Loss	119.41	1.36
Tax Income/ (Expense) Recognised in OCI	11.28	7.57
Restatement effect for IND AS	-	-
Closing Balance	111.21	(19.49)

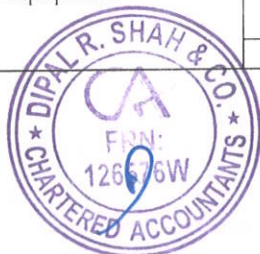
ii. The Major Component of the Tax Expenses / (Income) are:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Lacs	
	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Current Income Tax		
For the year	-	126.64
Deferred Tax		
For the year	130.69	(8.93)
Income Tax Expenses	130.69	117.72

iii. The Analysis of Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) and (Expenses) / Income is as follows:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Lacs			
	Opening Balance as on 01st April 2025	Recognised in Profit & Loss Account (Expenses) / Income	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance as on 30th June, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets				
Leasehold Assets	5.82	1.70	-	7.52
Employee Benefits	64.78	19.43	11.28	95.49
Written Down Value on Property, Plant and Equipment	(90.27)	0.15	-	(90.12)
Expenses allowed in future period	0.18	(0.11)	-	0.07
Carry forward loss	-	98.24	-	98.24
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	(19.49)	119.41	11.28	111.21

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Lacs			
	Opening Balance as on 01st April 2024	Recognised in Profit & Loss Account (Expenses) / Income	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance as on 31st March, 2025
Deferred Tax Assets				
Leasehold Assets	-	5.82	-	5.82
Employee Benefits	58.28	(1.07)	7.57	64.78
Written Down Value on Property, Plant and Equipment	(87.89)	(2.38)	-	(90.27)
Expenses allowed in future period	1.19	(1.02)	-	0.18
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	(28.42)	1.36	7.57	(19.49)



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

(All amounts in ₹. Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

49. Employee Benefits Expenses as per IND AS - 19 :

Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity

The Company operates one Defined Benefit Plan, viz., Gratuity Benefit, for its employees. The Gratuity Plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary payable for each completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act.

The entity has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The entity's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The fund is managed by a trust which is governed by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

The Company has maintained a Group Gratuity Scheme for the benefit of its employees, which is funded through a Group Gratuity Insurance Policy issued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

Up to the financial year ended March 31, 2024, the provision for gratuity was made based on the actuarial assumptions and rates used by LIC's appointed actuary. The Company relied on the premium amount as communicated by LIC under the Group Gratuity Scheme as a basis for estimating the gratuity liability. This approach, while providing a general estimate, was limited in its ability to reflect the Company's specific employee profile, salary structure, and demographic assumptions.

From the financial year 2024-25 onwards, the Company has revised its methodology for recognizing gratuity liability. The provision is now made based on an independent actuarial valuation conducted by a qualified actuary, in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 19, as applicable. This change in estimation technique involves the use of more refined and entity-specific actuarial assumptions including discount rate, salary escalation, attrition rate, and mortality assumptions, thereby enabling a more accurate and fair representation of the Company's gratuity obligation.

This transition provides enhanced transparency and improves the alignment of the Company's financial reporting with best practices and regulatory guidance. It may result in variations in the gratuity provision as compared to prior years.



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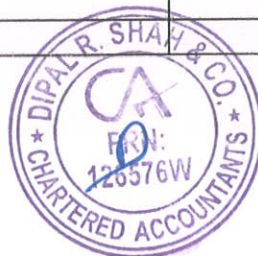
The details of Defined Benefit Obligations are as follows :

Assumptions (Current Period)	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Rate of Discounting	6.35%	6.89%
Rate of Salary Increase	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	5% to 1%	3.00%
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
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Table Showing Change in the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Period	294.57	239.35
Interest Cost	4.68	17.26
Current Service Cost	13.08	37.77
Past Service Cost	-	-
Liability Transferred In/ Acquisitions	-	-
(Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-
(Gains)/ Losses on Curtailment	-	-
(Liabilities Extinguished on Settlement)	-	-
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	(2.24)	-
(Benefit Paid From the Fund)	-	(28.23)
The Effect Of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	20.49	10.51
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	20.52	17.92
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the End of the Period	351.09	294.57

