

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of **Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and 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 IND AS financial statements, give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the IND AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March, 2026, and its Profit (financial performance including Other Comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Management's Responsibility 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 IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive income, cash flows and Changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.



This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of 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 IND AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of IND AS financial statements

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

We also:

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



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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the IND AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, make it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the IND AS 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 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the IND AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication. Outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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



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

- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid IND AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act,
- e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure 2”; and
- g. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor’s Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration for the year ended 31 March 2026 has been paid/provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report and in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position in its IND AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



- iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- v. The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vi. Based on the audits procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement.
- vii. The company has not declared or paid dividend during the year hence provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable.
- viii. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software’s for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software’s. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

For **DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 006574S



M MAHESH K REDDI

Proprietor

Membership Number : 244413

UDIN: 26244413BQMMRQ6768

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 25-04-2026



“Annexure 1” to the Independent Auditors’ Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026:

i)

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets..

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification of records, the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year in accordance with a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company does not own any immovable properties. In respect of properties taken on lease, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) or intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.



(ii) In respect of Inventories;

(a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at quarterly intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency, coverage and procedure of such verification are reasonable and appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. No material discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such verification.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ii) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a) to (iii) (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments, provided guarantees or securities covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the Company. We have been informed that no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or the National Company Law Tribunal or the Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal in this regard.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of such records.

(vii)

(a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty



of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date on which they become payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix)
 - (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans to lenders.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the relevant financial year.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
 - (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.



(x)

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

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

(xi)

(a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management no fraud by the company has occurred. Hence, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government

(c) As represented to us by the management, the whistle blower policy is not mandated for the Company under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, wherever applicable, and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv)

(a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit issued till the date of the audit report.



- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
- (d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) to 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (f) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (g) On According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (h) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no unspent CSR amounts required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 in accordance with Section 135(5). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.



- (i) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of the audit the company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xxi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For **DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 006574S



M MAHESH K REDDI

Proprietor

Membership Number : 244413

UDIN: 26244413BQMMRQ6768



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 25-04-2026

ANNEXURE - 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For **DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Firm registration number: 006574S



M MAHESH K REDDI

Proprietor

Membership Number : 244413

UDIN: 24244413 IQMMRQ6768



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 25-04-2026

Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated - Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note no	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
		(Audited)	(Audited)
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property plant and Equipment	4	1,487.16	816.86
Intangible Assets	4	83.37	22.98
Intangible Assets under development	4	-	22.29
Right of Use Asset		345.72	592.97
Financial assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	5	79.84	80.69
Deferred Tax Assets(Net)	6	98.48	9.39
Other non current assets	7	263.14	6.13
Total Non-Current assets		2,357.72	1,551.31
Current assets			
Inventories	8	9,472.58	5,979.80
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	5,814.64	987.89
(ii) Cash and cash equivalent	10	973.00	825.42
(iii) Bank Balances Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,663.70	255.50
Other current assets	12	1,376.97	921.16
Total Current assets		19,300.89	8,969.77
TOTAL ASSETS		21,658.61	10,521.08
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	13	56.63	56.63
Other Equity	14	12,043.34	6,464.32
Total Equity		12,099.97	6,520.95
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	-	-
(ia) Lease liabilities	16	241.85	387.63
Long Term Provisions	17	218.16	129.29
Deferred Tax Liabilities(Net)	6	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	18	675.26	45.00
Total Non-current liabilities		1,135.27	561.92
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	34.45	5.65
(ia) Lease liabilities	20	169.69	256.52
(ii) Trade payables	21	2,160.38	493.26
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	17.25	185.17
Other current liabilities	23	4,973.66	753.97
Short Term Provisions	24	1,067.92	1,743.62
Total Current Liabilities		8,423.36	3,438.20
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		21,658.61	10,521.08

Corporate Information and Material accounting policies information 1-3
The notes referred to above form an integral part of these Ind AS financial statement

As per our report on even date,
For DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 006574S

