RHI MAGNESITA

INTERMETAL ENGINEERS (I) PVT LTD.
(A subsidiary of RHI Magnesita India Ltd.)
19th & 20th Floor, DLF Square,
M-Block, Phase II, Jacranda Marg,
DLF City, Gurugram, Haryana – 122002
T +91 124 4299000
E corporate.india@rhimagnesita.com
www.rhimagnesitaindia.com

Notice

Notice is hereby given that the 38th Annual General Meeting (**"AGM"**) of the members of Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited (**"the Company"**) will be held on Tuesday, August 04, 2026 at 3:00 p.m. at the registered office of the Company situated at Gala No. 18, Noble Industrial Estate No.1, Navghar Vasai Road (East), Palghar Mumbai - 401202, Maharashtra to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

Item no. 1
To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, together with the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and, in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification (s), the following resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION:**

"**RESOLVED THAT** the audited financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and the report of Board of Directors and Auditors thereon, as circulated to the Members, be and are hereby considered and adopted."

Item no. 2
To re-appoint Mr. Azim Syed (DIN-10641934), who retires by rotation as a Director and, in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification(s), the following resolution as an **ORDINARY RESOLUTION:**

"**RESOLVED THAT** in accordance with the provisions of Section 152 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Azim Syed (DIN-10641934), who retires by rotation at this meeting, be and is hereby re-appointed as a Director of the Company."

By Order of the Board
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Parmod Sagar
Chairman
DIN: 06500871

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: May 22, 2026

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NOTES:

1. **A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE AGM IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE IN THE MEETING INSTEAD OF HIMSELF / HERSELF, AND THE PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.**

   A person can act as a Proxy on behalf of not more than fifty members holding in aggregate, not more than ten percent of the total share capital of company may appoint a single person as Proxy, who shall not act as a Proxy for any other Member.

2. Corporate members intending to send their authorized representatives to attend the meeting are requested to send a certified copy of the Board resolution to the Company, authorizing their representative to attend and vote on their behalf at the meeting.

3. The instrument appointing the proxy, duly completed, must be deposited at the Company's registered office not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. A proxy form for the AGM is enclosed.

4. The Notice of AGM, Annual Report, Proxy Form and Attendance Slip are being sent to Members.

5. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, maintained under Section 170 of the Act, and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Act, will be available for inspection by the members at the AGM

6. The complete particulars of the venue of the Meeting, including route map and prominent land mark for easy location, is specified on the last page of the notice of the AGM.

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Proxy Form
Form No. MGT-11

[Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014*]*

CIN	:	U29254MH2009PTC191946
Name of the Company	:	**Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited**
Registered office	:	Gala No. 18, Noble Industrial Estate No.1, Navghar, Vasai Road (East), Palghar, Maharashtra-401202
Name of The Member(s)	:	
Registered Office	:	
E-Mail ID	:	
Folio No/Client ID- DP ID	:	

I/We, being the member (s) of ..... shares of the above named company, hereby appoint

1. Name :
   Address :
   E-mail Id :
   Signature : , or failing him

2. Name :
   Address :
   E-mail Id :
   Signature : , or failing him

as my/our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 38th Annual General Meeting **("AGM")** of the Company, to be held on **Tuesday, August 04, 2026 at 3:00 P.M. (IST)** at the registered office of the company at Gala No. 18, Noble Industrial Estate No.1, Navghar, Vasai Road (East), Palghar, Maharashtra-401202, and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolution No.	Description	Assent	Dissent
1	To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, together with the reports of the Board of Directors ('the Board') and Auditors thereon.		
2	To re-appoint Mr. Azim Syed (DIN-10641934), who retires by rotation as a Director		

Signed this..... day of..... 2026

Signature of shareholder

Signature of Proxy holder(s)

Affix Revenue Stamp

Note: *This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the registered office of the Company, not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting.*

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Sr. No.....

ATTENDANCE SLIP

38th Annual General Meeting (AGM)

NAME (IN BLOCK LETTERS) :

ADDRESS :

REGISTERED FOLIO NO. / DP ID & CLIENT ID :

SHAREHOLDER / PROXY/ AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVE :

I/We hereby record my/our presence at the 38th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company being held on **Tuesday, August 04, 2026 at 3:00 P.M. (IST)** at the registered office of the company at Gala No. 18, Noble Industrial Estate No.1, Navghar, Vasai Road (East), Palghar, Maharashtra-401202.

