

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

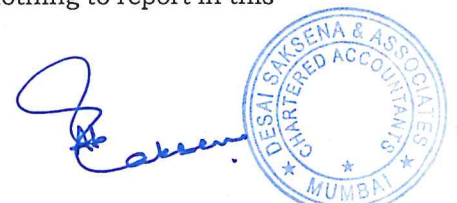
Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The above-referred information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

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.



Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's 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 scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 financial controls 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.



- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure A**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.
- 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 do not have any pending litigation as at 31st March 2026.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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, 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("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, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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 the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



V. Dividend:

The Company has not declared any dividend during the financial year covered by audit and in the previous year.

Vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. 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.

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

For Desai Saksena & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 102358W



Alok K. Saksena

Partner

Membership number: 035170

Mumbai, Date: 07th May 2026

UDIN: 26035170IVXNHK2779



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Solar Magic Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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 with reference to Financial Statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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 with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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 ICAI.

For Desai Saksena & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 102358W

Alok K. Saksena

Partner

Membership number: 035170

Mumbai, Date: 07th May 2026

UDIN-26035170IVXNHK2779



ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

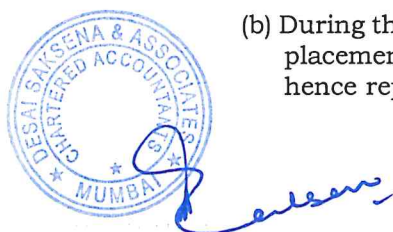
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Solar Magic Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:
 - (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment so to cover all the assets every year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) Based on our examination of the property tax receipts and lease agreement for land on which building is constructed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of self-constructed buildings disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
 - (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii.
 - (a) The inventories have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.
 - (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not made investments in companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, Hence, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a) (b) (A) (B) (c) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- iv. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured or provided any guarantees or security to parties covered under section 185 of the Act. The Company has not granted loans, no investment has been made, no guarantee and security is given to parties covered section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) There are no material statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix.
 - (a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to any lender.
 - (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) The term loans taken during the year were applied for the purpose for which loans were obtained. There was no term loan taken during the earlier year.
 - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - (e) The Company do not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (f) The Company do not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x.
 - (a) The Company is a private limited company. Hence question of any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) do not arise and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.



- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- (c) The Company is private limited Company. The Company has not accepted public deposits and the borrowings from the Banks is less than Rs.50 Crores and hence reporting under clause 3 (xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS).
- xiv. The provisions of the section 138 are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating 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. The provisions of section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Desai Saksena & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 102358W



Alok K. Saksena

Partner

Membership number: 035170

Mumbai, Date: 07th May 2026

UDIN: 26035170IVXNHK2779



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026**

(Amount in INR Lakhs except for EPS)

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended	
		Audited	Audited
		For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
REVENUE			
Revenue from operations	20	2,060.43	1,394.55
Other income	21	116.99	83.27
Total Income (I)		2,177.42	1,477.82
EXPENSES			
Cost of materials consumed	22	56.10	73.35
Purchases of stock-in-trade	23	2,065.53	1,265.00
Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade	24	(332.04)	(149.35)
Employee benefits expense	25	41.22	37.52
Finance costs	26	85.44	34.56
Depreciation and amortization expense	27	16.70	20.00
Other expenses	28	104.14	73.91
Total Expenses (II)		2,037.09	1,354.99
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations (I-II)		140.33	122.82
Profit/(loss) before tax (I-II)		140.33	122.82
Tax expense:			
Current Tax		(32.10)	-
Deferred Tax/Assets	11	(1.67)	11.81
Profit/(loss) for the period		106.56	134.63
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
A. Other Comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit and loss in subsequent periods:			
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.10	-
		0.10	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD, NET OF TAX		106.66	134.63
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to equity shareholders	30		
Basic EPS		1.96	2.47
Dilluted EPS		1.96	2.47

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts 1 to 44
form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For DESAI SAKSENA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 102358W

Alok K Saxena

Partner

Membership No. 035170

Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bhalachandra Bakshi

Director

(DIN : 03538688)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026

Karan Mengar

Director

(DIN : 08766896)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026

SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MAR 31, 2026

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	4	29.16	28.12
(b) Other Intangible Assets	5	0.86	-
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	5.79	11.96
(ii) Other Financial Assets	6	1.00	1.00
(d) Deferred Tax Asset	11	10.14	11.81
(e) Other Non-Current Assets	10	21.55	14.54
		68.50	67.42
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	720.45	393.44
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	8	496.87	231.45
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	4.32	9.53
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6	23.58	8.42
(c) Other Current Assets	10	26.09	6.33
		1,271.31	649.17
Total Assets		1,339.81	716.60
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	13	545.00	545.00
(b) Other Equity	14	(74.24)	(180.90)
		470.76	364.10
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	339.58	31.56
		339.58	31.56
Current Liabilities			
(a) Borrowings	15	338.17	133.58
(b) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
-Total outstanding dues of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	174.50	151.84
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	13.04	3.65
(c) Other Current Liabilities	19	1.93	23.76
(d) Provisions	17	1.84	8.09
		529.47	320.93
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,339.81	716.60

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements 1 to 44

As per our report of even date attached
For DESAI SAKSENA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 102358W

Alok K Saxena
Partner
Membership No. 035170



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bhalachandra Bakshi
Director
(DIN : 03538688)

Karan Mengar
Director
(DIN : 08766896)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07/05/2026

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07/05/2026

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07/05/2026

SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax :	140.33	122.82
Adjustments for:		
Interest and finance charges	85.44	34.56
Depreciation and amortisation expense & Other adjustment	16.70	20.00
Guarantee commission expense	-	1.34
Last year Provision written Back	-	1.48
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	(327.01)	(170.45)
Trade receivables	(259.25)	0.82
Trade payables	22.65	31.75
Financial assets	(15.16)	4.78
Other assets	(26.78)	(8.95)
Financial liabilities	3.13	0.96
Current liabilities	(21.83)	23.08
Cash generated from operations	(381.78)	62.19
Less: Income taxes paid	32.10	0.51
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(413.88)	61.68
Payment for acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(17.54)	(3.87)
Payments for purchase of intangible asset	(1.05)	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(18.60)	(3.87)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of borrowings	(863.54)	(408.44)
Proceeds from borrowings	931.98	215.00
Proceeds from borrowing(Net)	444.17	133.58
Interest and finance charges paid	(85.44)	(34.56)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	427.16	(94.42)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5.31)	(36.61)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	9.53	46.14
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	4.32	9.53
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:		
Cash and cash equivalents as per above comprise of the following:		
Balances with banks on current accounts	3.75	9.20
Cash on hand	0.58	0.33
Balances per statement of cash flows	4.32	9.53

Notes:

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS 7 on 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Previous years figures have been regrouped/rearranged/recast wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts form an integral part of the financial statements **1 to 44**

As per our report of even date attached
For DESAI SAKSENA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 102358W

Alok K Saksena
Partner
Membership No. 035170

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07/05/2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Bhalachandra Bakshi
Director
(DIN : 03538688)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07/05/2026


Karan Mengar
Director
(DIN : 08766896)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 07/05/2026

SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAR 31, 2026****A Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the period	Changes in Equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the period
March 31, 2025			
Numbers	54,50,000	-	54,50,000
Amount	545.00	-	545.00
March 31, 2026			
Numbers	54,50,000	-	54,50,000
Amount	545.00	-	545.00

B Other Equity

Reserves and Surplus		
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
As at March 31, 2025	(316.87)	(316.87)
Profit for the period	134.63	134.63
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(182.23)	(182.23)
Financial Guarantee issued to holding company	1.34	1.34
As at March 31, 2026	(180.90)	(180.90)
Profit/ (Loss) for the period	106.66	106.66
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(74.24)	(74.24)
Financial Guarantee issued to SPIPL	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	(74.24)	(74.24)

As per our report of even date attached

For DESAI SAKSENA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 102358W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Alok K Saxena

Partner

Membership No. 035170



Bhalachandra Bakshi

Director

(DIN : 03538688)



Karan Mengar

Director

(DIN : 08766896)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026



Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026

Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026

SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

1 Corporate Information

The financial statements comprise financial statements of Solar Magic Private Limited (referred to as "the Company") (CIN : U01100MH1998PTC113856) and for the period ended Mar 31, 2026. The company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Somaiya Bhavan, 45/47 M G Road, Fort, Mumbai- 400 001.

The Company is principally engaged in the manufacturing & trading of Turmeric and trading of Fertilizers, Drip Systems, Tubes , Pipes and other Agriculture Inputs etc.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7th May 2026

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), 2015 and the relevant amendment rules issued there after and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),
- Employee defined benefit assets/(obligations) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligations,

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Property, plant and equipment

(a) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.

- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.

- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. 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.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the Property, plant and equipment is de-recognized.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is neither related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work- in- progress.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated on straight line method using the useful lives estimated by the management, which are equal to those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. If the management's estimate of the useful life of a item of property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition or the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than the envisaged in the aforesaid schedule, depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term. Leashold land is amortised on a straight line basis over the balance period of lease.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

(b) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal.

Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Amortisation methods and periods

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the useful life of five years which is estimated by the management.

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation method is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

(c) Research and development

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of products are also charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred, unless a product's technological feasibility has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalised. These costs are charged to the respective heads in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year it is incurred. The amount capitalised comprises of expenditure that can be directly attributed or allocated on a reasonable and consistent basis for creating, producing and making the asset ready for its intended use. Property, Plant and equipment utilised for research and development are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the policies stated for Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets.

(d) Impairment of non financial assets

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

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

(f) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and ancillary costs related to borrowings) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Amortised Cost

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets 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.

(ii) Fair Value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset 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.

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities'.

(i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Equity investment in subsidiaries and associates

Investment in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost. Impairment recognized, if any, is reduced from the carrying value.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(g) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

(h) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income. When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to profit or loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Recognising revenue from major business activities

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. The company provides normal warranty provisions for general repairs for XX years on all its products sold, in line with the industry practice. A liability is recognised at the time the product is sold. The Company does not provide any extended warranties or maintenance contracts to its customers.

Within its XXX segment, the Company operates a loyalty points programme, Good Points, which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase products in the Company's retail stores. The points can be redeemed for free products, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained.

Consideration received is allocated between the XXX products sold and the points issued, with the consideration allocated to the points equal to their fair value. Fair value of the points is determined by applying a statistical analysis. The fair value of the points issued is deferred and recognised as revenue when the points are redeemed.