M Mahesh K Reddi
Proprietor

Membership No. 244413

UDIN: 26244413IQMMRQ6T68

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 25-04-2026



For and on behalf of the Board
of Directors

Kolahalam Srinivasa Raju
Whole-time Director
Din No: 08251214

Nagendra Babu Samineni
Managing Director
Din No: 10229602



Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Profit And Loss for the year ended 31.03.2026
(All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated - Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note no	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
		Audited	Audited
Income			
a) Revenue from Operations	25	21,140.35	17,437.42
Total Revenue from operations		21,140.35	17,437.42
b) Other Income	26	51.54	24.45
Total Income		21,191.89	17,461.87
Expenses			
a) Cost of materials Consumed	27	6,584.81	9,764.53
b) Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	28	391.16	(2,259.82)
(c) Manufacturing expenses	29	728.61	612.36
(d) Employee benefits expense	30	3,936.78	2,696.25
(e) Finance costs	31	84.71	82.94
(f) Depreciation and amortization expense	32	533.82	437.33
(g) Other expenses	33	1,432.41	748.73
Total Expenses (a to g)		13,692.31	12,082.32
Profit before tax (1-2)		7,499.59	5,379.55
Tax expenses			
- Current Tax		1,969.57	1,430.60
- Tax relating to Earlier Years		11.00	-
- Deferred Tax	6	(82.44)	5.02
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period		5,601.45	3,943.93
Other Comprehensive Income			
a) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(26.45)	(12.08)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		6.66	3.04
b) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(19.79)	(9.04)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		5,581.66	3,934.89
Earning per Equity Share of Face Value of Rs. 10/- Each			
Basic Value (In Rs.)		985.70	694.89
Diluted (In Rs.)		985.70	694.89

Corporate Information and Material accounting policies information 1-3
The notes referred to above form an integral part of these Ind AS financial statement

As per our report on even date,

For DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 006574S

M Mahesh K Reddi

Proprietor

Membership No. 244413

UDIN : 26244413 IQMMR Q6768

Place : Hyderabad

Date: 25-04-2026



For and on behalf of the Board
of Directors

Kolahalam Srinivasa Raju

Whole-time Director

Din No: 08251214

Nagendra Babu Samineni

Managing Director

Din No: 10229602



Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement For the year ended 31.03.2026
(All amounts in INR unless otherwise stated - Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026 (Audited)	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025 (Audited)
A. Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax as per Profit & Loss Account	7,499.59	5,379.55
Adjustments:		
i. Depreciation and amortization	533.82	437.33
ii. Non Cash Expense - Gratuity	67.09	43.86
iii. Interest portion of Lease Liability	63.20	62.72
iv. Interest Paid - Finance Cost	21.50	9.66
v. Interest Received	(46.56)	(12.84)
vi. Amortisation of Lease Deposit	6.46	6.36
vii. Other Comprehensive Income		
Operating Cash Flow before Working Capital and Other Changes	8,145.10	5,926.64
Movement in Working Capital		
i. Change in Inventories	(3,492.78)	(2,503.72)
ii. Change in Trade Receivables	(4,826.75)	2,065.84
iii. Change in Other Financial Assets	(1,408.21)	277.85
iv. Change in Current Assets	(455.42)	1.19
v. Change in Other Non Current Assets	-	(47.80)
iv. Change in Short Term Borrowings	28.80	(47.92)
v. Change in Trade Payables	1,667.12	(1,604.39)
vi. Change in Long Term Provisions	-	15.00
vi. Change in other non current liabilities	630.26	45.00
vi. Change in Short Term Provisions	(683.01)	1,326.60
vii. Change in Other Financial & Current Liabilities	4,051.76	(2,563.36)
Cash Generated From Operating Activities	3,656.88	2,890.94
Taxes paid	1,980.57	1,430.60
Net Cash from/(used in) Operating Activities	1,676.31	1,460.34
B. Cash flows from Investing Activities		
i. Interest Received	39.12	11.10
ii. Change in Fixed Assets & Right to Use	(987.66)	(544.34)
iii. Change in Capital advances	(257.01)	-
iii. Change in Other Bank Balance	-	-
iv. Change in Current Investment	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) Investing Activities	(1,205.56)	(533.24)
C. Cash flows from Financing Activities		
i. Increase in Equity Share Capital	-	-
ii. Payment of lease obligations	(301.67)	(270.07)
iii. Interest Paid	(21.50)	(49.13)
iv. Change in Long-term borrowings	-	-
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing Activities	(323.18)	(319.20)
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	147.58	607.90
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	825.42	217.52
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	973.00	825.42
* comprises of		
(a) Cash on hand	3.31	5.20
(b) Balances at bank		
(i) In current accounts	964.50	820.22
(c) Short Term Borrowings (OD/CC)	5.19	-

Note:

1. The above cash low statement has been prepared under " Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7)- Statement of cash flows.

2. Under IND-AS, the Bank overdrafts repayable on demand and which form an integral part of the cash management process are included in cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of presentation of statement of cash flows.

Corporate Information and Material accounting policies information

The notes referred to above form an integral part of these Ind AS financial statement

As per our report on even date,

For DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No. 006574S

M Mahesh K Reddi

Proprietor

Membership No. 244413

UDIN: 26244413IQMMRQ6768

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 25-04-2026



For and on behalf of the Board
of Directors

Kolahalam Srinivasa Raju

Whole-time Director

Din No: 08251214

Nagendra Babu Samineni

Managing Director

Din No: 10229602



Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity as at March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current reporting period

	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period				
56.63	-	56.63	-	56.63

(2) Previous reporting period

	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period				
56.63	-	56.63	-	56.63