Signature of Shareholder / Proxy / Authorised Representative

Note: *Please fill up this attendance slip and hand it over at the entrance of the meeting hall. Members are requested to bring their copies of the Annual Report to the AGM*

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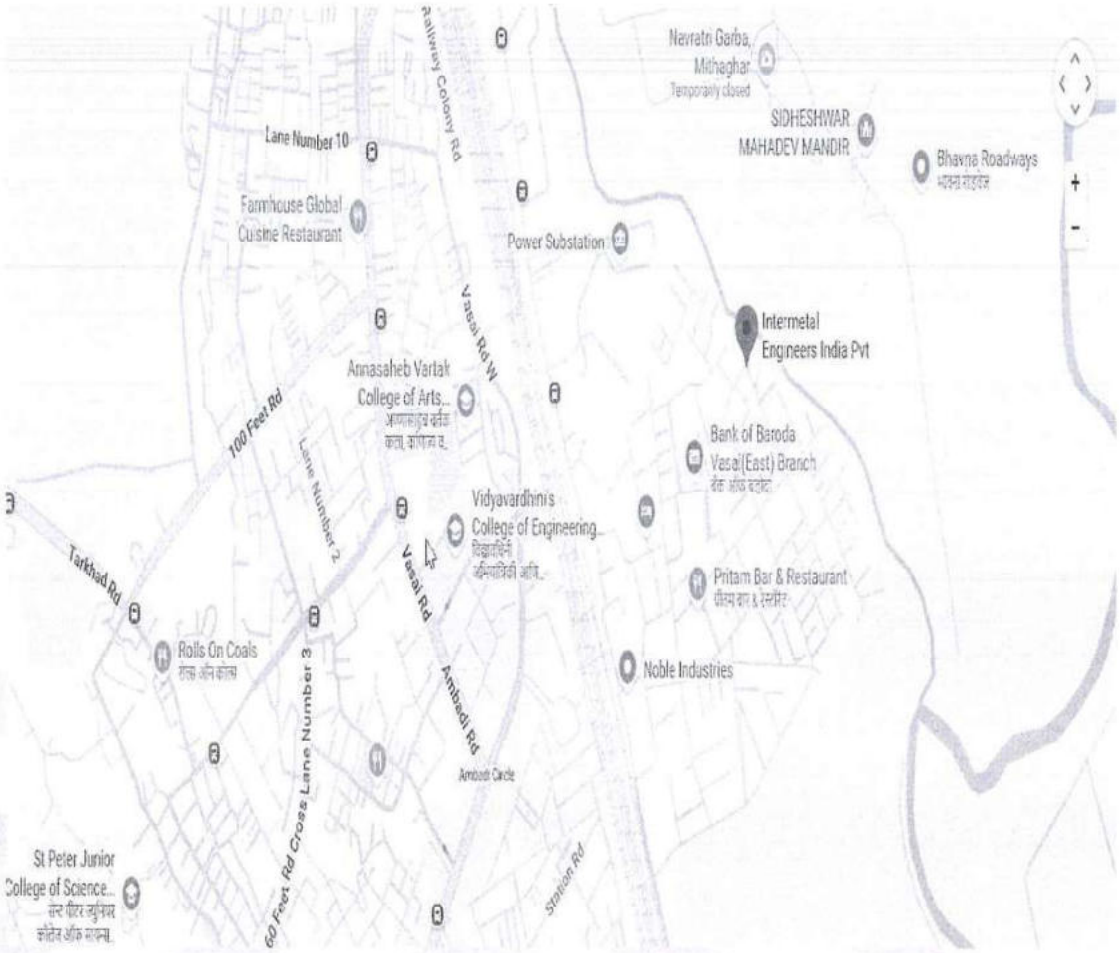
ROUTE MAP

Route Map : Venue of 38th Annual General Meeting

Address of Venue : Gala No. 18, Noble Industrial Estate No.1, Navghar, Vasai Road (East), Palghar, Maharashtra-401202



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DIRECTORS' REPORT

To
The Members of,
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Your directors have great pleasure in presenting the 38th Annual Report of Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited (**"the Company"** or **"Intermetal"**) along with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year (**"FY"**) ended March 31, 2026 (herein after known as **"period under review"**).