(ii) Rendering of services

Revenue from the XXX is recognised by reference to the stage of completion. Stage of completion is measured by reference to XXX hours incurred to date as a percentage of total estimated XXX hours for each contract. When the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

(iii) Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Dividend income

Revenue is recognised when the company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(v) Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(vi) Plant and equipment received from customers

Contributions by customers of items of property, plant and equipment (such as moulds) received on or after April 1, 2015, which require an obligation to supply goods to the customer in the future, are recognised at the fair value when the company has control of the item. A corresponding credit to deferred revenue is made. The company may agree to deliver one or more services in exchange for the transferred item of property, plant and equipment, such as connecting the customer to a network, providing the customer with ongoing access to a supply of goods or services, or both. The company identifies the separately identifiable services included in the agreement.

(f) Government Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions, with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as a government grant. The loan or assistance is initially recognised and measured at fair value and the government grant is measured as the difference between the initial carrying value of the loan and the proceeds received. The loan is subsequently measured as per the accounting policy applicable to financial liabilities.

(g) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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 assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(iii) Minimum alternate Tax

MAT payable for a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available in the statement of profit and loss as deferred tax with a corresponding asset only to the extent that there is probability that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The said asset is shown as 'MAT Credit Entitlement' under Deferred Tax. The Company reviews the same at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have probable certainty that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

(i) Inventories:

Raw Materials are valued at lower of moving average cost or net realisable value.

Stores and Spares are valued at average cost.

Finished stocks are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower.

The valuation of inventories includes taxes, duties of non refundable nature and direct expenses and other direct cost attributable to the cost of inventory, net of excise duty/ countervailing duty / education cess and value added tax/GST.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realizable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products. Raw materials and other supplies held for use in production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realizable value.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized 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 at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company collects taxes such as GST, sales tax/value added tax, service tax, etc on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from the aforesaid revenue/ income.

Effective April 1, 2018, the company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with customers".

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of manufactured and traded goods is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied at a point of time

(ii) Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost, is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Dividend income

Dividends are recognised when right to receive is established.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(k) Employee Benefit Obligations:

(i) Short-term obligations

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

(m) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

(i) As a lessee

The company recognises a Right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or

The Right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. Right of- use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term. In addition, the Right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, company's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months. The company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

(n) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which 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.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

(o) Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate (EIR) applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of cost of such asset till such time as the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(p) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

(q) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income TAX effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential Equity
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(r) 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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(s) Current/non current classification

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

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

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 liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(t) Rounding of amounts

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

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

Critical Estimates and judgments

(i) Fair value measurement of Financial Instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions.

(ii) Estimation of net realizable value for inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV).

NRV for completed inventory is assessed by reference to market conditions and prices existing at the reporting date and is determined by the Company, based on comparable transactions identified.

(iii) Recoverability of trade receivables

In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

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

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment/intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

The management's estimate of the useful life of few items of plant and equipment on a subsequent review is envisaged shorter than the Schedule II of the Act, on the basis of internal evaluation of the company. Accordingly, the depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life.

(v) Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note above.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT										(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block		
	As at March 31, 2025	Additions	Deduction/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	
Buildings	120.03	3.77	-	123.80	101.68	13.79	-	115.47	8.33	18.35	
Plant and Equipments	148.25	1.35	-	149.60	141.10	0.60	-	141.70	7.89	7.14	
Furniture and Fixtures	1.32	0.23	-	1.55	1.32	0.13	-	1.46	0.10	0.00	
Computers	3.54	2.42	-	5.96	0.92	1.71	-	2.63	3.33	-	
Motors vehicle	-	9.77	-	9.77	-	0.26	-	0.26	9.51	-	
Total	273.14	17.54	-	290.68	245.02	16.50	-	261.52	29.16	25.49	

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2024	Additions	Deduction/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Buildings	120.03	-	-	120.03	86.63	15.05	-	101.68	18.35	33.39
Plant and Equipments	147.92	0.33	-	148.25	137.06	4.04	-	141.10	7.14	10.85
Furniture and Fixtures	1.32	-	-	1.32	1.32	-	-	1.32	0.00	0.00
Computers	-	3.54	-	3.54	-	0.92	-	0.92	2.62	-
Total	269.27	3.87	-	273.14	225.02	20.00	-	245.02	28.12	44.25
Right - of - Use (as on April 1, 2019)*	18.64	0.33	(18.97)	-	18.46	0.51	(18.97)	-	-	0.18
Total	18.64	0.33	(18.97)	-	18.46	0.51	(18.97)	-	-	0.18
Total	287.90	4.21	(18.97)	273.14	243.48	20.51	(19)	245.02	28.12	44.42

i. Property, Plant and Equipment Hypothecated as security against borrowings by the company

None of the property, plant and equipment is Hypothecated as security against borrowing by the company.

(iii) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company as at Mar 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value ₹ in Lakh	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director of employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property Plant and Equipment	Buildings	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

5. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Amortisation				(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at	As at	During the period	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at	Net Block	
	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026
Others	-	1.05	-	1.05	-	0.19	-	0.19	0.86	-
Total	-	1.05	-	1.05	-	0.19	-	0.19	0.86	-



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****6. FINANCIAL ASSETS**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Non Current		
Interest accrued but not due	5.00	5.00
Less : Provision on interest accrued but not due	(4.00)	(4.00)
Total	1.00	1.00
Current		
Interest accrued but not due	23.58	8.42
Total	23.58	8.42

7. INVENTORIES

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable value)		
Raw materials	16.06	21.09
WIP	0.13	0.08
Stock in trade	698.16	368.43
Finished goods	15.10	12.83
Less : Provision on Inventory	(9.00)	(9.00)
Total	720.45	393.44

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Trade Receivables from others	28.21	39.65
	28.21	39.65
Breakup of Security details		
Trade receivable considered good -Unsecured	5.79	11.96
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	22.42	27.68
	28.21	39.65
Provision for Expected Credit Loss		
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	(22.42)	(27.68)
Trade receivable credit Impaired	-	-
	(22.42)	(27.68)
	5.79	11.96
Current		
Trade Receivables from others	495.37	231.45
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note 31)	1.50	-
	496.87	231.45
Breakup of Security details		
Trade receivable considered good -Unsecured	496.87	231.45
	496.87	231.45
	496.87	231.45

(i) No debts due (previous year Rs. Nil) by directors or other officers of the company or any of them, either severally or jointly, with any other person or Trade or Other Receivable due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(ii) Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule are as below :



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2026					
	Upto 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 To 2 Years	2 To 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	310.12	186.76	5.79	-	-	502.67
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	12.19	1.02	8.52	21.73
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.68
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	310.12	186.76	17.98	1.02	9.20	525.08
Less: Allowance for credit impaired/Expected credit loss	-	-	12.19	1.02	9.21	22.42
Total	310.12	186.76	5.79	-	(0.01)	502.66

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31, 2025					
	Upto 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 To 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	188.33	43.12	11.97	-	-	243.42
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	5.00	5.39	16.61	27.00
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.68
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	188.33	43.12	16.97	5.39	17.29	271.10
Less: Allowance for credit impaired/Expected credit loss	-	-	5.00	5.39	17.29	27.68
Total	188.33	43.12	11.97	-	0.00	243.42

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with bank in current accounts	3.75	9.20
Cash on hand	0.58	0.33
	4.32	9.53



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****10. OTHER ASSETS**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Advances other than Capital advances		
- Security Deposits with Government authorities and others	22.55	15.54
- Allowance of Security Deposits with Government authorities and others	(1.00)	(1.00)
Total	21.55	14.54
Current		
- Payment of Taxes (Net)	2.71	0.51
- Balances with Statutory, Government Authorities	18.35	4.60
Others		
- Prepaid expenses	5.03	1.22
Total	26.09	6.33
11. Deferred Tax Asset	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-Deferred Tax Asset	10.14	11.81
Total	10.14	11.81

12. INCOME TAX

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unrecognised deferred tax assets		
Unrecognised tax losses	-	13.04

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by income tax rate for Mar 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before income tax	140.33	122.82
Enacted tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax on accounting profits	35.32	30.91
Effect of		
Depreciation as per Income Tax Act	2.59	2.50
Depreciation as per Companies Act	(4.20)	(5.03)
Expenses not allowable under Income Tax	(37.03)	(31.81)
Expenses allowable under Income Tax	3.34	0.77
Brought forward losses adjusted	3.27	33.57
Losses carried forward to future years	-	-
Tax at effective income tax rate	(32.03)	0.00



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****13. SHARE CAPITAL****i. Authorised Share Capital**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Equity Share	
	Number	Amount
At March 31, 2024	1,00,00,000	1,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2025	1,00,00,000	1,000.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
At March 31, 2026	1,00,00,000	1,000.00

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

ii. Issued Capital

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

	Number	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At March 31, 2024	54,50,000	545.00
Issued during the period	-	-
At March 31, 2025	54,50,000	545.00
Issued during the period	-	-
At March 31, 2026	54,50,000	545.00

iii. Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company are as below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Godavari Biorefineries Limited, Holding Company	54,49,994	54,49,994

iv. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid Godavari Biorefineries Limited	54,49,994	100.00	54,49,994	100.00

v. Details of shares held by promoters in the Company.

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		Percentage Change During the yr-2026-25
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding	
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid					
Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	54,49,994	100	54,49,994	100	0.00%
Samir S.Somaiya(as a nominee) Equity jointly with Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.00%
Amrita S.Somaiya(as a nominee) jointly with Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.00%
KJ Somaiya & Sons Pvt Ltd (as a nominee) jointly with Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.00%
Somaiya Agencies Pvt Ltd (as a nominee) jointly with Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.00%
Lakshmiwadi Mines & Minerals Pvt Ltd (as a nominee) jointly with Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.00%
Sakarwadi Trading Company Pvt Ltd (as a nominee) jointly with Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	1	0.00	1	0.00	0.00%
	54,50,000	100.00	54,50,000	100.00	0.00%



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****15. BORROWINGS**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current Borrowings		
Secured		
Term Loans from Bank(TL)	239.58	-
Unsecured		
Loans from Related Parties (Refre note no-31)	100.00	31.56
	339.58	31.56
Current Borrowings		
- Secured Overdraft loan from bank	338.17	133.58
(B)	338.17	133.58

Note:

Unsecured Non current borrowings from the Holding Company is repayable within a period of five years and the rate of interest is 9% PA (PY 7% PA)

Overdraft Borrowings is Rs 338.17 (PY 133.58) from the Axis bank Ltd as on 31/03/2026.

Interest Rate @8.75 % PA(PY Nil).

Term Loan Borrowings is Rs 239.58 (PY Nill) from the Axis bank Ltd as on 31/03/2026.

Interest Rate @8.75 % PA(PY Nil).