Particulars	No of shares	Amount in INR
Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Balance at 01.04.2025	5.66	56.63
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
Balance at 30.06.2025	5.66	56.63
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
Balance at 30.09.2025	5.66	56.63
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
Balance at 31.12.2025	5.66	56.63
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
Balance at 31.03.2026	5.66	56.63

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Accumulated Profit/(Loss)	
Balance at 01.04.2025	479.37	5,984.95	6,464.32
Add: Profit for the period	-	1,256.02	1,256.02
Balance at 30.06.2025	479.37	7,240.97	7,720.34
Add: Profit for the period	-	786.96	786.96
Balance at 30.09.2025	479.37	8,027.93	8,507.30
Add: Profit for the period	-	302.61	302.61
Balance at 31.12.2025	479.37	8,330.54	8,809.91
Add: Profit for the period	-	3,236.06	3,236.06
Add: Adjustments	-	(2.64)	(2.64)
Balance at 31.03.2026	479.37	11,563.97	12,043.35

Corporate Information and Material accounting policies information
The notes referred to above form an integral part of these Ind AS financial statement

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As per our report on even date,

For DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No. 006574S



M Mahesh K Reddi

Proprietor

Membership No. 244413

UDIN: 26244413IQMMRQ6768

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 25-04-2026



For and on behalf of the Board
of Directors



Kolahalam Srinivasa Raju

Whole-time Director

Din No: 08251214



Nagendra Babu Samineni

Managing Director

Din No: 10229602



Tangible Assets

Note no 4

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Property plant and Equipment							Total
	Computer System	5 KVA / 96V Domestic Ups	Furniture and Fixtures	Plant and machinery	CC Cameras	Vehicles	Solar 12 V- 150 AH	
Rates	31.67%	9.50%	9.50%	6.33%	19%	9.50%	9.50%	
Gross Block								
As at 01.04.2025	515.84	0.75	98.92	602.93	7.89	33.62	1.26	1,261.20
Additions	198.21	-	7.82	683.24	0.30	43.99	-	933.56
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	714.05	0.75	106.74	1,286.16	8.19	77.61	1.26	2,194.76
Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization								
Balance as at 01.04.2025	352.73	0.42	21.24	55.25	3.22	10.25	1.23	444.34
For the period	196.09	0.07	9.70	50.70	1.54	5.16	-	263.26
Deductions/Adjustments During the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.03.2026	548.81	0.49	30.94	105.95	4.76	15.41	1.23	707.60
Net Carrying Amount	163.11	0.33	77.68	547.68	4.66	23.37	0.03	816.86
Balance as at 01.04.2025	165.24	0.26	75.80	1,180.21	3.43	62.20	0.03	1,487.16
Balance as at 31.03.2026								

Intangible Assets

	Gross Carrying Value			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Carrying Value	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Deductions	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025	For the period 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025
Designer Tools-Useful life- 5Yrs	18.28	-	-	18.28	3.68	3.66	7.33	14.61
Licenses & Softwares-Useful life- 5Yrs	10.49	-	-	10.49	2.11	2.10	4.21	8.38
HRMS Software	-	2.00	-	2.00	-	0.40	0.40	-
SAP License	-	22.39	-	22.39	-	3.64	18.75	-
Software	-	52.00	-	52.00	-	6.21	45.79	-
	28.77	76.39	-	105.16	5.79	16.00	21.79	22.98



Intangible Assets under development

	Gross Carrying Value			Accumulated Depreciation			(Amount in Lakhs)	
	As at 01.04.2025	Additions	Transfer to Intangible Assets	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025	For the year	As at 31.03.2026	As at 01.04.2025
HRMS Software	2.00	-	2.00	-	-	-	-	2.00
SAP License	20.29	-	20.29	-	-	-	-	20.29
	22.29	-	22.29	-	-	-	-	22.29

Ageing Schedule of Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Amount in Intangible assets under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026					
- Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025					
- Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	22.29	-	-	22.29
	-	-	-	-	-



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5 Other Financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Security deposits		
Deposits with government, public bodies and others	0.10	0.10
Prepaid Lease	9.43	16.28
Financial Asset at amortised cost	70.31	64.31
Other Financial assets	79.84	80.69

6 Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability) (NET)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Deferred Tax Asset on		
WDV Property, plant and equipment	(17.49)	(2.07)
Gratuity	51.43	7.03
Disallowances under Income Tax Act, 1961, allowed on payment basis	-	-
Leases	0.96	1.39
Provision for warranty	56.93	-
On Other comprehensive income items	6.66	3.04
Net Deferred tax Asset	98.48	9.39

7 Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Capital Advances	263.14	6.13
Other Non Current Assets	263.14	6.13

8 Inventories

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Raw material	6,078.00	2,194.05
Work in progress	3,096.24	3,065.72
Finished Goods	298.34	720.02
Inventories	9,472.58	5,979.80

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower

9 Trade receivables (Unsecured)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Carried at Amortised cost	-	-
Unsecured, considered good		
Trade Receivables	5,814.64	987.89
Less :Doubtful debts	-	-
Trade receivables	5,814.64	987.89