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

The highlights of the financial performance of the Company are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Revenue from operations	547.44	611.76
Total Expenses	481.46	463.54
Profit before Tax	**85.14**	**227.60**
Tax Expenses	20.12	54.83
Profit after tax	**65.02**	**172.77**

2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE/ STATE OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

During the year under review, the Company generated revenue from operations of Rs. 547.44 lakh, as compared to Rs. 611.76 lakh in FY 2024-25 (**previous year**). The total expenditure for the year stood at Rs. 481.46 lakh, against Rs. 463.54 lakh in the previous year. As a result, the Company recorded a net profit after tax of Rs. 65.02 lakh, compared to a net profit after tax of Rs. 172.77 lakh in the previous year.

3. DIVIDEND

The Board of Directors of the Company does not propose any dividend in this year.

4. TRANSFER TO RESERVES

The Board of Directors has decided to retain the entire amount of profits in the statement of Profit and Loss. For complete details on the movement in reserves and surplus during FY 2025-26, please refer the statement of changes in equity and note no. 14 of financial statements for the period under review.

5. ISSUE OF EQUITY SHARES AND SHARE CAPITAL

During the year under review, the Board of Directors on May 26, 2025, approved a rights issue of 150 (One Hundred Fifty) equity shares of the Company having a face value of Rs. 100 each, at an issue price of Rs. 1,66,475 per share, including a securities premium of Rs. 1,66,375 per share, to the existing shareholders of the Company. The proceeds of the rights issue were utilized, inter alia, for financing the acquisition of Ashwath Technologies Private Limited. Pursuant to the said offer, the rights shares were allotted on July 21, 2025 to RHI Magnesita India Limited, the Holding Company of the Company.

Consequent upon the aforesaid allotment, the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the Company increased from Rs. 1,59,700 comprising 1,597 equity shares of Rs. 100 each to Rs. 1,74,700 comprising 1,747 equity shares of Rs. 100 each.

As at March 31, 2026, the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the Company stood at Rs. 1,74,700 divided into 1,747 equity shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid-up.

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6. ACQUISITION OF ASHWATH TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

As previously communicated, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (**"SPA"**) dated March 4, 2025 with Ashwath Technologies Private Limited (**"Ashwath"**) and its existing shareholders for the acquisition of the entire issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of Ashwath.

Pursuant to the fulfilment of the conditions precedent and closing conditions stipulated under the SPA, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the equity share capital of Ashwath on August 1, 2025. The final purchase consideration was determined at Rs. 14,11,88,690/- (Indian Rupees Fourteen Crore Eleven Lakh Eighty-Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety Only), after giving effect to the adjustments contemplated under the SPA.

Consequent to the completion of the acquisition, Ashwath became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company with effect from August 1, 2025.

Following the change in ownership, the existing directors of Ashwath resigned from the Board with effect from July 31, 2025, and Mr. Parmod Sagar and Mr. Azim Syed were appointed as Directors of Ashwath with effect from the same date.

Post-acquisition, the Company commenced the integration of Ashwath's operations, governance framework and business processes with those of the RHI Magnesita Group. The integration initiatives are focused on aligning operational practices, strengthening internal controls and compliance processes, optimizing resource utilization, and leveraging synergies across procurement, technology and management functions. The Company believes that the integration will enhance operational efficiency, support long-term growth and create sustainable value for all stakeholders.

7. PROPOSED MERGER OF THE COMPANY WITH AND INTO ASTWATH TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

The Board of Directors of the Company and the Board of Directors of Ashwath Technologies Private Limited (**"Ashwath"**), a subsidiary of the Company, at their respective meetings held on May 22, 2026, approved the Scheme of Merger of Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited (**"the Company"** or **"Transferor Company"**) with and into Ashwath (**"Transferee Company"**), pursuant to the provisions of Section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time.

