

Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements

To
The Members,
Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement Cash Flow for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis and Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 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 specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules

issued there under. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure -A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
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 statement of changes in Equity and the statement of Cash flows and dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, relevant rules issued there under.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st 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 B"; and
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended :

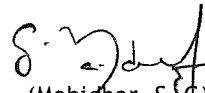
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note No. 38 to the 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. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

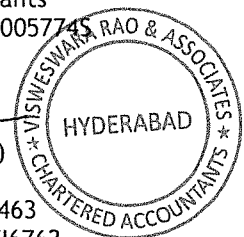
b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded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

c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company; and
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares 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 softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

for Visweswara Rao & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0057745


(Mahidhar. S. G)
Partner

Membership No. 216463
UDIN: 26216463XXDMYI6762



Annexure- A to the Independent Auditors' Report:

The Annexure referred to the Independent auditors' report to the members of the company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, we report that:

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

B) the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) A major portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; 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 of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year hence clause 3 (i)(d) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder hence clause 3 (i)(e) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (ii)
 - (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year at reasonable intervals and in our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate were not noticed for each class of inventory on such physical verification.
 - (b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- (iii)
 - (a) During the year the company has not made / provided / granted any investments, guarantee / security, loans, or loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the investments made, guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of advances in nature of loans granted by the company the repayment and payment of interest are regular.
 - (d) In respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, no amount is overdue for a period of more than ninety days and hence clause 3 (iii)(d) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment and hence clause 3 (iii)(f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with by the company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and no order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any tribunal. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the accounts and records maintained by the company as specified by the Central Government of India for the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us the company has been generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, 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 to the appropriate authorities and no undisputed amounts payable were outstanding as at 31st March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, Goods and Services Tax, Service Tax sales-tax, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as at 31st March, 2026 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute. However, the Company disputes the dues in respect of Duty of customs and Income Tax as mentioned below:

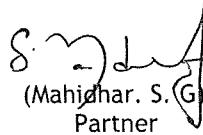
Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount in Rupees	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Customs Tax Act, 1962	Demand raised	Rs.7,56,70,452/- (Entire amount paid by company under protest. Refer note 38)	Financial Year 2024-25	The Honorable Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal, Hyderabad
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Demand raised	Rs.10,88,31,857/-	Financial Year 2023-24 and 2024-25	The Commissioner of Income tax (Appeals) -3, Visakhapatnam

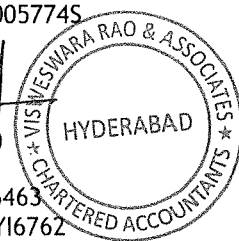
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us. the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to its bankers or to any financial institutions. The Company did not have any loans from Government and outstanding debentures during the year.
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Term loans raised during the year were utilised for the purpose they were obtained.

- (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 has not raised any amount by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, Clause 3 (x)(a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) under section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, Clause 3(x) (b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xi)
 - (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or no material fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by [cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by 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, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and 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 internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xvi)
 - (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
 - (b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
 - (c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.

- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the group has not more than one CIC in the Group. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xvii) The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, clause 3(xvii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us the outgoing auditors has not raised any issues, objections or concerns. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xix) 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.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the Act and hence the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

for Visweswara Rao & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 005774S


(Mahidhar. S. G)
Partner
Membership No. 216463
UDIN: 26216463XXDMY16762



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 02-09-2026

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' 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 **Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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.

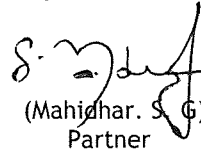
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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.

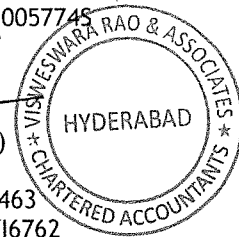
Opinion

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 31st March 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 Visweswara Rao & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0057745


(Mahidhar. S. G.)
Partner

Membership No. 216463
UDIN: 26216463XXDMYI6762



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 02-09-2026

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
CIN No: U15311AP2004PTC044806
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
I. ASSETS				
	Non-Current Assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3A	14,707.86	14,651.33
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	3B	544.58	6.08
	(c) Investment property	3C	444.99	-
	(d) Intangible Assets	4A	41.62	34.27
	(e) Intangible Assets - Under development	4B	-	-
	(f) Right-of-use assets	4C	159.08	-
	(g) Financial assets			
	(i) Other financial assets	5	10.00	5.11
	(h) Other non-current assets	6	117.67	69.43
			16,025.80	14,766.22
	Current Assets			
	(a) Inventories	7	56,322.61	53,431.02
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	8	170.56	1,200.00
	(ii) Trade receivables	9	13,353.10	9,416.02
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,725.23	3,571.38
	(iv) Loans	11	33.24	33.24
	(c) Other current assets	12	3,585.26	2,029.52
	(d) Current tax assets (net)	13	232.67	563.44
			77,422.67	70,244.61
	Total		93,448.47	85,010.83
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
	Equity			
	(a) Share capital	14	2,200.00	2,200.00
	(b) Other equity	15	57,203.31	55,879.65
			59,403.31	58,079.65
	Liabilities			
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	- Borrowings	16	149.96	201.29
	- Lease liabilities	4C	163.02	-
	- Other non current financial liabilities	17	14.54	-
	(b) Provisions	18	99.68	96.93
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	615.97	347.89
			1,043.17	646.12
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20	11,124.17	20,092.31
	(ii) Lease liabilities	4C	2.45	-
	(ii) Trade payables			
	- Total dues of micro and small enterprises	21	-	-
	- Total dues of other than micro and small enterprises	21	8,990.83	5,601.35
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	296.45	286.59
	(b) Other current liabilities	23	12,585.01	300.99
	(c) Provisions	24	3.08	3.81
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
			33,001.99	26,285.06
	Total		93,448.47	85,010.83

Material accounting policies and other notes to financial statements 1 to 55

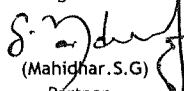
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

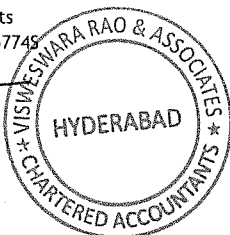
As per our report of even date attached

For Visweswara Rao & Associates

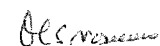
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0057748

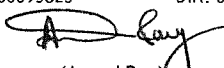

(Mahidhar S.G.)
Partner
Membership No: 216463

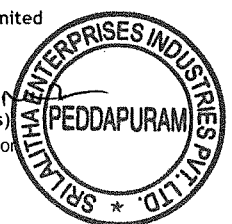


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of:
Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited


(Matthey Satya Prasad)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095825