Note:

- Receivables do not include any amount due and recoverable from directors or other officers of the Company, or Companies under the same management
- Trade Receivables are Non Interest Bearing

Breakup of Security Details of Trade receivables:

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	5,814.64	987.89
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total	5,814.64	987.89

Ageing Schedule of Trade receivables:

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	4,820.78	782.97	210.89	-	5,814.64
Undisputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,820.78	782.97	210.89	-	5,814.64
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,820.78	782.97	210.89	-	5,814.64



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Ageing Schedule of Trade receivables:

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables considered good	895.63	1.71	90.55	-	987.89
Undisputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total	895.63	1.71	90.55	-	987.89
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-
Total	895.63	1.71	90.55	-	987.89

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Cash in hand	3.31	5.20
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	964.50	820.22
- In Overdraft account and Credit Cards	5.19	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	973.00	825.42

11 Other bank balances:

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
- Bank Deposits maturity more than 3 months <12 Months	1,122.65	213.50
- Deposits against BG's and Limits	538.49	41.99
Interest Accrued on Deposits	2.56	-
Other bank balances:	1,663.70	255.50

Cash and Cash Equivalents include the following for Cash flow purpose

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Cash and Cash Equivalents/ Bank Balances	967.81	825.42
Add/Less: OD/CC accounts forming part of Cash & Cash Equivalents	5.19	-
Total	973.00	825.42

12 Other Current Assets

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
To Others- Unsecured, considered good		
Rent Deposit	5.25	16.06
Prepaid Expenses	132.62	56.83
Advances paid to Vendors	1,219.29	286.38
Staff Salary and others staff Advances	4.38	0.23
Advance tax	-	545.00
Duties and Taxes	15.43	-
TDS FY 2023-24	-	-
TDS FY 2024-25	-	16.66
TDS and TCS FY 2025-26	-	-
Other Current Assets	1,376.97	921.16

13 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Authorised Capital		
- 10,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed & fully paid share capital		
- 5,66,262 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	56.63	56.63
Equity Share Capital	56.63	56.63

A) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding

Particulars	31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
	Number of shares	Amount in INR	Number of shares	Amount in INR
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	5,66,262	56,62,620	5,66,262	56,62,620
Number of shares issued the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	5,66,262	56,62,620	5,66,262	56,62,620

B) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares with voting rights having par value of Rs 10/- each. The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to such equity shares is in accordance with the terms of issue of equity shares under the Companies Act, 2013, the Articles of Association of the Company.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



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C) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Name of share holder	31.03.2026		31.03.2025	
	No of shares	% of holding	No of shares	% of holding
Fully Paid Equity shares:				
Shravani Devaraj	1,38,734	24.50%	1,38,734	24.50%
Kareedula Nikhila	1,38,734	24.50%	1,38,734	24.50%
ZEN Technologies Limited	2,88,794	51.00%	2,88,794	51.00%
	5,66,262	100.00%	5,66,262	100.00%

14 Other Equity:

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Securities Premium Reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	479.37	479.37
Premium on issue of shares	-	-
At the end of the year	479.37	479.37
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	8,330.54	3,420.37
Profit/(Loss) attributable for the period	3,228.95	2,573.62
Add: Other Comprehensive income (net of tax)	7.12	(9.04)
Add: Adjustments	(2.64)	-
At the end of the year	11,563.97	5,984.95
Balance at the end of the year	12,043.34	6,464.32

Amount received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as security share premium. This reserve will be utilised in accordance with provisions of Section 52 of the Companies Act, 2013.

15 Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Secured		
- Term Loan from (Ref Note)	-	-
Unsecured		
Loans from related parties	-	-
Long Term Borrowings	-	-

16 Lease liabilities-Non-Current

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
At amortised cost		
Lease liability	241.85	387.63
Lease liability	241.85	387.63

17 Long Term Provisions

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
- Provision for gratuity	218.16	129.29
Long Term Provisions	218.16	129.29

18 Other non-current liabilities

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Grants Received - IDE	675.26	45.00
Long Term Provisions	675.26	45.00

19 Short Term Borrowings

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Unsecured		
Overdraft facilities - Axis Bank	-	-
Other Loans- credit cards		
American Express credit card	34.45	5.65
Short Term Borrowings	34.45	5.65

Details of security for Overdraft facility

The working capital facilities (Rs. 5,00,00,000) from Axis Bank are secured by equitable mortgage of immovable properties and other fixed assets. The above Overdraft facility is secured inter alia by suitable charge on 02 Properties located Municipal Hemaleela flat 201, Second floor, H.No 16-11-772/1, Moosarambagh, Malakpet, Hyderabad, Telangana & new door no. 21-93, old no. 18-115, at Survey no. 24/9, Muppavarapu Vari Street, Bhagath Singh Nagar, Main Road, Yanamalakuduru, Vijayawada, Krishna District which are offered as collateral securities