The proposed merger is intended to simplify the corporate structure, achieve operational and administrative efficiencies, optimize resource utilization and create long-term value for the stakeholders of both companies. The Scheme is presently under implementation and is subject to the receipt of the requisite approvals, consents and sanctions from the concerned statutory and regulatory authorities, as applicable.

Upon the Scheme becoming effective, 10,000 (Ten Thousand) equity shares of Ashwath having a face value of Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten only) each, fully paid-up, including shares held by nominee shareholder(s), shall be issued and allotted to the equity shareholder(s) of the Company, including nominee shareholder(s), in proportion to their respective shareholding in the Company, in accordance with the terms of the Scheme.

Consequent upon the Scheme becoming effective, the Company shall stand dissolved without winding up and Ashwath shall continue as the surviving entity. Further, Ashwath will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of RHI Magnesita India Limited.

The Board will keep the Members informed of any material developments relating to the proposed merger in accordance with the applicable laws and regulatory requirements.

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8. BOARD OF DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONAL ('KMP')

There was no change in the Directors of the Company during the period under review.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Azim Syed (DIN: 10641934) is liable to retire by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting (**"AGM"**) and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment. A resolution seeking shareholders' approval for his re-appointment forms part of the Notice convening the AGM.

9. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the financial year 2025-26, five (5) meetings of the Board of Directors were held on May 26, 2025, July 21, 2025, August 6, 2025, November 6,2025 and February 6, 2026.

The gap between any two consecutive Board Meetings did not exceed the period prescribed under the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Proper notices of the meetings were given to all Directors and the proceedings of the meetings were duly recorded in the Minutes Book maintained for this purpose in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and applicable Secretarial Standards.

The details of attendance of the Directors at the Board Meetings held during the financial year are provided below:

Name of Directors	Number of meetings attended/ total meetings held during the F.Y. 2025-26
Mr. Parmod Sagar	5/5
Mr. Azim Syed	5/5

10. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirements under Section 134(3)(c) read with section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, with respect to Directors Responsibility Statement, your Directors hereby confirm that -

- in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- the Directors selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;
- the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis,
- the Company being an unlisted company is not required to make a statement on internal financial controls of the Company and
- the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

11. AUDIT COMMITTEE AND VIGIL MECHANISM

The provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 alongwith sub-rule 6 and 7 of the Companies (Meetings of the Board and its Powers) Rules, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

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12. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

During the financial year under review, the Company did not provide any loans, guarantees, or securities pursuant to the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

However, on August 1, 2025, the Company acquired 100% of the equity share capital of Ashwath Technologies Private Limited for a total consideration of Rs. 14,11,88,690. Consequently, Ashwath Technologies Private Limited became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Details of the acquisition are provided elsewhere in this Report.

The aforesaid investment was made in compliance with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and was within the limits prescribed thereunder.

13. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES, JOINT VENTURE OR ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of RHI Magnesita India Limited, and RHI Magnesita N.V. is ultimate holding company.

Pursuant to post acquisition of 100% shareholding of Ashwath, is has become wholly owned subsidiary of the Company with effect from August 1, 2025.

In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Act, a statement containing salient features of financial statements of Ashwath in Form No. AOC-1 is attached to this report as **Annexure I.**

In terms of the provisions of Rule 6 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, the Company is not required to prepare its consolidated financial Statements with its wholly owned subsidiary for FY 2025-26, as RHIM, the holding Company is preparing financial statements in compliance with the applicable Accounting Standards and in accordance with the provisions of Schedule III of the Act and the same to be filed with the concerned Registrar of Companies.

The Company does not have any subsidiary company or joint ventures and no company has become or ceased to be a subsidiary, joint venture, or associate company during the year 2025-26.

14. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year ended March 31, 2026 were on an arm's length basis and in the ordinary course of business. Therefore, the provisions of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 were not attracted. Further, there are no materially significant related party transactions during the year under review made by the Company with Promoters, Directors, or other designated persons which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large. Thus, disclosure in Form AOC-2 is not required. However, the disclosure of transactions with related party for the year, as per Accounting Standard on Related Party Disclosures is given in the note no. 41 to the Financial Statements as on March 31, 2026.

15. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls commensurate with the size, scale and nature of its business operations. The internal financial control framework is designed to ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of business, safeguarding of assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

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The Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and control mechanisms to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations and to support effective financial and operational management. The management periodically reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems and takes necessary corrective actions, wherever required.

During the financial year under review, the Board did not observe any material weakness or significant deficiency in the design or operation of the Company's internal financial controls. The Board is of the opinion that the internal financial controls of the Company are adequate and were operating effectively during the year under review.

16. AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Statutory Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 does not contain any qualification, reservation, adverse remark or disclaimer.

Accordingly, no explanation or comments by the Board are required pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(3)(f) of the Companies Act, 2013.

17. SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company complies with all applicable Secretarial Standards.

18. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

- **Energy Conservation and Technology Absorption**

  Even though operations of the Company are not energy intensive, the management has been highly conscious of the importance of conservation of energy and technology absorption at all operational levels and efforts are made in this direction on a continuous basis. The requirements of disclosure of particulars with respect to conservation of energy and technology absorption are not applicable to the Company and hence the same has not been provided.

- **Technology Absorption**

  During the period under review, there has been no changes in the technology used by the Company.

- **Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgo:**

  During the period under consideration, foreign exchange earnings and outgo are as under:

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Earnings	20.07	36.77
Outgo	-	-

19. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

Risk Management is the process of identification, assessment and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated efforts to minimize, monitor and mitigate/control the probability and/or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities.

There are no risks which in the opinion of the Board threaten the existence of the Company.

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20. PREVENTION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND MATERNITY BENEFIT

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 seeks to protect women colleagues against sexual harassment at their workplace.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 22 of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 read with the rules made thereunder, the Company has not received any complaint of sexual harassment during the period under consideration.

The Company affirms its adherence to the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, as amended from time to time. During FY26, the Company remained fully compliant with the provisions of the Act, ensuring that all eligible female employees were granted the prescribed maternity leave and benefits in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

21. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

No material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company occurred between the end of the financial year to which this financial statement relates and the date of this report except to the extent stated hereinabove.

22. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company is not required to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as it does not fall within preview of Section 135(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence it is not required to formulate policy on Corporate Social Responsibility.

23. EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

As per amendment in Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to prepare extract of annual return and the Company does not have any active website. Extract of Annual Return for the financial year ending March 31, 2026 is available for inspection during working hours.

24. DEMATERIALISATION OF SECURITIES

The Equity shares of the Company have been admitted with National Securities Depository Limited **("NSDL")** under ISIN No. INE19BN01010 respectively to facilitate the transfer/subscription of shares of the Company in dematerialized form in terms of the provisions of Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014.

25. REGISTRAR AND SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

Skyline Financial services Pvt. Ltd.
D-153-A, First Floor, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-Delhi-110020
Email: admin@skylinerta.com
Website: www.skylinerta.com

26. GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following matters, as there were no transactions or developments relating to these items during the financial year under review:

- No significant or material orders were passed by any Regulators, Courts, or Tribunals that would impact the going concern status of the Company or its future operations. However, Members' attention is drawn to the Statement on Contingent Liabilities and Commitments in the Notes to the Financial Statements.
- No fraud has been reported by the Auditors to the Board of Directors.
- There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company.

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- No proceedings are pending or were initiated under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, during the year or as at the end of FY'26.
- There were no instances of one-time settlement with any bank or financial institution.
- The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014, nor are there any unclaimed deposits or interest thereon requiring disclosure.
- During the year under review, the Company has not provided any loans, guarantees, or securities.
- The Company has not issued any equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting, or otherwise.
- No shares, including sweat equity shares, have been issued under any Employee Stock Option Scheme or similar scheme, as no such scheme exists in the Company.
- None of the employees has received remuneration exceeding the limit as stated in Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.
- The Company does not have any subsidiary company or joint ventures and no company has become or ceased to be a subsidiary, joint venture, or associate company of the company during the year.

27. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors' would like to place on record their sincere appreciation for the support and assistance extended by the Bankers and various Government authorities at all levels.

Your Directors are thankful to the esteemed Members for their continued support and confidence reposed in the Company and its management.