(Matthey Srinivas)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095768


(Anand Roy)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A29341



Place: Peddapuram

Date: 02-09-2026

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
CIN No: U15311AP2004PTC044806
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	25	2,70,875.16	2,46,939.16
Other income	26	269.34	3,977.19
Total income (I)		2,71,144.50	2,50,916.35
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	27	2,17,628.43	1,78,989.54
Purchases of stock-in-trade		9,996.00	26,052.72
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	28	(3,701.92)	461.33
Employee benefits expense	29	5,442.99	4,611.51
Finance costs	30	1,491.36	2,301.66
Depreciation and amortization expense	3 & 4	1,088.42	2,384.29
Other expenses	31	32,394.20	27,423.83
Total expenses (II)		2,64,339.48	2,42,224.88
Profit before tax (III = I - II)		6,805.02	8,691.47
Tax expense:			
- Current tax	32 (a)	1,500.89	1,284.00
- Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	37	3,746.40	-
- Deferred tax	32 (a)	259.52	25.45
Income tax expense (IV)		5,506.81	1,309.45
Profit for the year (V=III-IV)		1,298.21	7,382.02
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans	35	34.01	9.93
- Income-tax relating to those items	32 (b)	(8.56)	(2.50)
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (VI)		25.45	7.43
Total comprehensive income for the year (net of tax) (VII=V+VI)		1,323.66	7,389.44
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of ₹ 100 each)	39		
- Basic (in ₹)		59.01	335.55
- Diluted (in ₹)		59.01	335.55

Material accounting policies and other notes to financial statements 1 to 55

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

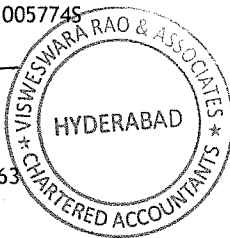
For Visweswara Rao & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0057745

(Mahidhar S.G.)
Partner

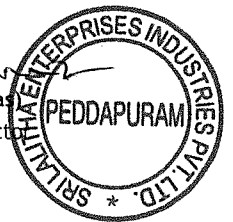
Membership No: 216463



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

(Mattey Satya Prasad)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095825

(Mattey Srinivas)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095768



(Anand Roy)

Company Secretary
Membership No. A29341

Place: Peddapuram

Date: 02-09-2026

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
CIN No: U15311AP2004PTC044806
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	6,805.02	8,691.47
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation and amortization expense	1,088.42	2,384.29
- Profit on sale of investment	(26.86)	(26.09)
- Profit on sale of Property plant and equipment	(1.18)	-
- Net Loss on financial instruments at FVTPL	29.44	-
- Interest income	(35.50)	(19.74)
- Finance costs	1,368.15	2,222.85
- Unrealized loss/(gain) on foreign currency transaction	(29.44)	12.18
Operating profit before working capital changes	9,198.05	13,264.96
Adjustments for:		
Trade receivables, loans and advances and other assets	(5,407.65)	(853.90)
Inventories	(2,891.59)	(1,794.01)
Trade payables, other liabilities and provisions	15,652.69	(4,558.33)
Cash generated/(used) in operations	16,551.50	6,058.73
Income tax paid	(4,907.97)	(1,937.54)
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	11,643.53	4,121.19
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including CWIP, Investment property and Intangible assets	(2,179.54)	(1,473.75)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	6.00	44.32
Investment in fixed deposits	(4.89)	(0.11)
Loans given to others	-	-
Purchase of current investments	(79,000.00)	(11,800.00)
Sale/redemption of current investments	80,026.86	10,636.09
Interest received	35.50	19.74
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	(1,116.07)	(2,573.71)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	-
Proceeds/(repayment) of long-term borrowings	(51.33)	(643.23)
Proceeds/(repayment) of short term borrowings	(8,968.16)	3,574.95
Proceeds from refundable security deposits	14.54	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(14.18)	-
Finance costs paid	(1,354.48)	(2,222.85)
Net cash flow generated from/ (used in) financing activities (C)	(10,373.61)	708.87
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent (A+B+C)	153.85	2,256.34
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	3,571.38	1,315.04
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,725.23	3,571.38

Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:

Cash on hand	92.16	127.84
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	3,226.36	3,342.18
- deposits with maturity less than three months	406.71	101.35
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,725.23	3,571.38

The above Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows

Material accounting policies and other notes to financial statements 1 to 55

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

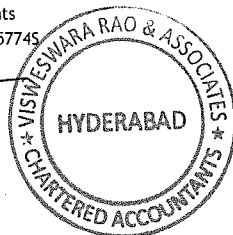
For Visweswara Rao & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 0057745

(Mahidhar. S. G.)
(Mahidhar. S. G.)
Partner

Membership No: 216463



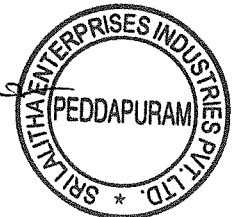
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

(Mathey Satya Prasad)
(Mathey Satya Prasad)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095825

(Mathey Srinivas)
(Mathey Srinivas)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095768

(Anand Roy)
(Anand Roy)
Company Secretary

Membership No. A29341



Place: Peddapuram

Date: 02-09-2026

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March, 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

A) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	22,00,000	2,200.00	22,00,000	2,200.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	22,00,000	2,200.00	22,00,000	2,200.00

B) Other equity

	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Equity instruments through OCI	Other items of OCI	
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	48,462.35	-	27.85	48,490.20
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation, net of tax effect	-	-	-	7.43	7.43
Profit for the year	-	7,382.02	-	-	7,382.02
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	55,844.37	-	35.28	55,879.65
Premium on issue of equity shares	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit obligation, net of tax effect	-	-	-	25.45	25.45
Profit for the year	-	1,298.21	-	-	1,298.21
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	57,142.58	-	60.73	57,203.31

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are profits earned by the Company after payment of dividend to shareholders, if any.

Material accounting policies and other notes to financial statements 1 to 55

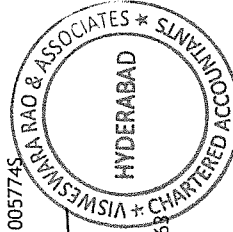
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Visweswara Rao & Associates

Chartered Accountants

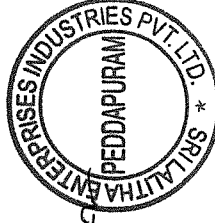
Firm Registration No. 005774S



(Signature)
(Mahidhar.S.G.)
Partner

Membership No: 216463

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited



(Signature)
(Mathey Satya Prasad)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095825

(Signature)
(Mathey Srinivas)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095768

(Signature)
(Anand Roy)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A29341

Place: Peddapuram

Date: 02-09-2026

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 1A. Corporate information:

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited (the 'Company') is incorporated in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the Company is located at D.No.4-1-57, Vadlamuru Road, Peddapuram, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh - 533 437. The Company is primarily engaged in processing of Paddy, Wheat and their allied products.

Note 1B. Basis for preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 2nd September 2026.

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost basis except for certain instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current-non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non current liabilities, as the case may be.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the schedule III of the Act. The Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current-noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

Functional and presentation currency:

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is also its functional currency. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs (two decimals) as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless and otherwise stated.