Secured by way of Exclusive mortgage charge on 11 acres 37 gunta of land owned by Somaiya Properties & Investments Private Limited(SPIPL) & by way of Corporate guarantee by SPIPL to the extent of land mortgaged to secure the OD facility.

Net debt Reconciliation

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

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)			
	Liabilities from financing activities			
	Non Current Borrowings	Current Borrowings	Non Current Borrowings	Total Borrowings
Net Debt as at March 31, 2024	225.00	-	-	225.00
Cash Inflows	215.00	133.58	-	348.58
Cash Outflows	(408.44)	-	-	(408.44)
	31.56	133.58	-	165.14
Interest Expense	21.68	9.10	-	30.77
Interest Paid	21.68	9.10	-	30.77
Net Debt as at March 31, 2025	31.56	133.58	-	165.14
Cash Inflows	931.98	2,333.42	250.00	3,515.40
Cash Outflows	(863.54)	(2,128.84)	(10.42)	(3,002.80)
	100.00	338.17	239.58	677.75
Interest Expense	42.91	21.91	7.93	72.75
Interest Paid	42.91	21.91	7.93	72.75
Other non cash adjustments	-	-	-	-
Net Debt as at March 31, 2026	100.00	338.17	239.58	677.75

The Company has not made any default in repayment of principal and interest as at Balance Sheet date.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****16. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Other Payables	13.04	3.65
Total	13.04	3.65

17. PROVISION

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Provision for Employees benefit		
Gratuity Provision	1.84	8.09
Total	1.84	8.09

18. TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Trade Payables to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Trade Payables to Related Parties (Refer Note 32)	-	-
Trade Payables to Others	174.50	151.84
Total	174.50	151.84



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026**

(i) Trade Payables Ageing Schedule are as below

Particulars	Unbilled Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as on Mar 31, 2026					
		Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro,small & medium Enterprises	-		(2.93)		-	-	(2.93)
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro,small & medium Enterprises #	-	-	177.37	0.11	(0.05)	-	177.43
Disputed dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-		-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total	-	-	174.44	0.11	(0.05)	-	174.50

Particulars	Unbilled Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as on March 31,2025					
		Not Due	Upto 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro,small & medium Enterprises	-		(0.88)		-	-	(0.88)
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro,small & medium Enterprises #	-	-	152.61		0.11	-	152.72
Disputed dues of micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-		-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	-	-	-		-	-	-
Total	-	-	151.73	-	0.11	-	151.84



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****19. OTHER LIABILITIES**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Advance received from customers	-	22.91
Statutory Liabilities	1.93	0.85
Total	1.93	23.76

20. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Traded Goods		
Drip System, Pipes	2.61	9.33
Fertilizers	1,946.15	1,282.02
Others	51.36	28.75
Sale of Manufactured Goods		
Turmeric	60.32	74.46
	2,060.43	1,394.55

21. OTHER INCOME

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income	113.77	78.58
Miscellaneous Income	0.48	1.88
Other non-operating income	0.62	1.33
Handling charges	2.12	-
Trade Payable Written Back	-	1.48
	116.99	83.27



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****22. COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Stock	21.09	-
Add: Purchases During The year	51.07	94.45
Less : Closing Stock	(16.06)	(21.09)
	56.10	73.35

23. PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Purchases of Stock-In-Trade	2,065.53	1,265.00
	2,065.53	1,265.00

24. CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories as at the beginning of the year		
Work - in - process	0.08	0.05
Stock in trade	368.43	230.82
Finished goods	12.83	1.12
Total	381.35	231.99
Less : Inventories as at the end of the year		
Work - in - process	0.13	0.08
Stock in trade	698.16	368.43
Finished goods	15.10	12.83
Total	713.39	381.35
Net decrease / (increase) in inventories	(332.04)	(149.35)

25. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	34.52	33.25
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.05	2.14
Manageral remuneration	2.81	-
Allowance for provision on Gratuity	1.85	2.13
	41.22	37.52



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****26. FINANCE COST**

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Paid to Holding Company	42.91	21.68
Interest paid on OD	21.91	9.10
Interest paid on TL	7.93	-
Guarantee Commission Expense	9.50	1.34
Bank Charges	3.20	2.46
	85.44	34.56

27. DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on tangible assets	16.70	20.00
	16.70	20.00

28. OTHER EXPENSES

(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Manufacturing Expenses		
Power & Fuel	5.86	5.53
Repairs and maintenance	0.42	0.46
Contract Labour charges	19.67	13.22
Godown Rent	11.64	9.15
Conveyance Expenses	3.46	0.62
Other Charges	10.84	7.02
	51.90	36.00
Selling, Administration and Other Expenses		
Payments to auditors (Refere note no 29)	1.68	1.50
Rent & Lease rent	5.50	4.56
Insurance	0.98	0.70
Legal and professional fees	7.69	5.93
Director sitting fees	0.40	0.10
Rates and taxes	2.09	1.99
General Expenses	33.91	22.99
Other write off	-	0.13
	52.24	37.91
Total	104.14	73.91



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****29. Details of Payments to auditors**

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
As auditor		
Audit Fees	1.40	1.25
Tax audit fee	0.28	0.25
Other services	-	-
	1.68	1.50

30. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs Except EPS)	
	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Basic earnings per share (In INR)	1.96	2.47
(b) Diluted earnings per share (In INR)	1.96	2.47
(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
<i>Basic earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	106.66	134.63
<i>Diluted earnings per share</i>		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating	106.66	134.63
Adjustments for calculation of Diluted earnings per share:	-	-
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	106.66	134.63
(d) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	54,50,000	54,50,000
Adjustments for calculation of Diluted earnings per share:	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating Diluted earnings per share	54,50,000	54,50,000

There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

31. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities and claims against Company which are not acknowledged as debt.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures**

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Country of Incorporation
List of related parties with whom transactions entered:		
Holding Company	Godavari Biorefineries Limited (GBL)	India
Enterprises over which Key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Somaiya Properties and Investments Private Limited	India
	K J Somaiya & Sons Pvt.Ltd.	India
	Filmedia Communication systems Private Limited	India
Key Management Personnel	KIAAR	India
	Bhalchandra R. Bakshi (Director)	
	Karan Harshad Mengar (Director)	
	Veerappa Kanabur (Director) w.e.f. Nov,30, 2023	

(ii) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties

(Amount in INR Lakhs)

Name	Nature of Transaction	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
GBL	Loan taken from GBL	931.98	215.00
	Loan repaid to GBL	(863.54)	(408.44)
	Interest on Unsecured Loan	42.91	21.68
	Sales (GBL)	62.41	80.31
	Purchase (GBL)	25.02	29.84
KIAAR	Sales	5.18	4.53
	Purchase	12.18	13.79
	Professional Service	5.00	-
Somaiya Properties and Investments Private Limited	Rent Paid	2.81	2.81
	Guarantee Commission Expense	9.50	1.34
Filmedia Communication Systems Pvt Limited	Leave & License	2.69	2.69
Dharmil Nirupam Sheth	Director's fees paid	0.40	0.10
K J Somaiya & Sons Pvt.Ltd.	Royalty	1.09	0.81
Karan Mengar	Manageral remuneration	2.81	-



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****(iii) Outstanding balances****(Amount in INR Lakhs)**

Name	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
<i>Trade receivable</i> Godavari Biorefineries Limited	1.50	-

(iv) Loans from related parties**(Amount in INR Lakhs)**

Name	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Godavari Biorefineries Limited	100.00	31.56

(v) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided for any related party receivables and payables. For the period ended 31 Mar 2026, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amount owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and market in which the related party operates.

33. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company primarily operates in one business segments only i.e. Trading of goods which is the only reportable segment. There is no other segment which requires reporting as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****34. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS****i. Financial Instruments by Category****(Amount in INR Lakhs)**

Particulars	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Amortised cost				
Trade Receivables	502.66	243.41	502.66	243.41
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.32	9.53	4.32	9.53
Other Financial Assets	24.58	9.42	24.58	9.42
Total	531.56	262.36	531.56	262.36
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Amortised cost				
Borrowings	677.75	31.56	677.75	31.56
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	174.50	151.84	174.50	151.84
Other financial liabilities	13.04	3.65	13.04	3.65
Total	865.28	187.06	865.28	187.06

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

ii. Fair Value Measurement

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial

Level 1 - Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

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

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares and assets included in level 3.

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

iv. Valuation processes

The finance department of the company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the chief financial officer (CFO) and the audit committee. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO, AC and the valuation team regularly in line with the company's reporting periods.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The company's activity expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit risk management

To manage the credit risk, Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers; taking into account factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the company for extension of credit to Customer. Company monitors the payment track record of the customers, restrict credit limited in BIS and Tally credit rating etc. Concentrations of credit risk are limited as a result of the company's large and diverse customer base. Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers / agents, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent. Generally, term deposits are maintained with banks with which company has also availed borrowings.

(B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The group monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities**(Amount in INR Lakhs)**

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Mar 31, 2026					
Borrowings	677.75	677.75	338.17	339.58	-
Trade payables	174.50	174.50	174.44	0.06	-
Other financial liabilities	13.04	13.04	13.04	-	-
Total Liabilities	865.28	865.29	525.65	339.64	-
March 31, 2025					
Borrowings	31.56	165.15	133.58	31.56	-
Trade payables	151.84	151.84	151.73	0.11	-
Other financial liabilities	3.65	3.65	3.65	-	-
Total Liabilities	187.06	320.64	288.97	31.67	-

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as commodity price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is not material as the Company's primary business activities are within India and does not have significant exposure in foreign currency.

(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 change in market interest rates. The management is responsible for the monitoring of the Company's interest rate position. Various variables are considered by the management in structuring the Company's borrowings to achieve a reasonable and competitive cost of funding.