By Order of the Board
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: May 22, 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited
RHI MAGNESITA

Parmod Sagar
Chairman
DIN: 06500871

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ANNEXURE-I

FORM AOC-1

[Statement pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in the prescribed Form AOC-1 relating to subsidiary companies]

Name of the subsidiary company	:	Ashwath Technologies Private Limited
Date of becoming subsidiary	:	August 1, 2025
Start date of accounting period of subsidiary	:	April 1, 2025
End date of accounting period of subsidiary	:	March 31, 2026
Reporting currency	:	INR
Exchange rate	:	-
Rounding-off		(In Rs. Lacs)
Share capital	:	1.00
Reserves and surplus/ other equity	:	245.11
Total Assets	:	447.44
Total Liabilities	:	201.33
Investments	:	0.00
Turnover	:	1,737.68
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	:	275.57
Provision for tax	:	57.13
Profit/ (Loss) after tax	:	218.44
Proposed dividend	:	-
% of shareholding	:	100%
Country	:	India

By Order of the Board
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited
RHI MAGNESITA

Parmod Sagar
Chairman
DIN: 06500871

Place: Gurugram, Haryana
Date: May 22, 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report
for the year ended 31 March 2026

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To the Members of
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, its profit (including other comprehensive loss), 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 ("SAs") specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibility 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 Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

SAINI PATI SHAH & CO LLP
FRN 137904W/W100622
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable tc the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information Included in the Bcard's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on cther information obtained pricr to the date of cur auditor's report, 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 Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation and presentation 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 Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 reasonabie and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and compieteness 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements *(Continued)*

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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FRN-137904W/W100622
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements *(Continued)*

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report to the extent applicable, 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 of the accompanying financial statements;

   (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 financial statements 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 prescribed under Section 133 of the Act;

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

   (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting;

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

      i. the Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2026;

      ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026;

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

SAINI PATI SHAH & CO LLP
FRN- W/W100622
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements *(Continued)*

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 securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that the audit log is not maintained in case of modification by certain users with specific access and for direct data changes at the database level. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention from the date it was made operational by the Company.

(h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid managerial remuneration to its directors during the current year.

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

Ankush Shah
Partner
Membership No: 145370
UDIN: 26145370AUKHPQ5965

Mumbai, May 22, 2026

SAINI PATI SHAH & CO LLP ★ FRN-137904W/W100622 MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the memhers of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, we report the following:

(i) (a)(A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

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

(b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification program adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment cr intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, reperting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Ccmpany for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is nct applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. We are infcrmed that no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the recerds of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is nct applicable to the Company.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantees or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company during the year has made investments in companies and granted interest free unsecured loans to other parties (employees) in respect of which the requisite information is as below.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company during the year has granted interest free unsecured loans to other parties (employees) as below:

(Rs in lakhs)

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount during the year ended	
Others (employees)	0.50
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	
Others (employees)	-

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made and the terms and conditions of the loans granted during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of interest free unsecured loans given to other parties (employees), in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans granted during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans during the year either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

SAINI PATI & CO LLP FRN-137984W/W100622 MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

(iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under sections 185 of the Act. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans given, guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/business activity. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues have been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026 ***(Continued)***

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or government or government authority. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(h) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any term loans from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that the Company has not raised funds on short term basis during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or persons on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries (as defined under the act). The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries (as defined under the act). The Company does not hold any investment in any associate or joint venture (as defined under the act) during the year ended 31 March 2026. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Grder is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally aocepted auditing practices in India and to the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

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

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

(d) In our opinion, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current as well as the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

Ankush Shah
Partner
Membership No: 145370
UDIN: 26145370AUKHPQ5965

Mumbai, May 22, 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026

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

(Referred to in paragraph (2)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with respect to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note 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 were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026 *(Continued)*

Auditors' Responsibility *(Continued)*

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with respect to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with respect to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with respect to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evatuating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 cur audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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.