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20 Lease liabilities-Current

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
At amortised cost		
Lease liability	169.69	256.52
Lease liability	169.69	256.52

21 Trade Payables

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Trade payables		
- Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	847.13	246.62
- Trade Payables Others	1,313.25	246.64
Trade Payables	2,160.38	493.26

Ageing Schedule of Trade Payables :
As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
	not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	
MSME	847.13	-	-	-	847.13
Others	-	1,313.25	-	-	1,313.25
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	847.13	1,313.25	-	-	2,160.38

Ageing Schedule of Trade Payables :
As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
	not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	
MSME	246.62	-	-	-	246.62
Others	-	239.85	-	6.79	246.64
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	246.62	239.85	-	6.79	493.26

22 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
SOT Payable	-	2.30
Salaries payable	11.48	171.47
Electricity Expenses Payable	1.84	-
Provision for expenses	-	8.83
Audit Fee payable	3.87	2.58
Consultancy charges payable	0.06	-
Commission Payable	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	17.25	185.17

23 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
TDS Payable	310.09	191.15
Statutory Dues Payable	-	551.48
Advances from Customers	4,649.29	-
Professional Tax Payable	0.87	0.69
PF Employer payable	6.65	5.18
PF Employee payable	6.39	4.98
PF Administration Charges Payable	0.27	0.21
ESI Employer payable	0.10	0.24
ESI Employee Share	0.02	0.06
Other Current Liabilities	4,973.66	753.97

24 Short Term Provisions

Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Provision for Income Tax	313.96	1,433.07
Provision for QPA & Bonus	504.09	305.23
Provision for Gratuity	12.63	5.32
Other Provisions	237.24	-
Provisions	1,067.92	1,743.62

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25 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
(a) Revenue from sale of products	20,835.78	17,437.42
(b) Revenue from rendering of services	304.57	-
Revenue from Operations	21,140.35	17,437.42

26 Other Income

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Interest income	39.12	6.96
Interest income on lease deposit	7.44	5.87
Miscellaneous income		
a. Gain on foreign currency exchange fluctuation	-	3.55
b. Other Income	4.99	8.07
Other Income	51.54	24.45

27 Cost of materials Consumed and components consumed

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Opening Stock of Raw Materials	2,194.05	1,950.16
Add: Purchases - Raw Materials	10,468.76	10,008.43
Less: Closing Stock of Raw Materials	6,078.00	2,194.05
Cost of materials Consumed and components consumed	6,584.81	9,764.53

28 Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Opening work in progress & Stock in Trade	3,785.74	1,525.92
Closing work in progress & Stock in Trade	3,394.58	3,785.74
Net (increase) / decrease in stock	391.16	(2,259.82)

29 Manufacturing expenses

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Power and Fuel	24.20	16.10
Production Wages	520.95	504.05
Product Testing Charges	179.57	92.21
Other Production Expenses	3.90	-
Manufacturing expenses	728.61	612.36

30 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Salaries and wages	2,609.63	1,907.21
Staff welfare expenses	61.23	42.94
PF Administration Charges	2.90	2.23
PF Employer Share	70.47	55.84
Salary arrears	5.42	10.59
E S I Employers Share	1.08	2.75
Gratuity expense	67.73	43.86
Professional Tax	0.20	0.08
Internship Expenses	-	-
OT Paid	40.26	36.83
Bonus	1,077.88	593.92
Employee benefits expense	3,936.78	2,696.25



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31 Finance costs

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Bank Charges	4.94	11.61
Bank Guarantee Expenses	16.54	4.78
Interest on borrowings		-
- interest on bank OD loans	0.02	3.83
- interest Others	-	-
- interest on Lease liability	63.20	62.72
Finance costs	84.71	82.94

32 Depreciation & Amortisation

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	279.26	204.62
Amortisation of Right to use	254.56	232.70
Depreciation & Amortisation	533.82	437.33

33 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the period 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the period 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Freight Expenses	33.94	25.55
Annual subscriptions and periodicals	1.49	-
Business Promotion Expenses	100.93	30.54
Conveyance	255.61	158.87
Consumables	88.11	48.99
Electricity Charges-General	56.21	58.92
Bad Debts Written off	-	-
Food expenses	15.44	11.98
General & Administration exepnses	110.95	154.49
Income Tax & GST	-	-
Office Maintenance	23.23	28.83
Postage & Courier	47.78	2.34
Printing & Stationary	20.31	5.45
Professional Charges	149.17	85.69
Manpower Charges	-	(0.00)
Rates & Taxes	-	4.06
Packing material	1.02	15.03
Stock Insurance Expense	14.65	1.34
Rent	15.74	6.36
Repair & Maintenance	8.69	7.37
Telephone and Internet Expenses	8.80	6.88
Transport Charges	83.66	52.33
Warranty provision	226.21	-
Testing Charges	-	-
License and Software	20.14	21.62
Other Expenses	16.68	5.10
Packing & Forwarding	0.61	10.52
Referral Bonus	0.13	1.86
Website Charges	-	-
Corporate Social Responsibility	52.54	-
Loss on foreign exchange	77.34	1.60
Payment to auditors	-	-
For Statutory Audit fee (Net of GST)	3.02	3.02
Total of Other Expenses	1,432.41	748.73