(iii) Inventory price risk

The Company is engaged in trading of Agricultural Inputs viz. macro (NPK) and micro (Bio) fertilizers, The purchase and sales price is control under central Govt. Drip irrigation and lift irrigation facilities, Purchased from Vendor based on requirement, price may change based on demand and supply of raw material. The Company manufactures and sells turmeric powder, Raw turmeric purchase in season Feb to June. Powder is sold throughout the year. Company monitor the turmeric powder price on season basis.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026

36. RATIO ANALYSIS AND ITS COMPONENTS

Ratio

Sr No.	Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	Variation in Ratio(In %)	Reasons for variation
1	Current ratio	2.40	2.02	-19%	
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	0.72	0.09	-732%	Due to increases in the OD & TL Loan
3	Return on Equity Ratio	25.55%	45.47%	44%	Due to decreases in the Net profit after income tax as compared to last year
4	Inventory Turnover Ratio	3.70	4.52	-18%	
5	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	5.52	5.72	4%	
6	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	12.97	10.05	29%	Significant increase in the sales, consequently increase in the purchases and hence, increasing the trade payable
7	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	2.78	4.25	35%	Due to current assets (Stocks & Receivable) are more as compared to last year
8	Net Profit Ratio	5.18%	9.65%	46.38%	Due to increase mainly in the Finance cost
9	Return on Capital Employed	27.86%	39.78%	29.96%	

Components of Ratio

Sr No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	March, 2026		March 2025	
				Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1,271.31	529.47	649.17	320.93
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debts	Total Equity (Equity Share capital + Other equity)	339.58	470.76	31.56	364.10
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after tax - Exceptional items	Average Total Equity [(Opening Equity Share capital + Opening Other equity+Closing Equity Share Capital+Closing Other Equity)/2]	106.66	417.43	134.63	296.12
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from sales of products	Average Inventory (opening balance+ closing balance/2)	2,060.43	556.94	1,394.55	308.22
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable (Opening balance + closing balance /2)	2,060.43	373.04	1,394.55	243.62
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases made during the period	Average trade payable (Opening balance + closing balance /2)	2,116.60	163.17	1,359.44	135.23
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (Current asset - current liabilities)	2,060.43	741.84	1,394.55	328.24
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after tax - Exceptional items	Revenue from operations	106.66	2,060.433	134.63	1,394.55
10	Return on Capital Employed	Profit Before interest, Tax & Exceptional item	Total Equity + Total Debts (including preferred share liability)	225.77	810.34	157.39	395.67



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026**

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37.EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS.

Particulars	March 31,2026			March 31,2025		
	Current	Non Current	Total	Current	Non Current	Total
Gratuity	0.12	1.71	1.84	0.10	7.99	8.09
Total Employee Benefit Obligation	0.12	1.71	1.84	0.10	7.99	8.09

(i) Post Employment obligations

a) Defined benefit plans - Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity for employees in india as per the Social Security Code, 2020. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of five years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied by number of years of service.

The gratuity plan is a **funded plan** and the company makes contributions to recognised funds in India. The company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movement in the net defined benefit obligation over the period are as follows

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)		
	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
As at March 31,2025	7.56	-	7.56
Current service cost	1.51	-	1.51
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)	-	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	0.54	-	0.54
Adjustment to Opening Fair Value of Plan Asset	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	2.05	-	2.05
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
Return of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest	-	-	-
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	0.26	-	0.26
Experience (gains)/losses	(1.78)	-	(1.78)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.52)	-	(1.52)
Employer contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
As at March 31,2026	8.09	-	8.09
Current service cost	1.83	-	1.83
Past Service Cost -(vested benefits)	-	-	-
Interest expense/(income)	0.56	-	0.56
Adjustment to Opening Fair Value of Plan Asset	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	2.39	-	2.39
<i>Remeasurements</i>			
Return of plan assets, excluding amount included in interest	-	-	-
(Gain)/Loss from change in financial assumptions	(0.28)	-	(0.28)
Experience (gains)/losses	(0.38)	-	(0.38)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.65)	-	(0.65)
Employer contributions	(7.99)	-	(7.99)
Benefit payments	-	-	-
As at March 31,2026	1.84	-	1.84



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 3**

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

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
Present value of funded obligations	9.83	8.09
Fair value of plan assets	7.99	-
Deficit of funded plan	1.84	8.09
Unfunded plans	-	-
Deficit of gratuity plan	1.84	8.09

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	March 31,2026	March 31,2025
Mortality	IALM (2012-14) Ult.	IALM (2012-14) Ult.
Interest/ Discount Rate	7.07%	6.91%
Rate of Increase in Compensation	8.00%	8.00%
Expected average remaining service	19.82	21.61
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
Employee Attrition Rate	Age: 0 to 45 : 2% Age: 46 to 60 : 1%	Age: 0 to 45 : 2% Age: 46 to 60 : 1%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at March 31, 2026 is shown below:

Assumptions	(Amount in INR Lakhs)			
	Discount rate		Salary escalation rate	
Sensitivity Level	1% increase	1% decrease	1% increase	1% decrease
March 31,2026				
Impact on defined benefit obligation	8.30	11.73	11.68	8.31
% Impact	451.61%	638.62%	635.75%	452.25%
March 31,2025				
Impact on defined benefit obligation	6.78	9.74	9.69	6.79
% Impact	368.83%	530.23%	527.61%	369.46%

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined beenfit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occuring at the end of the reporting period.

The payments of expected contributions to the defined benefit plan is :7.99 for March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Nil)

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38 .Additional disclosures not applicable to the Company:

- Disclosure where a company is a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution.
- Relationship with Struck off Companies.
- Details of transaction not recorded in the books that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments.
- Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.
- Details of Benami Property held.
- Compliance with number of layers of companies.
- Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements.



SOLAR MAGIC PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED OF MAR 31, 2026****39. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	677.75	31.56
Trade payables	174.50	151.84
Other financial liabilities	13.04	3.65
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(4.32)	(9.53)
Net Debt	860.96	177.53
Equity Share capital	545.00	545.00
Other Equity	(74.24)	(180.90)
Total Capital	470.76	364.10
Capital and net debt	1,331.72	541.63
Gearing ratio	64.65	32.78

40. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Particulars	(Amount in INR Lakhs)	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006*	-	-
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (other than Section 16)	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payment already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

41. The Company has not mortgaged any immovable property. Hence question of any pending registration of charges or satisfaction of charges with Registrar of Companies do not arise.

42 (i). No funds have been advanced / loaned / invested (from borrowed funds or from share premium or from any other sources / kind of funds) by the Company to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii). 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 (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.



43. The Company has not hypothecated any assets for the purpose of any loan. Hence no disclosure is required in this regard.

44. Previous year's figures are regrouped and reclassified wherever applicable to make them comparable with current year's classification.

As per our report of even date attached

For DESAI SAKSENA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 102358W

Alok K Saksena

Partner

Membership No. 035170

Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bhattachandra Bakshi

Director

(DIN : 03538688)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026

Karan Mengar

Director

(DIN : 08766896)

Place : Mumbai

Date : 07/05/2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

KvK Den Haag 77096134
BTW nr. NL 860898738B01

To: The shareholders of Cayuga Investment B.V.

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025 - 2026 included in the annual report

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2026 of Cayuga Investment B.V. based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Cayuga Investment B.V. for the period ended 31st March 2026 and of its result for the period 1st April 2025 up to and including 31st March 2026 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31st March 2026;
- the profit and loss account for the period 1st April 2025 up to and including 31st March 2026 and
- the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Cayuga Investment B.V. in accordance with the “Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten” (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the “Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants” (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Other matter paragraph

This auditor's report is intended solely for Cayuga Investment B.V. and their shareholders.

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code;

We were engaged to read the other information and, based on our knowledge and understanding to be obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, to consider whether the other information contains material misstatements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements 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.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing.

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion. Our audit has been performed according

to the Dutch Auditing Standards with a high level of assurance. 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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion. We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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 ;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- concluding 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 a company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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.

The Hague, 20th May 2026

IAC Audit & Assurance B.V.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "SR" or similar, written over a faint horizontal line.

drs. S. Ramdas RA

Initials for authentication purposes: *SR*

Financial statement for the period ended 31st March 2026

Cayuga Investments B.V.

Hoofddorp, Netherlands

Address of the Company	:	Opaallaan 1180, 2132LN Hoofddorp, The Netherlands
Chamber of Commerce	:	Amsterdam
File Number	:	343 192 13

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Balance sheet as at 31st March 2026*(Before profit appropriation)*

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31-Mar-26</u> EUR	<u>31-Mar-25</u> EUR
Fixed assets			
Financial fixed assets	1		
Participation interest in subsidiaries		1,339,202	1,339,202
		<u>1,339,202</u>	<u>1,339,202</u>
Current assets	2		
Prepayments and accrued income		27,269	2,269
Loan to group companies		85,380	93,698
Cash and cash equivalents		52,194	52,733
Total current assets		<u>164,843</u>	<u>148,700</u>
Short-term liabilities and accrued liabilities	3	3,532	2,420
Balance of current assets less short-term liabilities		<u>161,311</u>	<u>146,280</u>
Balance of assets less short-term liabilities		<u><u>1,500,513</u></u>	<u><u>1,485,482</u></u>
Shareholders' equity	4		
Issued and paid up capital		1,394,761	1,394,761
Other reserves		90,721	79,840
Result for the period		15,031	10,881
Total shareholder's equity		<u><u>1,500,513</u></u>	<u><u>1,485,482</u></u>

Profit and loss account for the period 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026

	Notes	Apr 2025 to Mar 2026 EUR	Apr 2024 to Mar 2025 EUR
Operating expenses			
General and administrative expenses	5	(12,313)	(11,805)
Total operating result		(12,313)	(11,805)
Financial income and expenses	6		
Interest income or similar income		2,344	5,279
Financial result		2,344	5,279
Result before taxation		(9,969)	(6,526)
Corporate income tax		-	-
Result after taxation		(9,969)	(6,526)
Results from subsidiaries	7	25,000	17,407
Net result for the period		15,031	10,881




Notes to the financial statements

General Information

The Company is a private company with limited liability, incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands on 10 December 2008, having its corporate seat in Amsterdam, with office at Opaallaan 1180, 2132LN Hoofddorp, (The Netherlands).

The Company is registered at the Chamber of Commerce under number 34319213.

Activities of the Company are participating in, managing and financing of companies operating in the area of trade in chemicals, alcohol, sugar and related products as well as holding and financing company.

The Company is wholly owned by Godavari Biorefineries Limited, India.

In view of the fact that the Company's activities are denominated primarily in Euro, thus annual accounts are prepared in Euro, the Company's functional currency.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which is the basis for valuation and determination of results and assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The equity of the Company amounted to Euro 1,500,513.

Basis of presentation

The accompanying accounts have been prepared in accordance with EU-directives as implemented in Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Guidelines for Annual Reporting in the Netherlands as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

Consolidation

The financial statements of the Company are not consolidated with those of its wholly owned subsidiaries as a result of the Article 408 exemption. The consolidated annual accounts of Godavari Biorefineries Ltd. having its statutory seat in India, in which the annual accounts of the Company together with its wholly owned subsidiaries are included, will be filed with the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam.

Financial instruments

Our policy is to manage the risks we are exposed to, including, but not limited to the market risk (including currency risk, fair value, interest and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. Our strategy is to systematically monitor and understand the impact of changing market conditions on our result and cash flow and to initiate preventive actions when required.