Use of estimates and judgment

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Note 2. Material Accounting Policies:

2.1. Property, Plant and Equipment & Depreciation

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

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

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

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Expenditure incurred during the construction period, including all expenditure direct and indirect expenses, incidental and related to construction, is carried forwarded. The Company will, on completion, allocate all the costs that are related to the respective property, plant and equipment.

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight line method, in terms of useful life of the assets, as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Upto previous year Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on the Written down value Method on the basis of the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. During the current year, the company conducted an operational review of the useful lives and usage patterns of its Property, Plant and Equipment. Consequently, management determined that the straight-line method of depreciation provides a more appropriate and accurate reflection of asset usage than the written-down value method.

Depreciation method for a depreciable asset has to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Determination of depreciation method thus involves an accounting estimate and thus a change in depreciation method to be accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate, i.e., prospectively. The company is unable to calculate the effect in the current period, or estimate its expected effect in future periods, as it is impracticable to do so due numerous items and additions accumulated over a long period. Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

2.2 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. Intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as change in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss.

2.3 Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation on Investment property has been provided based on useful lives as prescribed under part C of the schedule II of the companies act, 2013.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, if any. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue, as, or when, the performance obligation is satisfied and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue is measured on the basis of transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, rebates, schemes allowances, price concessions, incentives, amounts collected on behalf of government and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates.

Sale of goods:

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when it transfers control of the goods to a customer i.e. when customers are billed or when goods are delivered at the delivery point, as per terms of the agreement, which could be either customer premises or carrier premises who will deliver goods to the customer. When payments received from the customers exceed revenue recognized to date on a particular contract, any excess (a contract liability) is reported in the balance sheet under other liabilities. Therefore, revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company transfers control at the point in time the customer takes undisputed delivery of the goods. Whether the customer has obtained control over the asset depends on when the goods are made available to the carrier or the buyer takes possession of the goods, depending on the delivery terms.

Rendering of Services:

Income from services rendered is recognised at a point in time based on agreements / arrangements with the customers when the services are performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

Rental income:

Rental income for operating lease is recognized on straight line basis with reference to terms of the agreements.

Interest income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised if it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rate.

Dividend income:

Dividend income is recognised when right to receive is established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

2.5 Inventory

Raw materials, stores and spares and packing materials:

Raw material, stores and spares and packing materials are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase price, other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition, and includes non-refundable taxes. Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost is determined on FIFO basis. Obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories are identified at the time of physical verification and wherever necessary a provision is made.

Finished goods, by products and stock in trade:

Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories of finished goods includes cost of raw materials, direct and indirect overheads which are incurred to bring the inventories to their present location and condition.

By-products are valued at net realisable value.

Stock in trade are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of stock-in-trade includes cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition. Cost is determined on FIFO basis.

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

2.6 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (other than employee benefits) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on 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.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow 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 it in the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed except when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for obtaining assets which takes substantial period to get ready for their intended use are capitalized to the respective assets wherever the costs are directly attributable to such assets and in other cases by applying weighted average cost of borrowings to the expenditure on such assets. Other borrowing costs are treated as expense for the year.

Transaction costs in respect of long-term borrowings are amortized over the tenor of respective loans using effective interest method.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.9 Employee benefits

2.9.1 Short term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits are expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

2.9.2 Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined Benefit Plans:

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The company pays gratuity and leave encashment to its employees under defined benefit plans.

(ii) Defined Contribution Plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

2.10 Earnings per equity share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owner of the company.
- By the weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of share outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.11 Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, 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 utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset is realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

2.12 Foreign currency transactions and translations

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Exchange differences arising on the re-translation or settlement of monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

2.13 Leases

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

Company as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

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

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

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

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

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.14 Financial Instruments

i. Financial assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Trade receivables and trade payables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition.

a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A Financial asset which is not classified as AC or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL e.g. investments in mutual funds. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose Objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

B. Investments in subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at cost and not adjusted to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Cost represents amount paid for acquisition of the said investments.

C. Other Investments

All other investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive income'.

ii. Financial Liabilities

A. Initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value.

B. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

2.15 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets (except financial assets valued through fair value through profit or loss) is impaired. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

Trade receivables:

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets:

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses.

2.16 Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are exempt from this requirement.

2.17 Government grants and subsidies

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

2.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

2.19 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

"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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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 as explained above.

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

2.20 Segment Information

The Company has identified its operating segments based on the nature of products and services and the manner in which the operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components.

Results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the management team which have been identified as CODM to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

2.21 Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates arising from its export transactions and foreign currency receivables. The Company does not designate such derivative contracts as hedging instruments for the purpose of hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. At the inception of forward contracts, where the fair value of the contract is nil, no accounting entry is recorded. Such contracts are subsequently remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. The resultant gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value of derivative contracts is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities are presented separately in the Balance Sheet based on their fair values at the reporting date.

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note 3A - Property, plant and equipment

Description	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated depreciation			Net carrying amount	
	As at 1 April, 2025	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 1 April, 2025	Depreciation for the year	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Freehold land	1,926.13	-	-	1,926.13	-	-	-	1,926.13
Buildings	4,856.77	65.85	-	4,922.62	1,678.11	93.51	1,771.63	3,178.65
Plant and equipments	15,511.53	315.36	16.01	15,810.88	7,739.20	427.16	8,155.16	7,772.33
Furniture and fixtures	128.14	0.11	-	128.24	96.15	3.54	99.69	31.99
Office equipments	9.06	3.02	-	12.08	6.47	1.15	7.62	2.59
Vehicles	5,860.20	740.73	-	6,600.93	4,130.17	543.88	4,674.05	1,730.02
Computers	166.32	12.09	-	178.41	156.71	6.56	163.27	9.61
Total	28,458.14	1,137.16	16.01	29,579.29	13,806.81	1,075.80	14,871.43	14,707.86

Description	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated depreciation			Net carrying amount	
	As at 1 April, 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 1 April, 2024	Depreciation for the year	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Freehold land	1,835.92	134.53	44.32	1,926.13	-	-	-	1,835.92
Buildings	4,808.15	48.62	-	4,856.77	1,440.16	237.96	1,678.11	3,367.99
Plant and equipments	15,293.71	217.82	-	15,511.53	6,595.63	1,143.57	7,739.20	8,698.08
Furniture and fixtures	126.00	2.14	-	128.14	84.01	12.14	96.15	41.99
Office equipments	3.61	5.45	-	9.06	2.45	4.02	6.47	1.16
Vehicles	4,850.25	1,009.94	-	5,860.20	3,178.01	952.16	4,130.17	1,672.24
Computers	147.51	18.81	-	166.32	135.93	20.78	156.71	9.61
Total	27,065.14	1,437.32	44.32	28,458.14	11,436.19	2,370.62	13,806.81	15,628.96

Note 3B - Capital work-in-progress

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Opening carrying amount	6.08	-
Additions	544.58	6.08
Assets capitalised	6.08	-
Closing carrying amount	544.58	6.08

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	Amount in Capital Work in Progress for a period of				(Rs. In Lakhs)
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Morethan 3 years	
As at 31 March 2026					
- Projects in progress	544.58	-	-	-	544.58
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025					
- Projects in progress	6.08	-	-	-	6.08
- Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note 3C - Investment property

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Gross Carrying Amount		
Buildings	-	-
Add: Additions	446.73	-
Less: Deletions	-	-
(a) Closing Balance	446.73	-
Accumulated Depreciation		
Buildings		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Depreciation during the year	1.74	-
(b) Closing Balance	1.74	-
(c) Net Carrying Amount (a-b)	444.99	-

Description	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Rental Income	7.36	-
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	-	-
Direct operating expenses from property that did not generate rental income	-	-

Note : Management has estimated that the Fair value of investment property is more than its cost. The investment property building has been constructed on long term leasehold land.