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34 Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
For Statutory Audit	3.02	3.02
For Certification services	-	-
For other services	-	-
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
Total	3.02	3.02

35 Earnings per Share

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Earnings		
Profit attributable to equity holders	5,581.66	3,934.89
Shares		
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	5.66	5.66
Add: Equity shares issued		
Less: Buy back of equity shares		
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (in lakhs)	5.66	5.66
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – Basic	5.66	5.66
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares arising out of outstanding stock options (net of the stock options forfeited) that have dilutive effect on the EPS	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – Diluted	5.66	5.66
Earnings per share of par value ` 10/- – Basic(Rs.)	985.64	694.84
Earnings per share of par value ` 10/- – Diluted (Rs.)	985.64	694.84

36 Related Party Disclosure

Information on names of related parties and nature of relationship as required by Ind AS 24 on related party disclosures are given below:

A) Nature of relationship and names of related parties:

Name of the party

(a) Parties where control exists

Zen Technologies Limited

Nature of relationship Nature of relationship

Holding Company

(b) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Srinivasa Raju Kolahalam

Shilpa Choudari

S Nagendra Babu

Ashok Atluri

Sanjay Vijay Singh Jesrani

Sreenivas Rao Yellamanchali

Whole Time Director

Nominee Director

Managing Director

Nominee Director

Independent Director

Independent Director

(c) Close Member of Key Management Personnel

Devraj Shravani

K Nikhila

Spouse of Srinivasa Raju Kolahalam

Spouse of S Nagendra Babu



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B) Following are the transactions with related parties during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
i) Purchases		
Zen Technologies Limited	-	-
ii) Sales		
Zen Technologies Limited	8,784.99	15,343.59
iii) Rent Paid		
Zen Technologies Limited	2.43	-
iii) Remuneration to KMP		
Srinivasa Raju Kolahalam	373.57	262.77
S Nagendra Babu	459.72	263.00
iv) Remuneration to Close Member of Key Management Personnel		
Devraj Shravani	34.41	31.26
K Nikhila	20.96	19.05
v) Sitting fee to the directors		
Sreenivas Rao Yellamanchali	0.90	-

C) Balances with the related parties are summarised below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
i) Related party payables grouped under Assets/(liabilities)		
Zen Technologies Limited	(3,927.27)	515.50
Srinivasa Raju Kolahalam	(180.25)	(124.08)
S Nagendra Babu	(232.65)	(122.94)
Devraj Shravani	-	(2.34)
K Nikhila	-	(1.65)

37 Defined Benefit plan – Gratuity
Change in Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning	137.25	79.58
Current Service Cost	58.09	39.82
Past Service Cost	-	-
(Gain) / Loss on settlements	-	-
Interest Expense	9.64	5.77
Benefit Payments from Plan Assets	-	-
Benefit Payments from Employer	(0.64)	-
Settlement Payments from Plan Assets	-	-
Settlement Payments from Employer	-	-
Other (Employee Contribution, Taxes, Expenses)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) due to effect of any business combination / divesture / transfer)	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) due to Plan combination	-	-
Remeasurements - Due to Demographic Assumptions	(0.17)	6.66
Remeasurements - Due to Financial Assumptions	(19.43)	3.26
Remeasurements - Due to Experience Adjustments	46.05	2.16
Defined Benefit Obligation at the year end	230.79	137.25
Discount Rate	7.81%	7.04%
Salary Escalation Rate	8.00%	8.00%



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The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.81%	7.04%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality rate	1.00%	1.00%
Disability rate	0.00%	0.00%
Withdrawal rate (Past service (PS))	7.50%	7.12%
Normal retirement age (in years)	60 years	60 years
Adjusted average future service	30.68 years	30.59 years

A quantitative analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Assumptions - Discount rate		
<i>Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase/(decrease) by)</i>		
Impact of Increase in 1% on defined benefit obligation	209.12	122.79
Impact of Decrease in 1% on defined benefit obligation	256.57	154.65
Assumptions - Salary Escalation rate		
<i>Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase/(decrease) by)</i>		
Impact of Increase in 1% on defined benefit obligation	253.25	152.71
Impact of Decrease in 1% on defined benefit obligation	210.91	123.40

38 **Contingent Liabilities and Commitments:**

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Contingent Liabilities		
a) Claims against the company/disputed liabilities not acknowledged as debts		
Income Tax	-	-
Central Excise	-	-
b) Guarantees		
Bank Guarantees/Letter of Credits	1,233.60	330.68
Total	1,233.60	330.68