- Interest rate risk

The long term receivables and loans from the Company have floating as well fixed interest rates which the Company runs risk on. The risk related to the floating rate result in a fluctuated interest cash flow and the risk related to the fixed rates result in fluctuated market values of the applicable loans.

- Foreign currency exchange risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that the exchange rate of its functional currency Euro relates to foreign currency may change in a manner that has a significant effect on the expenses and gains of the Company.

General accounting principles for the preparation of the financial statements

Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the statutory provisions of Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Guidelines for Annual Reporting in the Netherlands as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

Valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result takes place under the historical cost convention. Unless presented otherwise, the relevant principle for the specific balance sheet item, assets and liabilities are presented at face value.

Income and expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Financial assets

The company applies for article 2:408 of the Netherlands Civil Code and makes use of the option to value its participations in group companies at cost, or lower market value.

Participations in group companies are minimally stated at zero unless the Company is fully or partially liable for the debts of the group companies, or has the firm intention to pay these debts. In that case, a provision is formed.

Receivables from group companies

Loans and other receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. When a loan or receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables.

Receivables

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at revalued figure. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for receivables. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. Interest gains are recognised using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, bank balances, remittance in transit and deposits. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at nominal value.

Shareholders' equity

Financial instruments that are designated as equity instruments by virtue of the economic reality are presented under shareholders' equity. Payments to holders of these instruments are deducted from the shareholder's equity as a part of the profit distribution.

Equity share capital consist of ordinary shares.

Financial instruments that are designated as a financial liability by virtue of the economic reality are presented under liabilities. Interest, dividends, income and expenditure with respect to these financial instruments are recognized in the profit and loss as financial income or expense.

Long term liabilities

Long-term liabilities are long-term financial obligations listed on a company's balance sheet, that are not due for settlement within one year after balance sheet date. Initially, financial liabilities are recognized at fair value. Subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Short term liabilities

Short-term liabilities, are short-term financial obligations listed on a company's balance sheet that are due for settlement within one year after balance sheet date. Financial liabilities are recognized at fair value.

Accounts payable

All amounts payable are stated at nominal value and are expected to be paid within one year after the balance sheet date.



Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Translation of foreign currencies

The functional and reporting currency of the Company is Euro.

All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been converted into EUR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date, where as non-monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies are translated at historical rate when the transaction took place. All transactions denominated in foreign currency made during the year under review are accounted for at the official rate of exchange prevailing on or around the date of the transaction took place. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising as a result of the application of the above accounting policies are disclosed separately in the profit and loss account.

Related party transactions

An entity is considered a related party if any of the following conditions prevail:

- The financial and operating activities are controlled by the Company or are controlled by the same party, which includes common control, joint control or significant influence.
- The entity and the reporting entity are members of the same Group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).

Transaction with related parties were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transaction.

During the period, the Company has transactions with related parties including companies affiliated through common ownership of the shareholder who owns the Company.

Related Party	Particulars	31-Mar-26
Godavari	Interest on loan	€ 2,883

Provisions

Provisions are formed for liabilities which are deemed probable or certain at the balance sheet date, but which are still unknown as to the amount or timing of outflow of funds.

Principles for the determination of the result

General

Profit or loss is determined as the difference between the realisable value of the goods delivered and services rendered, and the costs and other charges for the year. Revenues on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realised.

Interest income and expenditure

Interest paid and received is recognised on a time-weighted basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities concerned. When recognising interest paid, allowance is made for transaction costs on loans received as part of the calculation of effective interest.

Operating costs

Costs are attributed to the financial year to which they relate. Profits are accounted for in the year in which goods have been provided or services have been performed. Losses are assumed in the year in which these are foreseeable.

Share in result of participations

For participations valued at cost, the result on participating interests sold during the financial year are accounted for in the profit and loss as income. Dividend income is accounted for in the year in which the same is declared by the participating company.

Taxation

Corporate income tax comprises the current and deferred corporate income tax payable and deductible for the reporting period. Corporate income tax is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the financial year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	31-Mar-26 EUR	31-Mar-25 EUR
1. Financial fixed assets		
<u>Participations</u>		
Godavari Biorefineries B.V.	1,227,761	1,227,761
Godavari Biorefineries Inc.	111,441	111,441
	1,339,202	1,339,202

Movements in the participations in Subsidiaries are as follows:

Godavari Biorefineries B.V. Amsterdam

Balance as at 1 April 2025	1,227,761	1,227,761
Additions	-	-
Reverse provisions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1,227,761	1,227,761

Godavari Biorefineries Inc. Delaware

Balance as at 1 April 2025	111,441	111,441
Additions	-	-
Reverse provisions	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	111,441	111,441

In accordance with article 408 of Dutch Civil Code, investments are valued at cost. When a permanent impairment in value occurs in the investments, the carrying amount is written down to its estimated recoverable amount, but not less than zero.

Cayuga Investments B.V. has direct interests in the following subsidiaries:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Registered office</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Net equity</u>	<u>Net result</u>
Godavari Biorefineries B.V.	Amsterdam, The Netherlands	100%	1,854,172	168,486
Godavari Biorefineries Inc.	Delaware, USA	100%	459,776	48,043

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	31-Mar-26 EUR	31-Mar-25 EUR
2. Current assets		
2.1 Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income		
Dividend receivable	25,000	-
Prepaid expenses	2,269	2,269
	27,269	2,269
2.2 Loan to Group Companies		
Loan to Godavari Biorefineries B.V.	68,794	79,995
Interest receivable from Godavari Biorefineries B.V.	16,586	13,703
	85,380	93,698

During the year 2021-22, the Company granted a loan of € 131,400 to Godavari Biorefineries B.V bearing interest at 1.5% + 3 Months EURIBOR p.a. The loan is given on 26 August 2021.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents		
Wise (EUR)	35,167	34,954
Wise (USD)	17,027	17,778
	52,194	52,733

3. Short-term liabilities and accrued liabilities		
Other debts, accruals and deferred income	3,532	2,420
	3,532	2,420

4. Shareholder's equity (Euro)

	Share capital	Other reserves	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2024	1,394,761	79,840	1,474,601
Result for the year	-	10,881	10,881
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1,394,761	90,721	1,485,482
Balance as at 1 April 2025	1,394,761	90,721	1,485,482
Result for the year	-	15,031	15,031
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1,394,761	105,752	1,500,513

The authorised share capital of Cayuga Investments B.V. amounted to € 2,225,000, divided into 2,225,000 ordinary shares of € 1 each. Of these, 1,394,761 ordinary shares have been issued and paid up.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

	2025-26	2024-25
	EUR	EUR
5. General and administrative expenses		
Audit fees	(6,868)	(6,360)
Insurance cost	(5,445)	(5,445)
	(12,313)	(11,805)
6. Financial income and (expenses)		
Interest on loan	2,883	4,450
Interest & Bank charges	516	671
Foreign exchange differences	(1,055)	158
	2,344	5,279
7. Results from subsidiaries		
Dividend income	25,000	17,407
	25,000	17,407

8. Average number of employees

The Company has no employees during the period under review, hence incurred no salaries, wages and/or related social security charges.

9. Directors

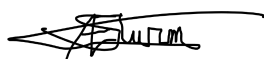
The Company had four directors during the period, none of them receives remuneration.

10. Events after the balance sheet date

No events were noted after the reporting date that would require disclosures or adjustments to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

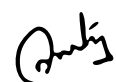
.....2026

S.S. Somaiya
(Director A)



A.E. Sturm
(Director B)

S.G. Reindl
(Director A)



P. Mistry
(Director B)

Other Information

Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association

Based on the Company's articles of association, the result of the Company is at disposal of the general meeting of shareholders.

Proposed profit appropriation

The profit for the year 2025-26 has been included under result for the period in shareholder's equity. The result for the year 2024-25 has been appropriated in the retained earnings.

Auditor's report

Based on article 2:396 section 6 of the Dutch Civil Code, the company is exempt from the obligation to have the annual accounts audited. However, the Company has its accounts limited reviewed.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF Godavari Biorefineries Inc.

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated financial statements of **Godavari Biorefineries Inc. ("the Company")**, and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the "Group"), its associates and jointly controlled entities which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on that date, and the related notes to the Consolidated financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the Consolidated state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its Consolidated financial performance for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We have reviewed the Consolidated financial statements in accordance with the relevant Auditing and Assurance Standards. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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 Auditors' Report thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. The use of this auditor's report is limited for the purpose of the consolidation of the financial statement by the holding company of the Company and it doesn't provide further assurance to external stakeholders of The Company.



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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit & loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), of the Company in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the applicable provisions of the local law for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the 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 control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Boards of Directors of the companies included in the Group 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 the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Boards of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process of the group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

We have reviewed the Consolidated financial statements in accordance with the relevant Auditing and Assurance Standards. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.



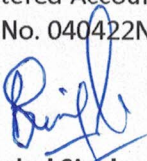
An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

For R K S R & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 040422N



CA Rahul Singla

Partner

M.no. 569288

UDIN: - 26569288LNLVRL9524

Place: - Delhi

Date: - 21.05.2026



Annual Consolidated Financial Statement for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

Godavari Biorefineries Inc.

Delaware, United State of America

Registered address of the Company	:	The Corporation Trust Company, 1209 Orange St, Wilmington, DE 19801
Office address of the Company	:	One Liberty Place, 1650 Market Street, Suite 3600, Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA
File Number	:	4668799

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Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026*(Before appropriation of results)*

	Notes	<u>31-Mar-2026</u>
		\$
Assets		
Fixed Assets		
Intangible Fixed Assets	<i>1</i>	40,093
Current assets		
Accounts receivables	<i>2</i>	46,766
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	<i>3</i>	40,710
Cash and cash equivalents	<i>4</i>	428,724
		<u>516,200</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>556,292</u></u>
Liabilities		
Short term liabilities		
Accounts payable		931
Income tax payable	<i>5</i>	9,786
Accrued Expenses		4,450
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes		12,476
		<u>27,643</u>
Shareholders' equity	<i>6</i>	
Common stock, \$100 per value, 5,000 share authorised, and 1,550 share issued		155,000
Retained earnings		428,890
Result for the year		(55,240)
		<u>528,650</u>
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' equity		<u><u>556,292</u></u>

Consolidated Income statement for the period 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2026

	Notes	<u>Apr'25-Mar'26</u> \$
Revenue	7	129,886
Other income		-
Gross operating result		<u>129,886</u>
General and administrative expenses	8	(76,907)
Employment costs	9	(107,540)
Finance income/ (costs)		-
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	10	<u>(680)</u>
Operating result		<u>(55,240)</u>
Result before taxes		<u>(55,240)</u>
Taxation on result	11	-
Result after taxes		<u><u>(55,240)</u></u>

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements

1 General

1.1 Operations

Godavari Biorefineries Inc (the Company) is a bulk and specialty chemical manufacturer subsidiary located in Philadelphia, PA 19103, USA . The company grants unsecured credit to its customers located throughout the United states on as limited basis. Godavari Biorefineris Inc. is the step down subsidiary of Cayuga Investment BV (registered under the law of the Netherlands). The ultimate parent company is Godavari biorefineries Limited located in Mumbai, India

1.2 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements relate to Godavari Biorefineries Inc. (the Company), and its subsidiary entities. The Company and its subsidiaries constitute the Group.