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 4A - Intangible assets

Description	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	As at 1 April, 2025	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Software & Licenses	46.87	11.31	-	58.18	15.59	3.67	19.26
Trade Mark	4.13	-	-	4.13	1.13	0.30	1.43
Total	51.00	11.31	-	62.31	16.72	3.97	20.69

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Description	Gross carrying amount			Accumulated depreciation		Net carrying amount	
	As at 1 April, 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2024
Software & Licenses	4.07	42.80	-	46.87	3.06	12.54	15.59
Trade Mark	-	4.13	-	4.13	-	1.13	1.13
Total	4.07	46.93	-	51.00	3.06	13.67	16.72

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note 4B - Intangible Assets - Under development

Description	As at	
	31 March, 2026	31 March, 2025
Opening carrying amount	-	33.20
Additions	-	9.60
Assets capitalised	-	42.80
Closing carrying amount	-	-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note 4C - Right-of-use assets

Description	Right-of-use assets		Lease Liabilities	
	As at		As at	
	31 March, 2026		31 March, 2025	
Gross block	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April 2025	-	-	-	-
Additions	165.98	-	165.98	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-
Amortisation Expense	(6.90)	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	13.66	-
Payments	-	-	(14.18)	-
As at 31 March 2026	159.08	-	165.46	-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Non-current	159.08	163.02
Current	-	2.45

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 - Other non-current financial assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Bank deposits having maturity more than 12 months*	10.00	5.11
	10.00	5.11

* Secured for Non-fund based limits to the extent of Rs.50.45 Crores availed from State Bank of India.

Note 6 - Other non-current assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Capital advances	81.21	35.38
Security deposits*	36.46	34.05
	117.67	69.43

* Includes National Saving Certificates (NSC) of ₹ 0.42 Lakhs (March 31, 2025 : ₹ 0.42 Lakhs) pledged with Govt. authorities.

Note 7 - Inventories

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Raw materials	43,749.55	44,827.68
Packing materials	637.16	571.85
Work-in-progress	793.94	253.20
Finished goods	8,258.99	5,199.37
Consumables, stores and spares	2,071.15	1,868.66
Realizable by-products	811.82	710.25
	56,322.61	53,431.02

Note 8 - Current investments

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
<i>Investments quoted (FVTPL)</i>		
Mutual Funds	170.56	1,200.00
	170.56	1,200.00

Aggregate book value of quoted investments

200.00

1,200.00

Market value of quoted investments

170.56

1,200.00

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 9 - Trade receivables

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Un Secured, considered good		
Unsecured, considered good - Domestic	13,307.36	9,354.34
Unsecured, considered good - Export	45.74	61.68
Which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	-
	13,353.10	9,416.02

For ageing details refer note 44

Note 10 - Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Balance with banks		
- Current accounts*	3,226.36	3,342.18
- Fixed deposits	406.71	101.35
Cash in hand	92.16	127.84
	3,725.23	3,571.38

*Includes positive balances in Cash credit accounts with SBI bank and Indian bank.

Note 11 - Loans

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Loans to Others	33.24	33.24
	33.24	33.24

Note 12 - Other current assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind	618.00	714.31
Advances to suppliers	2,095.83	446.66
Advance CSR Spent	275.99	133.94
Insurance Claim Receivable	-	437.77
Interest accrued but not due	8.15	1.45
Prepaid Expenses	311.42	6.88
Balance with Statutory Authorities	275.87	288.52
	3,585.26	2,029.52

Note 13 - Current tax assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Income tax assets (net of liability)	232.67	563.44
	232.67	563.44

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 14 - Share capital

Particulars	(Amount in ₹)	
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Authorised		
Equity shares	2,200.00	2,200.00
22,00,000 (2025: 22,00,000), equity shares of ₹ 100 each par value		
	<u>2,200.00</u>	<u>2,200.00</u>
Issued, Subscribed		
Equity shares, fully paid	2,200.00	2,200.00
22,00,000 (2025: 22,00,000), equity shares of ₹ 100 each par value		
	<u>2,200.00</u>	<u>2,200.00</u>

A) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	Number of shares	(in ₹ lakhs)	Number of shares	(in ₹ lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	22,00,000	2,200.00	22,00,000	2,200.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	22,00,000	2,200.00	22,00,000	2,200.00

B) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of total number of equity shares:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2026		As at 31 March, 2025	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Mattey Srinivas	6,60,000	30.00%	6,60,000	30.00%
Mattey Satya Prasad	5,50,000	25.00%	5,50,000	25.00%

C) The details of shares held by Promoters:

As at 31 March 2026						
Promoter Name	Face Value	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Mattey Srinivas	Rs.100/-	6,60,000	-	6,60,000	30.00%	-
Mattey Satya Prasad	Rs.100/-	5,50,000	-	5,50,000	25.00%	-
Mattey Vidhyullatha	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Surya Kamala	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Adithya Krishna	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
MSVK Nagamani	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
MSL Ratnakumari	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Adishnakar	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Sravanthi	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Lakshmilalitha	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Bonda Nagamani	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-

As at 31 March 2025

Promoter Name	Face Value	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Mattey Srinivas	Rs.100/-	6,60,000	-	6,60,000	30.00%	-
Mattey Satya Prasad	Rs.100/-	5,50,000	-	5,50,000	25.00%	-
Mattey Vidhyullatha	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Surya Kamala	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Adithya Krishna	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
MSVK Nagamani	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
MSL Ratnakumari	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Adishnakar	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Sravanthi	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Mattey Lakshmilalitha	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-
Bonda Nagamani	Rs.100/-	1,10,000	-	1,10,000	5.00%	-

D) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 100/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 15 - Other Equity

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
a) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	55,844.37	48,462.35
Add: Profit for the year	1,298.21	7,382.02
Closing balance (a)	57,142.58	55,844.37
b) Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	35.28	27.85
Add: During for the year	25.45	7.43
Closing balance (b)	60.73	35.28
Total (a+b)	57,203.31	55,879.65

Note 16 - Non-current borrowings

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Secured		
Term loans from banks	-	993.52
Hypothecation Loans	416.74	504.00
	416.74	1,497.52
Less: Current Maturities of Term and hypothecation loans	266.78	1,296.23
	149.96	201.29

Security and other details:

a) FCNRB Term Loan from State Bank of India carrying interest rate at par with SOFR Terms and is repayable in monthly instalments and is secured by first pari-passu charge on fixed assets financed from facility amount and further guaranteed by personal guarantees of Shareholders. The company repaid the entire loan during the year.

b) Hypothecation Loans are from various Banks are secured by Hypothecation of such assets repayable in monthly installments and interest payable in the range of 6.75% to 9.09% p.a.