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39 The Following details relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises shall Be disclosed in the notes

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Principal amount outstanding (whether due or not) to micro and small enterprises.	847.13	246.62
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of Interest paid, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
The amount of Interest due and payable for the year	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of Further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Note: Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

40 Financial Instruments :

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Trade receivables	5,814.64	987.89
Loans	973.00	825.42
Cash and cash equivalents	1,663.70	255.50
Bank balances other than cash equivalents	-	-
Other financial assets - non current	79.84	80.69
Total	8,531.18	2,149.50
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
Borrowings (current)	34.45	5.65
Lease Liabilities - non current	241.85	387.63
Lease Liabilities - current	169.69	256.52
Trade payables	2,160.38	493.26
Other financial liabilities	17.25	185.17
Total	2,623.63	1,328.23



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41 Expenditure in foreign currency :

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Raw materials purchased	3,506.94	2,569.56
Components, Stores & Spares	-	-
Capital goods	-	-
Others	33.77	-
Total	3,540.71	2,569.56

Receivables/(Payables) in Foreign Currency

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Advance from customers	-	-
Trade payables	(1,059.04)	(110.09)
Trade Receivables	-	-
Advance to Material suppliers	488.52	28.39
Total	(570.52)	(81.70)

42 Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities:

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
Amount required to be spent by the Company during the Year	52.54	-
Amount of expenditure incurred on :		
(I) Construction/acquistion of any assest	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	52.54	-
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years short fall	-	-
Reason for short fall	-	-
Nature of CSR Activities : Establishment of CSR-Supported Skill Development Laboratories in Educational Institutions":		
Details of related party transaction in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevent Accounting Standard	Nil	Nil

43 Previous year's figures have been regrouped,restated wherever necessary to confirm to this year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report on even date,

For DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No. 006574S

M Mahesh K Reddi

M Mahesh K Reddi

Proprietor

Membership No. 244413

UDIN: 26244413IQMMRQ676E.

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 25-04-2026



For and on behalf of the Board
of Directors

Kolahalam Srinivasa Raju

Kolahalam Srinivasa Raju

Whole-time Director

Din No: 08251214

S. Nagendra Babu

Nagendra Babu Samineni

Managing Director

Din No: 10229602



Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited
Notes Forming Part of Ind AS Audited Financial Statements

Additional Regulatory Information as per Notification G.S.R. 207(E) dated 24th March 2021

- (i) The Company does not hold any Immovable Property which are not held in name of the Company.
- (ii) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (iii) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (iv) The Company has not been declared as wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (v) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (vi) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (vii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (viii) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ix) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (x) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (xi) The Company has borrowings and credit limits from banks and NBFCs, secured by hypothecation of inventories and by charge on book debts and other assets of the Company, and quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company are in agreement with books of accounts without any material discrepancies.
- (xii) The Company has not granted/given any loans or advances during the current year and previous year to the promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (xiii) The company has not made any investment in downstream companies during the current year and previous year. section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.



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(xiv) Financial Ratios to be disclosed:-	Numerator	Denominator	FY 25-26	FY 24-25	Change in Ratio's	Explanation for variance > 25%
(a) Current Ratio,	19,301	8,423	2.29	2.61	-12%	NA
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	-	-	-	-	0%	-
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	-	-	-	-	0%	-
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	5,601	9,310	0.60	0.87	-31%	The decrease is due to increase in equity
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	21,140	3,590	5.89	6.57	-10%	NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio, (in Days)	21,140	1,357	15.58	8.63	81%	Higher receivables from PSU customers for the sales made in March
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio, (in Days)	6,585	972	6.77	7.48	-9%	NA
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	21,140	10,878	1.94	3.15	-38%	Decrease in ratio is on account of increase in working capital.
(i) Net profit ratio,	5,601	21,140	26%	23%	17%	NA
(j) Return on Capital employed,	7,584	13,235	57%	77%	-26%	The decrease is due to increase in equity

The company shall explain the items included in numerator and denominator for computing the above ratios. Further explanation shall be provided for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year.

(xv) **Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements**

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the current year and previous year.

As per our report on even date

For DENDUKURI ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No. 006574S

M Mahesh K Reddi

Proprietor

Membership No. 244413

UDIN: 26244413BQMNR06765.

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 25-04-2026



For and on behalf of the Board
of Directors

Kolahalam Srinivasa Raju

Whole-time Director

Din No: 08251214

Nagendra Babu Samineni

Managing Director

Din No: 10229602



1. Corporate Information:

Unistring Tech Solutions Private Limited is a Private Company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having Registered office at Sy. no. 37A, 37P, 2nd Floor Signature Towers, Kondapur, Serilingampally, Rangareddy, Telangana - 500084, India .