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles as per US GAAP . The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those used in previous year.

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as Current or Non-Current, wherever applicable as per the operating cycle of the Company

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of these financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods are affected.

(c) Principles of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

- i. The financial statements of the subsidiary used in the consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as of the Company, i.e. period ended March 31, 2026.
- ii. The Financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses as per US GAAP. The intra-group balances and intra-group transactions and unrealized profits have been fully eliminated.
- iii. The excess of the cost to the Company of its investments in the subsidiary companies over its share of the equity of the subsidiary entity, at the dates on which the investments in the subsidiary companies are made, is recognized as 'Goodwill', being an asset in the consolidated financial statements (If Any). Alternatively, where the share of equity in the subsidiary entities as on the date of investment is in excess of the cost of investment of the Company, it is recognized as 'Capital Reserve' and shown under the head 'Reserves and Surplus' (If Any), in the consolidated financial statements.
- iv. Minority interest in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries consists of the amount of equity attributable to the minority shareholders at the dates on which investments are made by the Company in the subsidiary and further movements in their share in the equity, subsequent to the dates of investments as stated above.

(d) The following are the details of subsidiaries considered in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

S.no	Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	%age of Holding
1	Sathgen Therapeutics, LLC	New Jersey, United State of America	100%

1.3 Changes in accounting policies

There are no change in accounting policies during the period ended 31st March, 2026.

1.4 Related-party transactions

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be a related party. Also, entities which can control the Group are considered as a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of Godavari Biorefineries Inc. and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not transacted under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is required for to provide the true and fair view.

1.5 Going concern

These Consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which is the basis for valuation and determination of results and assumes that the Group will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The equity of the Group amounted to \$ 528,650.

2 Accounting policies for the balance sheet**2.1 General information**

In general, assets and liabilities are stated at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred, or lower realizable value. If not specifically stated otherwise, they are recognized at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred. The Consolidated balance sheet and Consolidated income statement include references to the Consolidated notes.

2.2 Foreign currencies***Functional currency***

The financial statements are presented in USD, which is the functional and presentation currency of Godavari Biorefineries Inc.

Foreign currency transactions in the reporting period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

2.3 Furniture and Fixtures

Furniture and fixtures are valued at historical cost, less straight-line depreciation over their estimated useful lives and impairment losses.

2.4 Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. Interest gains are recognized using the effective interest method. A provision is raised when a trade receivable is considered uncollectable. It is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances and deposits held at call with maturities of less than 12 months. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at face value.

2.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost when acquired and are recognized only when future economic benefits attributable to the asset are probable and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets may include trademarks, licenses, software, patents, customer relationships, and similar non-physical assets.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested annually for impairment in accordance with US GAAP.

Costs incurred for internally developed intangible assets are capitalized only when the recognition criteria under applicable accounting standards are met; otherwise, such costs are expensed as incurred.

2.7 Incorporation / Start-up Legal Costs

In accordance with US GAAP and U.S. tax regulations relating to start-up expenditures, the Company may deduct up to USD 5,000 of qualifying start-up and organizational legal costs in the year incurred, subject to applicable limitations. Any remaining balance of such costs is capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 180 months (15 years).

The amortization expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the applicable amortization period. Costs that do not qualify as organizational or start-up expenditures are expensed as incurred in accordance with the relevant accounting guidance.

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

3 Accounting policies for the income statement

3.1 General information

Consolidated Profit or loss is determined as the difference between the realizable value of the goods delivered and services rendered, and the cost and other charges for the year. Revenues on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realized.

3.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when a company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customers.

All of the Group's revenue from commissions is recognized in 'Income from Operations' on the Income Statement.

3.3 Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising upon the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognised in the Consolidated income statement in the period that they arise.

3.4 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses comprise costs chargeable to the year that are not directly attributable to the cost of the goods sold.

3.5 Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives as from the inception of their use. Land and investment property are not depreciated. Future depreciation and amortisation is adjusted if there is a change in estimated future useful life.

The amortization expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the applicable amortization period

3.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages and social security contributions are taken to the consolidated income statement based on the terms of employment, where they are due to employees.

3.7 Finance income and costs

Interest paid and received

Interest paid and received is recognized on a time-weighted basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities concerned.

3.8 Income tax expense

Income tax is calculated on the profit/loss before tax in the income statement, taking into account any losses carried forward from previous financial years and tax-exempt items, and plus non-deductible expenses.

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

	31-Mar-2026
	\$
1 Intangible Fixed Assets	
Capitalized Legal Cost	40,093
	40,093
i) <u>Capitalized Legal Cost</u>	
<i>Balance as at 1st April</i>	
Purchase Price	-
Accumulated Depreciation	-
	-
Changes during the period	
Addition/(Deletion)	40,773
Depreciation/Amortization	(680)
	40,093
<i>Balance as at 31st Mar</i>	
Purchase Price	40,773
Accumulated Depreciation	(680)
	40,093
2 Accounts receivables	
Receivable from Godavari Biorefineries Ltd	35,827
Receivable from Godavari Biorefineries B.V.	10,939
	46,766
The fair value of the receivables approximates the book value.	
3 Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	
Security deposits	443
Prepaid expenses	3,309
Advance Tax	36,958
	40,710
Prepaid Expenses	
Prepaid D&O Insurance	1,877
Prepaid Commercial Liability	1,432
	3,309
Advance Tax	
Advance Fed Tax	33,199
Advance State Tax	3,759
	36,958
Godavari Biorefineries Inc.	
Delaware, USA	

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Chemung Canal- USD	428,724
	<u>428,724</u>

All bank balances are at the Company's free disposal.

5 Taxes payable

Federal tax payable	9,786
State income tax payable	-
	<u>9,786</u>

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

6 Shareholders' equity

The share capital consists of 1,550 common shares of \$ 100 each.

The movements in the period under review can be summarised as follows:

	Issued share capital	Result for the year	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2025	155,000	36,502	392,388	583,890
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of result	-	(36,502)	36,502	-
Result for the year	-	(55,240)	-	(55,240)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	<u>155,000</u>	<u>(55,240)</u>	<u>428,890</u>	<u>528,650</u>

Consolidated Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

	<u>Apr'25-Mar'26</u>
	<u>\$</u>
7 Revenue	
Commission income	<u>129,886</u>
8 General and administrative expenses	
Rent expense	(4,646)
Professional fees	(35,718)
Legal Expenses	(10,000)
Insurance expenses	(4,019)
Bank charges	(514)
Dues and subscriptions	(616)
Office supplies and postage	(229)
Advertisement & promotion Expense	-
Telephone & Internet Expense	(1,886)
Travelling Expense	(9,687)
Conference expense	(5,269)
Computer and Internet Expenses	(1,385)
Miscellaneous expenses	(2,938)
	<u><u>(76,907)</u></u>
9 Employment costs	
Payroll costs	<u>(107,540)</u>
	<u><u>(107,540)</u></u>
Employment cost during the year consists of salaries expense of \$ 98,483 and payroll taxes of \$ 9,057	
10 Amortization Expenses	
Amortization on Legal cost	(680)
	<u><u>(680)</u></u>
11 Income tax expense	
Profit/(loss) before tax	(55,240)
Federal tax expense	-
State tax expense	-
	<u><u>(55,240)</u></u>

Supplementary information

Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association

According to the Articles of Association the annual net profit is at free disposal of the annual shareholders meeting. Dividends can only be declared with due observance of the company's articles of association and to the extent that the company's capital exceeds the paid in and called up capital, increased by the reserves that must be maintained in accordance with the law or its articles of association.

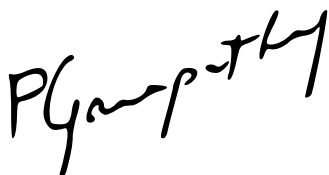
Proposed profit appropriation

The Board of Directors proposes to add the profit for the year to the accumulated result. The profit appropriation is reflected in these financial statements.

Events occurred after balance date

Since balance sheet date no events occurred, which would change the financial position of the Group and which would require adjustments of or disclosure in the annual accounts now presented.

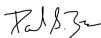
Signed on, 15 May, 2026



President

Padmaja Ganapathy

DocuSigned by:



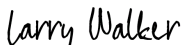
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Director

Paul Zorner

5/18/2026

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Director

Larry Walker

5/18/2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

KvK Den Haag 77096134
BTW nr. NL 860898738B01

To: The shareholders of Godavari Biorefineries B.V.

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements 2025 - 2026 included in the annual report

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2026 of Godavari Biorefineries B.V. based in Amsterdam.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Godavari Biorefineries B.V. for the period ended 31st March 2026 and of its result for the period 1st April 2025 up to and including 31st March 2026 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31st March 2026;
- the profit and loss account for the period 1st April 2025 up to and including 31st March 2026 and
- the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of Godavari Biorefineries B.V. in accordance with the “Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten” (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore, we have complied with the “Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants” (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

Other matter paragraph

This auditor's report is intended solely for Godavari Biorefineries B.V. and their shareholders.

B. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consists of:

- other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code;

We were engaged to read the other information and, based on our knowledge and understanding to be obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, to consider whether the other information contains material misstatements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information, including the management report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720.

C. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, the management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements 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.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing.

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit engagement in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion. Our audit has been performed according

to the Dutch Auditing Standards with a high level of assurance. 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. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion. We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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 ;
- obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control;
- evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- concluding 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 a company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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.

The Hague, 20th May 2026

IAC Audit & Assurance B.V.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "SR" with a stylized flourish.

drs. S. Ramdas RA

Initials for authentication purposes: *SR*

Financial Statement for the period ended 31st March 2026

Godavari Biorefineries B.V.