Note 17 - Other non current financial liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Refundable security deposits	14.54	-
	14.54	-

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 18 - Non-current provisions

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Provision for employee benefits	99.68	96.93
	99.68	96.93

Note 19 - Deferred tax liabilities (net)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Deferred tax liabilities	643.44	373.25
Less: Deferred tax assets	(27.47)	(25.36)
	615.97	347.89

Note 20 - Current borrowings

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Secured		
Loans repayable on demand from Bank		
- Cash Credit/Working Capital Demand Loan	9,540.05	17,572.35
Secured Hypothecation Loans		
- Current maturities of long-term debt	266.78	1,296.23
Unsecured		
Loans from related parties	1,317.34	1,223.74
	11,124.17	20,092.31

Security and other details:

- The company is having Consortium Cash credit/Working capital demand loan/Export Packing Credit limits with State Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Indian Bank and Union Bank of India.
- These loans / limits are secured by way of hypothecation of stocks, receivables and other current assets of the company (present and future) and second charge on properties of shareholders and directors and further secured by personal guarantees of Directors and share holders.
- Interest payable on Cash Credit/Working Capital Demand Loan is in range of 5.65% - 10.70% p.a.
- The loans from related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 21 - Trade payables

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Total outstanding dues		
- to micro and small enterprises	-	-
- to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12,690.83	9,301.35
Less: Provisions for creditors	(3,700.00)	(3,700.00)
	8,990.83	5,601.35

*For ageing details refer note 45

Note 22 - Other current financial liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Derivative Liabilities - Foreign exchange forward contracts*	39.05	12.18
Employees emoluments	248.41	242.90
Expenses payable	8.99	31.51
	296.45	286.59

*Refer note note 50

Note 23 - Other current liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Advance from customers	12,240.40	126.35
Statutory liabilities	344.61	174.64
	12,585.01	300.99

Note 24 - Provisions

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Provision for employee benefits	3.08	3.81
	3.08	3.81

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 25 - Revenue from operations

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Sale of products		
-- Domestic	1,79,716.23	1,81,852.88
-- Export	88,917.43	62,859.21
Sale of services	1,515.96	1,634.65
Other operating income	725.54	592.42
	2,70,875.16	2,46,939.16

Reconciliation of Revenue from sale of products with the contracted price

Contracted Price	2,71,568.93	2,47,406.70
Less: Discounts	(2,935.28)	(2,694.61)
Sale of Products	2,68,633.65	2,44,712.09

Note 26 - Other income

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Interest income	35.50	19.74
Insurance claims	103.59	85.83
Rental Income	102.21	145.53
Profit on sale of current investments	26.86	26.09
Other Miscellaneous Credits	-	3,700.00
Profit on Sale of Asset	1.18	-
	269.34	3,977.19

Note 27 - Cost of materials consumed

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Opening stock		
Raw materials	44,827.68	42,806.17
Add: Purchases		
Raw materials	2,16,550.30	1,81,011.05
Less: Closing stock		
Raw materials	43,749.55	44,827.68
	2,17,628.43	1,78,989.54

Note 28 - Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Opening stock		
Finished goods	5,199.37	5,291.77
Work-in-progress and semi-finished goods	253.20	991.24
By-products	710.25	341.14
Closing stock		
Finished goods	8,258.99	5,199.37
Work-in-progress and semi-finished goods	793.94	253.20
By-products	811.82	710.25
	(3,701.92)	461.33

Note 29 - Employee benefits expense

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Salaries, wages, bonus other benefits	5,200.07	4,447.37
Contribution to provident and gratuity fund	169.13	96.86
Staff welfare expenses	73.79	67.28
	5,442.99	4,611.51

Note 30 - Finance costs

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Interest expense		
- on borrowings	1,354.48	2,222.85
- Others	13.66	-
Other borrowing costs		
- Bank charges	123.22	78.81
	1,491.36	2,301.66

Note 31 - Other expenses

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Power and fuel	4,625.93	4,524.86
Consumption of stores, spares and packing materials	5,748.72	6,537.37
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	3,638.21	3,322.16
- Vehicles	179.77	270.85
- Others	249.03	208.58
Vehicles Trip Expenses	3,052.56	2,919.26
Forward Freight	241.82	64.61
Export Expenses	10,763.50	1,170.26
Sales related expenses	487.17	549.59
Rent	569.40	634.74
Commission	1,172.93	1,022.62
Legal and professional expenses	67.87	35.72
Travelling and conveyance	149.09	151.45
Net loss on foreign currency transactions	227.34	213.47
Insurance	558.20	631.37
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 33)	10.00	9.00
Loss on Sale of Asset	-	3.10
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note 34)	176.34	172.83
Rates and taxes	217.57	4,766.68
Donation	13.70	37.60
Net Loss on financial instruments at FVTPL	29.44	-
Other Expenses	215.61	177.70
	32,394.20	27,423.83

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 32 - Income-tax

(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current tax		
Income tax for the year	1,500.89	1,284.00
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years	3,746.40	-
	5,247.29	1,284.00
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax charge / (credit) for the year	259.52	25.45
Total	5,506.81	1,309.45
(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax (charge)/ credit for the year	(8.56)	(2.50)
	(8.56)	(2.50)

Note 33 - Auditors' remuneration

(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Statutory Audit Fee	8.00	7.00
Tax Audit Fee	2.00	2.00
	10.00	9.00

Note 34 - Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure

(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	175.49	172.83
b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	176.34	172.83
c) Amount spent during the year ending		
i) Construction/ acquisition of any asset	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	176.34	172.83
	176.34	172.83

There are no unspent amount Outstanding under companies Act 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 35 - Employee Benefits

Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans:

a) Defined Contribution Plans:

The following amount recognised as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Contribution to provident fund recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss	133.12	78.12

b) Defined Benefit Plan:

Gratuity : (Unfunded)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of continuous service gets a gratuity on retirement at 15 days last drawn basic salary for each completed year of service.