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Table Showing Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Period	286.17	275.69
Interest Income	4.54	19.88
Contributions by the Employer	-	20.48
Expected Contributions by the Employees	-	-
Assets Transferred In/ Acquisitions	-	-
(Assets Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	-
(Benefit Paid from the Fund)	-	(28.23)
(Assets Distributed on Settlements)	-	-
Effects of Asset Ceiling	-	-
The Effect of Changes In Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	-	(1.64)
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(3.81)	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Period	286.90	286.17



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
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Amount Recognized in the Balance Sheet		
(Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the Period)	(351.09)	(294.57)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the Period	286.90	286.17
Funded Status (Surplus/ (Deficit))	(64.19)	(8.40)
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	(64.19)	(8.40)

Net Interest Cost for Current Period		
Interest Cost	4.68	17.26
(Interest Income)	(4.54)	(19.88)
Net Interest Cost for Current Period	0.13	(2.62)

Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss for Current Period		
Current Service Cost	13.08	37.77
Net Interest Cost	0.13	(2.62)
Past Service Cost	-	-
(Expected Contributions by the Employees)	-	-
(Gains)/Losses on Curtailments And Settlements	-	-
Net Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	-	-
Expenses Recognized	13.21	35.15

Expenses Recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) for Current Period		
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligation For the Period	41.00	28.43
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	3.81	1.64
Change in Asset Ceiling	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense For the Period Recognized in OCI	44.82	30.07

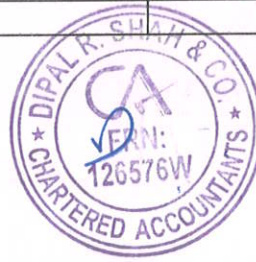


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Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Balance Sheet Reconciliation		
Opening Net Liability	8.40	(36.34)
Expenses Recognized in Statement of Profit or Loss	13.21	35.15
Expenses Recognized in OCI	44.82	30.07
Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In	-	-
Net (Liability)/ Asset Transfer Out	-	-
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	(2.24)	-
(Employer's Contribution)	-	(20.48)
Net Liability/(Asset) Recognized in the Balance Sheet	64.19	8.40

Category of Assets		
Government of India Assets	-	-
State Government Securities	-	-
Special Deposits Scheme	-	-
Debt Instruments	-	-
Corporate Bonds	-	-
Cash And Cash Equivalents	-	-
Insurance fund	286.90	286.17
Asset-Backed Securities	-	-
Structured Debt	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	286.90	286.17

Other Details		
No of Members in Service (Actual Figure)	695	675
Per Month Salary For Members in Service	129.02	110.27
Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) - Total	351.09	294.57
Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO) - Due but Not Paid	-	-



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Maturity Analysis of the Benefit Payments

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting

1st Following Year	22.11	10.27
2nd Following Year	18.98	11.47
3rd Following Year	15.28	15.05
4th Following Year	17.86	15.28
5th Following Year	19.13	19.06
Sum of Years 6 To 10	146.50	110.94

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
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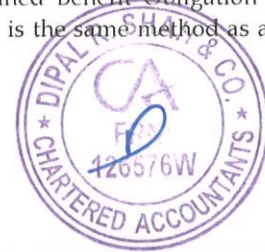
Sensitivity Analysis

Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	351.09	294.57
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(314.59)	(30.98)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	394.62	37.06
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(394.77)	37.40
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	313.84	(31.76)

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the Defined Benefit Obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the Defined Benefit Obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Para 139 (b) Risks associated with defined benefit plan

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and entity is exposed to the Following Risks:

Interest rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

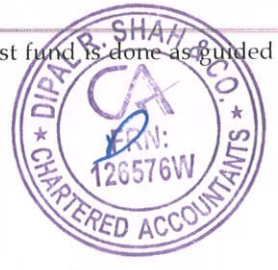
Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

Concentration Risk: Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very low as insurance companies have to follow stringent regulatory guidelines which mitigate risk.