Hoofddorp, The Netherlands

Address of the Company	:	Opaallan 1180, 2132 LN Hoofddorp, The Netherlands
Chamber of Commerce	:	Amsterdam
File Number	:	34 325 188

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Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026*(Before appropriation of results)*

	Notes	<u>31-Mar-2026</u> EUR	<u>31-Mar-2025</u> EUR
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	<i>1</i>	<u>841</u>	<u>-</u>
		841	-
Current assets			
Inventory	<i>2</i>	791,087	343,677
Receivables	<i>3</i>	1,211,468	1,459,227
Cash and cash equivalents	<i>4</i>	<u>773,463</u>	<u>610,683</u>
		2,776,018	2,413,587
Short-term liabilities and accrued liabilities	<i>5</i>	<u>922,687</u>	<u>702,901</u>
Balance of current assets less short-term liabilities		1,853,331	1,710,686
Balance of assets less short-term liabilities		<u>1,854,172</u>	<u>1,710,686</u>
Shareholders' equity	<i>6</i>		
Issued & paid up capital		1,217,761	1,217,761
Share premium		9,999	9,999
Retained earnings		457,926	428,427
Result for the period		<u>168,486</u>	<u>54,499</u>
		1,854,172	1,710,686
Total Shareholders' equity		<u>1,854,172</u>	<u>1,710,686</u>



Profit and Loss account for the year 1st April 2025 to 31st March 2026

		2025-26	2024-25
		EUR	EUR
Revenue	<i>7</i>	5,697,312	5,798,840
Costs of goods	<i>8</i>	(4,978,538)	(5,276,897)
Gross operating income		718,774	521,943
Operating expenses			
Employment costs	<i>9</i>	(321,703)	(286,815)
Depreciation and amortization		(67)	-
General and administrative expenses	<i>10</i>	(161,033)	(158,120)
Operating result		235,971	77,008
Finance income/ (costs)	<i>11</i>	(27,230)	(9,726)
Result before taxes		208,741	67,282
Taxation on result	<i>12</i>	(40,255)	(12,784)
Result after taxes		168,486	54,499



Notes to the financial statements

1 General

1.1 Operations

Godavari Biorefineries BV is a Dutch private company with limited liability incorporated on Jan 26, 2009 and has its statutory seat in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. The operations of the Company mainly comprised of commissions in the field of chemicals, alcohol, sugar and sugar products, agro products and related heavy chemicals, organic, bio-chemical and bio-technical products. The Company issues commission invoices to Godavari Biorefineries Ltd (ultimate parent company) for sales done by the ultimate parent company. The ultimate parent company is Godavari biorefineries Limited located in Mumbai, India.

1.2 Changes in accounting policies

There are no change in accounting policies during the year April 2025 to March 2026.

1.3 Related-party transactions

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be a related party. Also, entities which can control the Company are considered as a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of Godavari Biorefineries B.V. and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Intercompany, Related party and Affiliates disclosure information-

During the period, the Company has transactions with related parties including companies affiliated through common ownership of the shareholder who owns the Company.

Related-party transactions

Related Party	Particulars	Closing balance as on 31.03.2026
Godavari Biorefineries Inc.	Commission expense	€ 9,514
Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	Purchase of goods	€ 688,016
	Advance received	€ 25
Godavari Biorefineries Ltd.	Commission income	€ 16,573

1.4 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which is the basis for valuation and determination of results and assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The equity of the Company amounted to EUR 1,854,172.

2 Accounting policies for the balance sheet

2.1 General information

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the statutory provisions of Part 9, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code and the Guidelines for Annual Reporting in the Netherlands for small legal entities as issued by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board.

In general, assets and liabilities are stated at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred, or lower realizable value. If not specifically stated otherwise, they are recognized at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred. The balance sheet and income statement include references to the notes.

Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

2 Accounting policies for the balance sheet (continued...)

2.2 Foreign currencies

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of Godavari Biorefineries B.V.

Transactions, receivables and debts

Foreign currency transactions in the reporting period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates are recognized in the Profit and Loss account.

2.3 Property, plant and equipment

Furniture and fixtures are valued at historical cost, less straight-line depreciation over their estimated useful lives and impairment losses.

2.4 Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at revalued figures. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. Interest gains are recognized using the effective interest method. A provision is raised when a trade receivable is considered uncollectable. It is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances and deposits held at call with maturities of less than 12 months. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at face value.

2.6 Inventories

Raw materials and consumables are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Inventories of finished or partially finished goods are stated at the lower of manufacturing price and net realizable value. Manufacturing price comprises all purchase or conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Conversion cost includes direct labour costs and mark-ups for fixed and variable production overheads, including costs of the production planning department, maintenance division and internal logistics.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Net realizable value is determined making allowance for obsolescence of inventories.

Inventory in transit can be specified as material ordered and shipped but not yet received by Godavari Biorefineries B.V. in the port of The Netherlands.

Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

3 Accounting policies for the income statement

3.1 General information

Profit or loss is determined as the difference between the reliable value of the goods delivered and services rendered, and the cost and other charges for the year. Revenues on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realized.

3.2 Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from sales of goods is recognised when all significant risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

Sale of services

Revenue from sale of services is recognised under the percentage of completion method based on the services performed to the balance sheet date as a percentage of the total services to be performed.

3.3 Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising upon the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period that they arise.

3.4 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses comprise costs chargeable to the year that are not directly attributable to the cost of the goods sold.

3.5 Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives as from the inception of their use. Land and investment property are not depreciated. Future depreciation and amortisation is adjusted if there is a change in estimated future useful life.

Gains and losses on sales of property, plant and equipment are included in profit and loss account.

3.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages and social security contributions are taken to the profit and loss account based on the terms of employment, where they are due to employees.

3.7 Finance income and costs

Interest paid and received

Interest paid and received is recognized on a time-weighted basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities concerned.

3.8 Income tax expense

Income tax is calculated on the profit/loss before tax in the profit and loss account, taking into account any losses carried forward from previous financial years, tax-exempt items and non-deductible expenses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

4 Financial instruments and risk management

4.1 Price risk

Currency risk

Godavari Biorefineries B.V. mainly operates in the European Union. The currency risk for Godavari Biorefineries B.V. largely concerns positions and future transactions in US dollars. Management has determined, based on a risk assessment, that these currency risks need not to be hedged.

Interest rate and cash flow risk

Godavari Biorefineries B.V. incurs interest rate risk on receivables, cash and current liabilities.

4.2 Credit risk

Godavari Biorefineries B.V. does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk. Sales are made to customers that meet the Company's credit rating. Goods and services are sold subject to payment deadlines ranging between eight and 30 days. A different payment period may apply to major supplies (90 days), in which case additional securities are demanded, including guarantees.

4.3 Liquidity risk

Godavari Biorefineries B.V. uses several banks in order to avail itself of a range of overdraft facilities. Where necessary, further securities will be furnished to the bank for available overdraft facilities.



Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

	31-Mar-2026 Euro	31-Mar-2025 Euro
1 Fixed Assets		
Office equipment	841	-
	841	-
<u>Office equipment</u>		
Balance at beginning	-	-
Purchase price	908	-
Accumulated depreciation	(67)	-
	841	-
2 Inventory		
Goods in transit	566,647	255,109
Inventory	224,440	88,568
	791,087	343,677
3 Receivables		
Trade receivables	1,158,071	1,245,650
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	53,397	213,577
	1,211,468	1,459,227
All receivables fall due in less than one year. The fair value of the receivables approximates the book value.		
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income		
Advance Corporate Income Tax	-	15,259
Advance paid to supplier	1,713	147,164
Other receivables	4,217	4,217
Prepayments and accrued income	21,816	33,221
Security deposits	1,029	1,029
VAT receivable	24,622	12,687
	53,397	213,577
4 Cash and cash equivalents		
Rabo bank EUR	535,643	319,360
Rabo bank USD	237,820	291,323
	773,463	610,683

All bank balances are at the Company's free disposal.

Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

5 Current liabilities

	31-Mar-2026	31-Mar-2025
	Euro	Euro
Advance from customer	1,439	17,309
Dividend payable	25,000	-
Trade payables	732,127	518,876
Current account- Prajesh Mistry	502	502
Payroll liabilities	31,689	29,358
Other debts and accruals	46,439	43,158
Loan from Cayuga Investments	68,794	79,995
Interest on loan from Cayuga	16,586	13,703
Corporate income tax payable	111	-
	<u>922,687</u>	<u>702,901</u>

All current liabilities fall due in less than one year. The fair value of the current liabilities approximates the book value due to its short-term character.

During the year 2021-22, the Company took a loan of € 131,400 from Cayuga Investments B.V bearing interest at 1.5% + 3 Months EURIBOR p.a. The loan taken on 26 August 2021 is due to be repaid on 25 August 2026.

6 Shareholders' equity

The share capital consists of 1,217,761 ordinary shares of EUR 1 each.

The movements in the period under review can be summarised as follows:

	Issued & paid up share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Result	Total
Balance as at 1 st April 2025	1,217,761	9,999	428,427	54,499	1,710,686
Dividend	-	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Appropriation of result	-	-	54,499	(54,499)	-
Result for the period	-	-	-	168,486	168,486
Balance as at 31 st March 2026	<u>1,217,761</u>	<u>9,999</u>	<u>457,926</u>	<u>168,486</u>	<u>1,854,173</u>
Balance as at 1 st April 2024	1,217,761	9,999	262,503	165,924	1,656,187
Appropriation of result	-	-	165,924	(165,924)	-
Result for the year	-	-	-	54,499	54,499
Balance as at 31 st March 2025	<u>1,217,761</u>	<u>9,999</u>	<u>428,427</u>	<u>54,499</u>	<u>1,710,686</u>

Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

	2025-26	2024-25
	Euro	Euro
7 Revenue	5,697,312	5,798,840
<i>Revenue from sales:</i>		
Sales - NL	67,848	45,439
Sales - EU	3,939,319	4,837,647
Sales - Non EU	1,593,037	810,594
	5,600,204	5,693,680
<i>Revenue from commission:</i>		
Commissions - NL	38,477	49,967
Commissions - EU	25,755	31,300
Commissions - Non EU	32,877	23,893
	97,109	105,160
8 Cost of goods sold		
Goods purchase	(4,839,320)	(5,228,150)
Other direct expenses	(139,218)	(48,747)
	(4,978,538)	(5,276,897)
10 Employment costs		
Salaries and wages	(294,895)	(265,889)
Social security contributions	(26,808)	(20,926)
	(321,703)	(286,815)
10 General and administrative expenses		
Audit fees	(8,176)	(8,944)
Conference and seminar	(34,780)	(24,727)
Contribution and subscriptions	(3,055)	(1,593)
Commission expense	(33,828)	(35,827)
Insurance expenses	(5,445)	(5,445)
Legal fees	(5,000)	-
Office rent	(14,317)	(14,878)
Other general expenses	(836)	(4,031)
Postage and courier	(58)	(113)
Professional fees	(11,335)	(16,392)
Printing and stationary	(132)	(379)
Rounding off	47	46
Sponsorship fees	-	(2,200)
Telephone and internet costs	(3,248)	(3,348)
Travel and accomodation	(34,966)	(30,569)
REACH expenses	(5,904)	(9,719)
	(161,033)	(158,120)

Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

	2025-26	2024-25
	Euro	Euro
11 Finance income and costs		
Bank charges	(2,303)	(2,485)
Foreign exchange differences	(22,044)	(2,791)
Interest and similar expense	(2,883)	(4,450)
	(27,230)	(9,726)
12 Income tax expense		
Profit/(loss) before tax	208,741	67,282
Income tax expense	(40,255)	(12,784)
	168,486	54,498
13 Board of Directors' remuneration		
Current board of directors	239,019	222,675
	239,019	222,675

The directors' remuneration includes periodically paid remuneration, such as salaries and holiday allowance.