(i) The following table's summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

	31 March 2026			31 March 2025		
Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net Liability / (asset)	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net Liability / (asset)
Opening balance (A)	100.75		100.75	91.94	-	91.94
Current service cost	22.11		22.11	12.22	-	12.22
Past service cost	7.11		7.11	-	-	-
Interest cost	6.80		6.80	6.52	-	6.52
Expected returns	-		-	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss (B)	36.02	-	36.02	18.74	-	18.74
Remeasurements						
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from :						
- Demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Financial assumptions	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Experience adjustment	(34.01)	-	(34.01)	(9.93)	-	(9.93)
- on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income (C)	(34.01)	-	(34.01)	(9.93)	-	(9.93)
Contributions (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit paid (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance (A+B+C+D+E)	102.76	-	102.76	100.75	-	100.75

(ii) Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions for defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Discount rate	7.64%	6.75%
Salary escalation rate	4.00%	4.00%
Attrition rate based on age of employees		
- 18 to 30 Years	3.00%	10.00%
- 31 to 40 Years	3.00%	5.00%
- Above 40 Years	3.00%	1.00%
Mortality table	100% of IALM (12 - 14)	100% of IALM (12 - 14)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
A. Discount rate		
a. Effect of decrease in discount rate by 100 basis points	115.28	112.16
b. Effect of increase in discount rate by 100 basis points	92.29	91.05
B. Salary increase rate		
a. Effect of decrease in salary escalation rate by 100 basis points	87.70	86.15
b. Effect of increase in salary escalation rate by 100 basis points	121.26	118.50
C. Attrition Rate		
a. Effect of decrease in Attrition Rate rate by 50%	106.03	95.74
b. Effect of Increase in Attrition Rate rate by 50%	113.17	104.79
D. Mortality Rate		
a. Effect of decrease in Mortality Rate rate by 10%	108.81	99.63
b. Effect of Increase in Mortality Rate rate by 10%	110.29	101.48

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(iv) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation :

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Year 1	-	-
Year 2 to 5	18.53	15.21
Year 6 to 10	38.99	35.01
more than Year 10	252.73	260.29

(v) Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such Company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A) **Salary Increases** - Higher than expected increase in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.

B) **Investment Risk** - Assets / liabilities mismatch and actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability / Assets.

C) **Discount Rate** - Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability.

D) **Demographic risk** - This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that includes mortality, withdrawals, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends on the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the employee benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

Note 36 - Related party transactions

(a) Nature of relationship and names of related parties:

Name of related parties	Nature of relationship
(i) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
Mattey Satya Prasad	Managing Director
Mattey Srinivas	Managing Director
Mattey Adi Shankar	Executive Director
Mattey Adithya Krishna	Executive Director
Mattey Surya Kamala	Non-Executive Director
Mattey Vidyullatha	Non-Executive Director
Mattey V S Suryanarayana	Non-Executive Director
(ii) Individual holding directly/indirectly an interest in voting power and transactions have taken place	
Mattey Sravanthi	Shareholder
MSVK Nagamani	Shareholder
MSL Ratnakumari	Shareholder
Bonda Nagamani	Shareholder
Mattey Lakshmi Lalitha	Shareholder
(iii) Entities controlled by persons having control / significant influence over company	
Sri Lalitha HP Gas agencies	
Sri Lalitha Food Mart	
Sri Lalitha Agencies	
Sri Lalitha Warehousing Private Limited	
(iv) Relative of Directors	
M. Naveena	Spouse of Director

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(b) Related party transactions during the year

		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Name of related party	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Mattey Satya Prasad	Purchase of goods	85.37	71.49
	Remuneration	150.00	148.50
	Unsecured loan taken	90.33	-
	Unsecured Loan repaid	396.66	-
	Lease rent expense	0.50	-
Mattey Srinivas	Purchase of goods	85.37	71.49
	Remuneration	180.00	148.50
	Unsecured loan taken	176.71	-
	Unsecured Loan repaid	93.53	-
	Lease rent expense	0.50	-
Mattey Adi Shankar	Purchase of goods	10.88	10.80
	Remuneration	710.00	396.00
	Rental Expenses for warehouses	166.83	197.09
	Unsecured loan taken	134.55	-
	Unsecured Loan repaid	47.83	-
Mattey Adithya Krishna	Purchase of goods	12.49	12.22
	Remuneration	680.00	396.00
	Rental Expenses for warehouses	166.83	197.09
	Unsecured loan taken	73.65	-
	Unsecured Loan repaid	-	-
Mattey Surya Kamala	Purchase of goods	5.96	6.08
	Remuneration	100.00	130.50
	Rental Expenses for warehouses	22.61	22.61
	Unsecured loan taken	140.06	-
	Unsecured Loan repaid	52.44	-
Mattey Vidyullatha	Purchase of goods	7.79	8.06
	Remuneration	100.00	130.50
	Rental Expenses for warehouses	22.61	22.61
	Unsecured loan taken	25.44	-
	Unsecured Loan repaid	-	-
Mattey Sravanthi	Purchase of goods	4.59	-
	Unsecured loan taken	50.00	-
	Unsecured Loan repaid	4.20	-
M.Naveena	Purchase of goods	-	3.00
Mattey V S Suryanarayana	Purchase of goods	-	2.76
	Remuneration	18.00	15.00
Sri Lalitha HP Gas agencies	Reimbursement of expenses	0.56	-
Sri Lalitha Agencies	Purchase of goods	5.32	25.24
Sri Lalitha Food Mart	Sales of Goods	241.07	212.63
Sri Lalitha Warehousing Private Limited	Rental Expenses for warehouses	61.86	61.86
M.S.V.K. Nagamani	Rental Expenses for warehouses	22.14	22.14
	Sale of Assets	-	10.31
	Rental Advance given	2.07	-
B.Nagamani	Rental Expenses for warehouses	22.14	22.14
	Sale of Assets	-	10.31
	Advance received back	58.62	-
Mattey Lakshmi Lalitha	Sale of Assets	-	10.31
	Unsecured Loan repaid	2.49	-
M S L RatnaKumari	Sale of Assets	-	10.31

* Remuneration as given above does not include gratuity benefit accrued since the same are computed based on actuarial valuation for all the employees and the amounts attributable to the managerial personnel cannot be ascertained separately.