During the year, there were no plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

A separate trust fund is created to manage the Gratuity plan and the contributions towards the trust fund is done as guided by rule 103 of Income Tax Rules, 1962.



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Compensated Absences (Leave Encashment) :

Compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as undiscounted liability at the balance sheet date. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as an actuarially determined liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet Date.

Up to the financial year ended March 31, 2024, the Company was provisioning for leave encashment liability based on the discontinuance liability method. Under this approach, the liability was estimated on the assumption that all employees would avail their accumulated leave or encash the same as of the reporting date. The computation was carried out using the gross salary of employees (inclusive of all allowances and components of regular remuneration).

While this approach provided a conservative estimate of the Company's leave encashment liability, it did not fully reflect the actual actuarial obligation or consider the probability-weighted expected utilization of leave balances over future periods.

Effective from the financial year 2024-25, the Company has revised its estimation methodology for leave encashment provisioning to align with the principles of actuarial valuation and fair value measurement, in line with applicable Indian accounting standards 19. The Company has engaged an independent actuary to perform a detailed valuation of the leave encashment liability using established actuarial techniques. This includes assumptions around employee attrition, leave utilization behavior, salary growth, discount rates, and mortality, which offer a more realistic and entity-specific estimate of the expected obligation.

In addition, the Company has changed the basis of calculation from gross salary to basic salary due to change in the HR policy. This change has resulted in a reduction in the provision for leave encashment during the year under review.

The revised approach enhances the accuracy and reliability of the liability measurement and supports better alignment with long-term financial planning and reporting practices.

The details of Defined Benefit Obligations are as follows :

Data Summary

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Number of Employees (Actual Figure)	393	379
Total Eligible Encashment Salary	85.50	72.78

Valuation Results		
Defined Benefit Obligation	89.90	37.16
Funding Status	Unfunded	Unfunded
Fund Balance	N.A.	N.A.
Current Liability	3.60	0.23
Non-Current Liability	86.30	36.93

The average expected future service is 17.00 years



TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Valuation Assumptions

Particulars	For the Quarter ended June 30, 2025	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Demographic Assumptions		
Mortality Rate:	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
Attrition Rate:	5% to 1%	3.00% p.a. for all service groups.
Retirement Age:	60 years	62 years
Financial Assumptions		
Salary Escalation Rate:	5.00% p.a.	5.00% p.a.
Discount Rate:	6.35% p.a. (yield of Government bond as on valuation date)	6.89% p.a. (Indicative G.Sec referenced on 28-03-2025)

Other Provisions in the scheme		
Encashment On Separation	Yes	Yes
Encashment While In Service	No	No
Availment While in service	No	No
Maximum Accumulation	60 days	60 days
Maximum Encashment	60 days	60 days
Excess over Maximum Accumulation	Lapse	Lapse
Divisor for Daily Salary	26	26
Vesting Criteria	No	No


The sensitivity of above results to some assumptions is provided below:

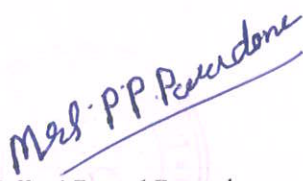
Assumptions	Change in DBO	Change in DBO
Delta Effect of +1.00% Change in Rate of Discounting	(79.50)	(5.41)
Delta Effect of -1.00% Change in Rate of Discounting	102.46	6.69
Delta Effect of +1.00% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(102.50)	6.76
Delta Effect of -1.00% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	79.29	(5.54)
Delta Effect of +1.00% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(91.39)	(5.98)
Delta Effect of -1.00% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	88.18	7.42

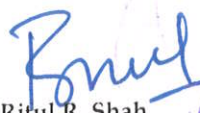
50. Previous year figures

The previous year's figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary.

TECHNO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED
For and on Behalf of Board



Bharat J. Patel
Director
DIN : 00411515


Pallavi Prasad Purandare
Independent Director
DIN : 10935859


Ritul R. Shah
Chief Financial Officer


Shobha Bharti
(Company Secretary)
ACS-27489

DIPAL R. SHAH & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 126576W


CA Dhruv N. Sheth
Partner
Membership No. : 173704