Average number of employees

During the period three employees are on the payroll (Previous year: 3).

Events after the balance sheet date

No events which may substantially effect the financial position of the Company and which are relevant to announce in the annual accounts have occurred after the balance sheet date.

Amsterdam, _____ 2026



Prajesh Mistry



C.W. Faber

Werner Wutscher

Other information

Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association

According to the Articles of Association the annual net profit is at free disposal of the annual shareholders meeting. Dividends can only be declared with due observance of the company's articles of association and to the extent that the company's capital exceeds the paid in and called up capital, increased by the reserves that must be maintained in accordance with the law or its articles of association.

Proposed profit appropriation

The profit for the year 2025-26 has been included under result for the period in shareholder's equity. The result for the year 2024-25 has been appropriated in the retained earnings.

Auditor's report

Based on article 2:396 section 6 of the Dutch Civil Code, the company is exempt from the obligation to have the annual accounts audited. However, the Company has its accounts limited reviewed.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Sathgen Therapeutics, LLC.

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Sathgen Therapeutics, LLC ("the Company"), which comprises of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period November 17, 2025, to March 31, 2026 and the related notes to the 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 a true and fair view in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its Loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income) for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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 information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. The use of this auditor's report is limited for the purpose of the consolidation of the financial statement by the holding company of The Company and it doesn't provide further assurance to external stakeholders of The Company.

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



Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit & loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), of the Company in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the applicable provisions of the local law for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the 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 control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 Standards on Auditing (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 standalone financial statements. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing (SAs), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We have reviewed the financial statements in accordance with the relevant Auditing and Assurance Standards. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Financial Statements that give true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

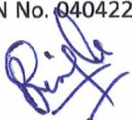


We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

For R K S R & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 040422N



CA Rahul Singla

Partner

M.no. 569288



UDIN: - 26569288YGAMSE6417

Place: - Delhi

Date: - 15.05.2026

Annual Financial Statement for the period ended 31 March 2026

Sathgen Therapeutics, LLC
New Jersey, United State of America

Office address of the Company	:	103, Carriegie Center Dr. Princeton, NJ 08540 USA
File Number	:	0451402546

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Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026*(Before appropriation of results)*

	Notes	<u>31-Mar-2026</u>
		\$
Assets		
Fixed Assets		
Intangible Fixed Assets	1	21,760
Current assets		
Accounts receivables		-
Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	2	383
Cash and cash equivalents	3	<u>72,142</u>
		72,525
Total Assets		<u><u>94,285</u></u>
Liabilities		
Short term liabilities		
Accounts payable		931
Income tax payable		-
Accrued Expenses		2,950
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes		<u>7,886</u>
		11,767
Shareholders' equity	4	
Capital		150,000
Retained earnings		-
Result for the year		<u>(67,482)</u>
		82,518
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' equity		<u><u>94,285</u></u>

Income statement for the period ended 31 March 2026

	Notes	<u>17 Nov-25 -Mar-26</u> \$
Revenue		-
Other income		-
Gross operating result		<u>-</u>
General and administrative expenses	5	(26,101)
Employment costs	6	(41,012)
Finance income/ (costs)		-
Depreciation &Amortization Expense	7	<u>(369)</u>
Operating result		<u>(67,482)</u>
Result before taxes		<u>(67,482)</u>
Taxation on result	8	-
Result after taxes		<u><u>(67,482)</u></u>

1 General

1.1 Operations

SATHGEN THERAPEUTICS LLC (the Company) is engaged in the business of Consulting for marketing and licensing deals for pharma products which is located in New Jersey. SATHGEN THERAPEUTICS LLC . is the subsidiary of GODAVARI BIOREFINERIES INC. The ultimate parent company is Godavari biorefineries Limited located in Mumbai, India

1.2 Changes in accounting policies

There are no change in accounting policies during the period ended 31st March 2026.

1.3 Related-party transactions

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be a related party. Also, entities which can control the Company are considered as a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of Godavari Biorefineries Inc. and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Significant transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not transacted under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is required for to provide the true and fair view.

1.4 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which is the basis for valuation and determination of results and assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The equity of the Company amounted to \$ 82,518.

2 Accounting policies for the balance sheet

2.1 General information

In general, assets and liabilities are stated at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred, or lower realizable value. If not specifically stated otherwise, they are recognized at the amounts at which they were acquired or incurred. The balance sheet and income statement include references to the notes.

2 Accounting policies for the balance sheet (continued...)

2.2 Foreign currencies

Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in USD, which is the functional and presentation currency of Godavari Biorefineries Inc.

Transactions, receivables and debts

Foreign currency transactions in the reporting period are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates are recognized in the income statement.

2.3 Furniture and Fixtures

Furniture and fixtures (if any) are valued at historical cost, less straight-line depreciation over their estimated useful lives and impairment losses.

2.4 Receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost. If payment of the receivable is postponed under an extended payment deadline, fair value is measured on the basis of the discounted value of the expected revenues. Interest gains are recognized using the effective interest method. A provision is raised when a trade receivable is considered uncollectable. It is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances and deposits held at call with maturities of less than 12 months. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet. Cash and cash equivalents are stated at face value.

2.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost when acquired and are recognized only when future economic benefits attributable to the asset are probable and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets may include trademarks, licenses, software, patents, customer relationships, and similar non-physical assets.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested annually for impairment in accordance with US

Costs incurred for internally developed intangible assets are capitalized only when the recognition criteria under applicable accounting standards are met; otherwise, such costs are expensed as incurred.

2.7 Incorporation / Start-up Legal Costs

In accordance with US GAAP and U.S. tax regulations relating to start-up expenditures, the Company may deduct up to USD 5,000 of qualifying start-up and organizational legal costs in the year incurred, subject to applicable limitations. Any remaining balance of such costs is capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 180 months (15 years).

The amortization expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the applicable amortization period. Costs that do not qualify as organizational or start-up expenditures are expensed as incurred in accordance with the relevant

3 Accounting policies for the income statement

3.1 General information

Profit or loss is determined as the difference between the reliable value of the goods delivered and services rendered, and the cost and other charges for the year. Revenues on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realized.

3.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when a company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customers.

All of the Company's revenue from commissions is recognized in 'Income from Operations' on the Income Statement.

3.3 Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising upon the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognised in the income statement in the period that they arise.

3.4 General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expenses comprise costs chargeable to the year that are not directly attributable to the cost of the goods sold.

3.5 Depreciation & Amortization Expense

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives as from the inception of their use. Land and investment property are not depreciated. Future depreciation and amortisation is adjusted if there is a change in estimated future useful life.

The amortization expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the applicable amortization period

3.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Salaries, wages and social security contributions are taken to the income statement based on the terms of employment, where they are due to employees.

3.7 Finance income and costs

Interest paid and received

Interest paid and received is recognized on a time-weighted basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities concerned.

3.8 Income tax expense

Income tax is calculated on the profit/loss before tax in the income statement, taking into account any losses carried forward from previous financial years and tax-exempt items, and plus non-deductible expenses.

Notes to the financial statements (continued...)

	31-Mar-2026
	\$
1 Intangible Fixed Assets	
Capitalized Legal Cost	21,760
	21,760
i) Capitalized Legal Cost	
<i>Balance as at 1st April</i>	
Purchase Price	-
Accumulated Depreciation	-
	-
Changes during the period	
Addition/(Deletion)	22,129
Depreciation/Amortization	(369)
	21,760
<i>Balance as at 31st Mar</i>	
Purchase Price	22,129
Accumulated Depreciation	(369)
	21,760
2 Other receivables, prepayments and accrued income	
Security deposits	383
Prepaid expenses	-
	383
3 Cash and cash equivalents	
Chemung Canal- USD	72,142
	72,142
All bank balances are at the Company's free disposal.	

4 Shareholders' equity

The movements in the period under review can be summarised as follows:

	Issued share capital	Result for the year	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 17 November 2025	-	-	-	-
Capital raised during the period	150,000	-	-	150,000
Appropriation of result	-	-	-	-
Result for the year	-	(67,482)	-	(67,482)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	150,000	(67,482)	-	82,518

	<u>17 Nov-25 -Mar-26</u>
	\$
5 General and administrative expenses	
Legal Expense	(5,000)
Accountancy & Professional Expense	(10,181)
Rent Expense	(1,619)
Conference expense	(5,099)
Travel Expense	(2,482)
Miscellaneous Expense	(298)
Computer and Internet Expenses	(1,385)
Bank Service Charges	(37)
	<u>(26,101)</u>
6 Employment costs	
Payroll costs	(41,012)
	<u>(41,012)</u>
Employment cost during the year consists of salaries expense of \$ 36,847 and payroll taxes of \$ 4,165	
7 Depreciation &Amortization Expense	
Amortization On Legal Cost	(369)
	<u>(369)</u>
8 Income tax expense	
Profit/(loss) before tax	(67,482)
Federal tax expense	-
State tax expense	-
	<u>(67,482)</u>

Profit appropriation according to the Articles of Association

According to the Articles of Association the annual net profit is at free disposal of the annual shareholders meeting. Dividends can only be declared with due observance of the company's articles of association and to the extent that the company's capital exceeds the paid in and called up capital, increased by the reserves that must be maintained in accordance with the law or its articles of association.

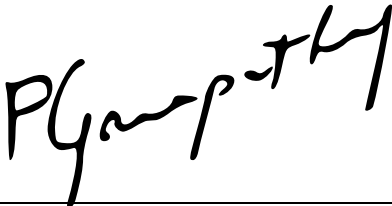
Proposed profit appropriation

The Board of Directors proposes to add the profit for the year to the accumulated result. The profit appropriation is reflected in these financial statements.

Events occurred after balance date

Since balance sheet date no events occurred, which would change the financial position of the Company and which would require adjustments of or disclosure in the annual accounts now presented.

Signed on, 15th May, 2026



Director

Padmaja Ganapathy