** Amounts are excluding GST if any

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(b) Related party Balance outstanding at the end of the year

		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Name of related party	Nature of Transaction	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2025
Mattey Satya Prasad	Unsecured Loan taken	36.78	343.11
Mattey Srinivas	Unsecured Loan taken	88.89	5.71
Mattey Adi Shankar	Unsecured Loan taken	476.24	389.52
Mattey Adithya Krishna	Unsecured Loan taken	344.98	271.33
Mattey Surya Kamala	Unsecured Loan taken	97.30	9.68
Mattey Vidyullatha	Unsecured Loan taken	173.75	148.31
Mattey V S Suryanarayana	Salary Advance	13.22	16.77
Mattey Sravanthi	Unsecured Loan taken	51.05	5.25
MSVK Nagamani	Rental Advance	5.51	3.44
MSL Ratnakumari	Unsecured Loan taken	27.51	27.51
Bonda Nagamani	Advance Given	-	58.62
Mattey Lakshmi Lalitha	Unsecured Loan taken	20.82	23.31
Sri Lalitha Agencies	Advance Given	2.00	2.00
	Trade payables	0.67	-
Sri Lalitha HP Gas agencies	Reimbursement of expenses receivable	0.56	-
Sri Lalitha Food Mart	Trade receivable	20.53	7.24
Sri Lalitha Warehousing Private Limited	Rent payable	85.09	42.49

Note 37 - Note on Search Operation conducted

On 13-12-2024, a search and seizure operation was conducted by the Income Tax Authorities under Section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, on the company. The management has expressed its willingness to cooperate and provide necessary clarifications regarding the information collected during the proceedings. Pursuant to the search, the company received a notice under Section 158BC of the Income Tax Act, 1961, requiring it to file its return of income for the block period from 01/04/2018 to 13/02/2025 in the prescribed form and manner. During the year the return has been filed with payment of necessary taxes and the decision has taken by the management not to opt for prolonged litigation with the department wherever there was disagreement. Subsequently the assessments were also completed with some more additions on which the company has preferred appeals with appropriate authorities.

Note 38 - Commitments & Contingent Liabilities

		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31-03-2026	As at 31-03-2025	
(a) Commitments:			
i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	428.94	29.34	
(b) Contingent liabilities			
(i) First Loss Default Guarantee (FLDG) to State Bank of India for financing company's dealer network under electronic Dealer financing scheme (eDFS).	3,750.00	3,750.00	
(ii) First Loss Default Guarantee (FLDG) to Indian Bank for financing company's dealer network under electronic Dealer financing scheme (eDFS).	2,500.00	2,500.00	
(c) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts in respect of:			
i) Customs, Sales tax and GST matters (Net off amount already paid under protest)	-	-	
ii) Income tax matters	1,088.32	-	
iii) other matters	74.90	-	

Note 39 - Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of share outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025
Profit for the year (Rs. In Lakhs)	1,298.21	7,382.02
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (no. in lakhs)	22.00	22.00
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating diluted EPS (no. in lakhs)	22.00	22.00
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs.100 each		
Basic earnings per share (Amount in Indian Rupees)	59.01	335.55
Diluted earnings per share (Amount in India Rupees)	59.01	335.55

Note 40 - Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025
Accounting profit before income tax	6,805.02	8,691.47
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (P.Y - 25.168%)	1,712.69	2,187.47
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	3,746.40	-
Adjustments		
Items which are not tax deductible for computing taxable income	47.82	52.96
Effect of change in income tax rate for deferred tax recognised	(0.10)	-
Effect of items which are not taxable for computing taxable income	-	(930.98)
Others	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	5,506.81	1,309.45

Note 41 - Components of Deferred Tax (Assets) and Deferred Tax Liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025
Timing difference on:		
-Property, plant and equipment	643.44	373.25
-Disallowances under income Tax Act, 1961, allowed on payment basis	(25.86)	(25.36)
-IND AS impact (Net)	(1.61)	-
-Others (Net)	-	-
	615.97	347.89
Opening Deferred Tax Liability/(asset)	347.89	322.44
Deferred tax liability/(asset) to P&L for the year	259.52	22.95
Deferred tax liability/(asset) to OCI for the year	8.56	2.50
Closing Deferred Tax Liability/(asset)	615.97	347.89

Note 42 - Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment are Nil.

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 43 - Trade Payables and Capital creditors when ever includes dues to Micro and Small enterprises, under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 , the details shall be disclosed in the notes:

The identification of micro and small enterprises is based on the information available with the Company and the representation provided by such enterprises.

Based on the information available with the Company, there are no amounts payable to micro and small enterprises as at March 31, 2026. Accordingly, the principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to micro and small enterprises as at the reporting date are Nil. Further, there are no amounts of interest due and payable under the MSMED Act as at the reporting date.

Note 44 - Trade receivables Ageing Schedule:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
		less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2026							
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- Considered good							
-Related parties	-	20.53	-	-	-	-	20.53
-Others	-	13,243.42	56.13	33.02	-	-	13,332.57
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -							
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -							
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	13,263.95	56.13	33.02	-	-	13,353.10
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	-	13,263.95	56.13	33.02	-	-	13,353.10

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
		less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2025							
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- Considered good							
-Related parties	-	7.24	-	-	-	-	7.24
-Others	-	9,220.93	107.23	80.62	-	-	9,408.78
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
-Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -							
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables -							
Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	9,228.17	107.23	80.62	-	-	9,416.02
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	-	9,228.17	107.23	80.62	-	-	9,416.02

Note 45 -Ageing Schedule of Trade Payables:

to Aging Schedule of Trade Payables.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Provision for expenses	Not Due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2026							
Micro and Small enterprises							
-Undisputed dues							
-Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Micro and Small enterprises							
-Undisputed dues							
-Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Others	-	-	8,847.13	143.70	-	-	8,990.83
-Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	8,847.13	143.70	-	-	8,990.83

(Rs. In Lakhs)							
Particulars	Provision for expenses	Not Due	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2025							
Micro and Small enterprises							
-Undisputed dues							
-Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other than Micro and Small enterprises							
-Undisputed dues							
-Related parties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-Others	-	-	5,601.35	-	-	-	5,601.35
-Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	5,601.35	-	-	-	5,601.35

Note 46- Other statutory information:

- (i) The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- ii) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- iii) Transactions with struck off companies: Nil
- iv) *The Company does not have any charges which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period. In the previous years the company has repaid various loans, however the satisfaction of charge was not filed for 18 charges for a total charge amount of Rs.15,089.97 lakhs. The company is in the process of getting new Satisfaction letter and file form afresh for satisfaction.*
- v) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- vi) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding 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
The Company have not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vii) The Company have not entered 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.
- viii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

Note 47- Impact of New Labour Codes:

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to regulatory changes. The Company assessed and included the incremental impact of gratuity of Rs.7.11 lakhs in the current year expenses in note no.29 based on the materiality and the best information available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Note 48- Lease payments:

The Company has recognised towards minimum lease payments for low-value assets and certain operating leases for Guest houses and warehouses (cancellable leases) in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Such leases are for a period of 11 months and are generally renewable by mutual consent or mutually agreeable terms. Rental expenses of Rs. 569.40 Lakhs (P.Y Rs. 634.74 Lakhs) in respect of obligation under these leases have been recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Note 49- Segment Reporting:

The Company has identified its operating segment based on the manner in which the Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the operating results for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. The Company has only one reportable operating segment of food processing and allied products and is primarily engaged in the milling of paddy and wheat from which manufacture of products like Rice, Atta, Rava etc and accordingly reporting of separate information is not applicable.

However, in accordance with the disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108, the Company provides additional information relating to geographical areas and major customers, where applicable, based on the location of customers and the extent of revenue attributable to individual customers.