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of Compliance

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant schedule III), as applicable and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the standalone financial statements except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note: 3

b) Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR' or 'Rupees' or ₹ or 'Rs') which is the functional currency for Company. All financial information presented in Indian rupees have been rounded-off to two decimals.

c) Basis of measurement

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities: Measured at fair value
- Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability: Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations
- Borrowings: Amortised cost using effective interest rate method

d) Current versus non-current classification

The assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are presented based on current/non-current classification.

e) An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, or
- 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



f) A liability is current when it is:

- Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, or
- 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.

All other liabilities are treated as non-current.

g) Operating Cycle:

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

h) Use of Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities), income and expenses and accompanying disclosures. The Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the difference between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known / materialize.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions used by the management are as below:

- i) Useful lives of Investment property, Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.
- ii) Fair Value measurements.
- iii) Lease classification.

i) Measurement of fair values:

Accounting polices and disclosures require measurement of fair value for both financial and non-financial assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The Accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financials for the purpose of the transition to the Ind AS, unless otherwise indicated.

a) Revenue Recognition

Revenue includes revenue from sale of goods. Revenue from Sale of goods is recognized as and when the product is delivered and for which there is certainty of ultimate collection.

Sale of goods:

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of goods. The Company collects Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company, hence they are excluded from the revenue



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Interest on bank deposits:

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "Other Income" in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Grant Accounting:

Grants and subsidies from the Governments are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that

- i) The Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and
- ii) The grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis in profit or loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. When loans or similar assistance are provided by Governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favorable interest is regarded as a Government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognized and measured at fair value and the Government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. It is recognized as deferred income and released to income in proportionate over the loan tenure and presented within other income. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

c) Taxes:

Current income tax:

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

Deferred tax:

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit and loss
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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



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- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit and loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be Utilised.

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

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

In case of tax payable as Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognized as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment:

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes all direct costs and expenditures incurred to bring the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Borrowing costs incurred during the period of construction is capitalized as part of cost of the qualifying asset. The gain or loss arising on disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

Depreciation or amortisation is provided so as to write off, on a straight-line basis, the cost of property, plant and equipment. These charges are commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful lives of assets are reviewed regularly and, when necessary, revised. No further charge is provided in respect of assets that are fully written down but are still in use.

Depreciation on assets under construction commences only when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Individual low cost assets (acquired for Rs. 5,000/- or less) are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition / purchase.

The following rates have been used for providing the depreciation on the tangible & intangible fixed assets.

Asset Description	Useful life of Asset
Plant and Machinery	15 years
Computers	3 years
Domestic Ups	10 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
CC Cameras	5 years
Luminous 180 AH Toobler Batteries	7 years
Blue Star Wd Hot & Cold	5 years
Traveller Van	10 years
Solar 12 V- 150 AH	10 years

e) Intangible Assets:

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

f) Capital work-in-progress:

Projects under which tangible assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing costs.

g) Research and Development Costs (Product development):

Expenditure on research is recognized as an expense when it is incurred. Expenditure on development which does not meet the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset is recognized as an expense when it is incurred.

Items of property, plant and equipment and acquired Intangible Assets utilized for Research and Development are capitalized and depreciated in accordance with the policies stated for Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets.



h) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing Costs consists of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset, is added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

i) Inventories:

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

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

j) Provisions:

A provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an out flow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

k) Financial instruments:

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

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement -

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchase or sale of financial asset that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement - For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)



- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Equity investments - All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

ii) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through statement of profit and loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

1) Fair Value Measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value,



maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy

m) Leases:

As per IND AS 116 for the purpose, a lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Right of use asset:

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The Company recognizes right of use assets under lease arrangements in which it is the lessee. Rights to use assets owned by third parties under lease agreements are capitalized at the inception of the lease and recognised on these financial statements. The corresponding liability to the lessor is recognised as a lease obligation within short and long-term borrowings. The carrying amount is subsequently increased to reflect interest on the lease liability and reduced by lease payments made. For calculating the discounted lease liability on leases, the incremental borrowing rate is used. The incremental borrowing rate is calculated at the rate of interest at which the company would have been able to borrow for a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain a similar asset in a similar market. Finance costs are charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligations for each accounting period.

If modifications or reassessments occur, the lease liability and right of use asset are re-measured. Right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.



The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months and low value assets. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

n) Cash Flows and Cash & Cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

o) Dividend Declared:

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is Authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

p) Foreign Currency Transactions:

All transactions in foreign currency are recorded on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing as on the date of transaction. The difference, if any, on actual payment/realisation is recorded to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are restated at rates prevailing at the year-end. The net loss or gain arising out of such conversion is dealt with in the Statement of Profit and Loss

q) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company after adjusting impact of dilution shares by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

r) Contingent liabilities and Assets:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an out flow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.



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A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

s) **Subsequent Events:**

There are no significant events that occurred after the balance sheet date.



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