Geographical information

The Company is domiciled in India. Revenue from external customers is attributed to geographical areas based on the location of the customers.

(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations:		
India	1,81,957.73	1,84,079.94
Outside India	88,917.43	62,859.21
Total revenue from external customers	2,70,875.16	2,46,939.16

Entire Non-Current Assets of the company are located in India only, accordingly, Non-Current Assets geographical areas based disclosure are not applicable.

Information about major customers:

Revenue from transactions with a single external customer amounted to 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year. The details are as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from major customer	76,254.89	59,890.03
% of Company's total operating revenue	28.15%	24.25%

Note 50- Derivative financial instruments - Forward Contracts:

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk arising from these contracts. The Company manages such risk through its foreign exchange risk management policies and monitoring of its foreign currency exposures.

The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates arising from its foreign currency denominated transactions. The company has opted the option available under IND AS 109 to not designate hedging instruments for the purpose of hedge accounting under Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value. At the inception of forward contracts, where the fair value of the contract is nil, no accounting entry is recorded. Such contracts are subsequently remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. The resultant gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value of derivative contracts is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

As at the reporting date, the Company had outstanding foreign currency forward contracts with a total nominal/contract value of Rs.1,292.50 lakhs. The fair value of these contracts as at the reporting date was Rs.1,253.44 lakhs, resulting in a derivative financial liability of Rs.39.05 lakhs (P.Y: Rs.12.18 lakhs), as applicable.

Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 51 - Ratio Analysis and its elements:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Current Reporting Period	Previous reporting period	% of Change	Reason for Variance*
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.35	2.67	-12.21%	
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.19	0.35	-45.68%	Refer note (a) below
Debt Service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses+Interest	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	2.23	3.46	-35.61%	
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	2.25%	13.59%	-83.42%	Refer note (b) below
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	4.08	3.91	4.31%	
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	23.79	26.90	-11.54%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	31.05	26.07	19.12%	
Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	6.10	5.62	8.55%	
Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.49%	2.99%	-83.67%	Refer note (b) below
Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt	11.74%	14.03%	-16.31%	
Return on investment	Interest Income	Time weighted average investments	6.29%	2.35%	167.05%	Refer note (c) below
	Investment income (Mutual funds)	Time weighted average investments	-0.19%	2.16%	-108.72%	Refer note (d) below
	Rental Income	Time weighted average investments	1.65%	NA	NA	

Note:

- (a) Due to decrease in debt and increase in shareholders equity
- (b) Due to taxes paid relating to earlier years and decrease in other income.
- (c) Difference in interest rates based on period of deposits
- (d) Due to share market fluctuations

Note 52 - Capital management:

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investors, creditors and market confidence. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of "Net Debt" to "Total Equity". For this purpose, Net Debt is defined as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises of equity share capital and other equity. During the year, no significant changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes relating to the management of the Company's capital structure. There has been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing loan and borrowing in the current and previous year.

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
The Company's net debt to total equity ratio is as follows:		
Borrowings (non-current and current, including current maturities of non-current borrowings, interest accrued and due, Interest accrued but not due)	11,274.13	20,293.61
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (including balances at bank other than cash and cash equivalents) and Liquid investments in Mutual Funds	(3,725.23)	(3,571.38)
Net debt (A)	7,548.90	16,722.23
Equity	59,403.31	58,079.65
Total capital (B)	59,403.31	58,079.65
Net debt to total equity ratio	0.13	0.22

Reason for variation:

The Net debt to total equity ratio has changed during the year as the outstandings borrowings are lower as at reporting date as compared to previous reporting date.

Note 53 - Fair values including Fair value hierarchy

The management assessed that loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, other financial assets, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts as fair value except for investment in mutual funds. The fair value for investments in mutual funds (FVTPL) are valued using Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value for OCRPS (FVTPL) are valued using Level 3.

Note 54 - Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade receivables and other receivables.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk and Liquidity risk.

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade receivables, loans, borrowings and deposits.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short term debt obligations with floating interest rates and investment in mutual funds debt schemes.

Interest rate sensitivity

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

		Effect on profit before tax		
		Increase /decrease in basis points	Financial liability instrument	Financial asset instrument
31 March 2026	INR	100	(95.40)	-
		(100)	95.40	-
31 March 2025	INR	100	(175.72)	-
		(100)	175.72	-

iii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company manages its foreign currency exposures through appropriate hedging arrangements.

The Company does not have any unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date and, accordingly, there is no significant foreign currency risk exposure at the year end. Consequently, foreign currency sensitivity analysis has not been presented.

iv) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited, based on our historical experience of collecting receivables, supported by the level of default.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's top management in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the top management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's board of directors. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

v) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analyses derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

		(Rs. In Lakhs)				
	Carrying Value	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	3 years and above
As at 31 March 2026						
Borrowings	11,274.13	1,317.34	9,806.84	147.59	2.36	-
Other financial liabilities	296.45	-	296.45	-	-	-
Trade payables	8,990.83	-	8,990.83	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	165.46	-	2.45	2.67	2.91	157.43
As at 31 March 2025						
Borrowings	20,293.61	1,223.74	18,868.57	134.84	66.45	-
Other financial liabilities	286.59	-	286.59	-	-	-
Trade payables	5,601.35	-	5,601.35	-	-	-

At present, the Company does expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.

vi) Commodity price risk

The prices of agricultural commodities are subject to wide fluctuations due to unpredictable factors such as weather, government policies, changes in global demand resulting from population growth and changes in standards of living and global production of similar and competitive crops. During its ordinary course of business, the value of the company's open sales and purchases commitments and inventory of raw material changes continuously in line with movements in the prices of the underlying commodities.

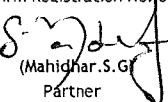
Company policy defines purchase of commodity in line with business requirement and in accordance with the inventory policy and does not encourage speculative buying or trading of said commodity in physical form or in exchange. No sensitivity analysis is presented as management believes that commodity price risk is not significant.

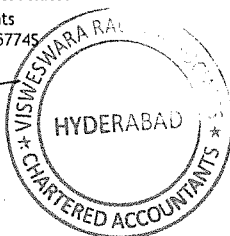
Note 55- Other Notes

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified/rearranged, whenever necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

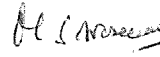
For Visweswara Rao & Associates

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.10057745

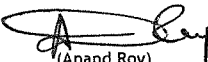

(Mahidhar S. G.)
Partner
Membership No: 216463

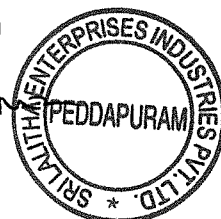


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sri Lalitha Enterprises Industries Private Limited


(Mathey Satya Prasad)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095825


(Mathey Srinivas)
Managing Director
DIN: 00095768


(Anand Roy)
Company Secretary
Membership No. A29341



Place: Peddapuram
Date: 02-09-2026