For **Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 137904W/W100622

Ankush Shah
Partner
Membership No: 145370
UDIN: 26145370AUKHPQ5965

Mumbai, May 22, 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	272.39	273.94
Intangible assets	5	0.05	0.26
Financial assets			
Investments	6	1,411.89	-
Other non-current assets	7	1.70	1.74
Total non-current assets		**1,686.03**	**275.94**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	81.06	61.87
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	35.80	47.05
Cash and cash equivalents	10	282.41	1,324.43
Other financial assets	11	0.39	16.07
Current tax assets (net)	12	24.30	23.86
Other current assets	13	6.34	0.98
Total current assets		**430.30**	**1,474.26**
Total assets		**2,116.33**	**1,750.20**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	1.75	1.60
Other equity	15	1,972.53	1,658.41
Total equity		**1,974.28**	**1,660.01**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16	17.86	15.89
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	27.76	30.07
Total non-current liabilities		**45.62**	**45.96**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises	18	27.01	12.17
- Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		37.30	16.78
Other financial liabilities	19	8.36	8.84
Contract liabilities	20	14.70	0.59
Provisions	21	0.72	0.59
Current tax liabilities (net)	22	0.73	-
Other current liabilities	23	7.61	5.26
Total current liabilties		**96.43**	**44.23**
Total liabilities		**142.05**	**90.19**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,116.33**	**1,750.20**
Summary of material accounting policies	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements	1 to 55		

As per our report of even date
For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

Ankusb Shah
Partner
Membership No. 145370

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 May 2026

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Parmod Sagar
Chairman
DIN: 06500871

Place: Gurugram
Date: 22 May 2026

Azim Syed
Director
DIN: 10641934

Place: Gurugram
Date: 22 May 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	24	547.44	611.76
Other income	25	19.16	79.38
Total income		**566.60**	**691.14**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	26	240.57	339.85
Purchases of stock-in-trade	27	80.02	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	28	(1.40)	13.25
Employee benefits expenses	29	117.36	59.61
Depreciation and amortization expense	30	7.47	7.09
Other expenses	31	37.44	43.74
Total expenses		**481.46**	**463.54**
Profit before tax		**85.14**	**227.60**
Tax expense	32		
- Current tax		22.72	59.08
- Deferred tax		(2.16)	(1.54)
- Adjustment in respect of tax of earlier years		(0.44)	(2.71)
Total tax expense		**20.12**	**54.83**
Profit after tax		**65.02**	**172.77**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		(0.61)	(2.35)
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.15	0.59
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**(0.46)**	**(1.76)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**64.56**	**171.01**
Basic and diluted earning per share (face value of Rs 100 each)	38	**3,821.42**	**10,818.48**
Summary of material accounting policies	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements	1 to 55		

As per our report of even date
For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Ankush Shah
Partner
Membership No. 145370

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 May 2026

SAINI PATI SHAH & CO LLP
FRN-137904W/W100622
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Parmod Sagar	**Azim Syed**
Chairman	Director
DIN: 06500871	DIN: 10641934
Place: Gurugram	Place: Gurugram
Date: 22 May 2026	Date: 22 May 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Note No.	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2024	14	1.60
Add: Share issued during the year		-
Balance as at 31 March 2025		**1.60**
Add: Share issued during the year		0.15
Balance as at 31 March 2026		**1.75**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Note No.	Reserves and surplus			Total other equity
		Retained earnings	Securities premium	Capital reserve	
Balance as at 31 March 2024	15	**1,486.49**	**-**	**0.91**	**1,487.40**
Profit for the year		172.77	-	-	**172.77**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		(1.76)	-	-	**(1.76)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**171.01**	**-**	-	**171.01**
Balance as on 31 March 2025		**1,657.50**	**-**	**0.91**	**1,658.41**
Profit for the year		65.02	-	-	65.02
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		(0.46)	-	-	(0.46)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**64.56**	-	-	**64.56**
Add: Securities premium received		-	249.56	-	249.56
Balance as on 31 March 2026		**1,722.06**	**249.56**	**0.91**	**1,972.53**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 55

As per our report of even date
For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

Ankush Shah
Partner
Membership No. 145370

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 May 2026

SAINI PATI SHAH & CO LLP ★ FRN-137904W/W100622 MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Parmod Sagar	**Azim Syed**
Chairman	Director
DIN: 06500871	DIN: 10641934
Place: Gurugram	Place: Gurugram
Date: 22 May 2026	Date: 22 May 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited RHI MAGNESITA

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**85.14**	**227.60**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	7.47	7.09
Interest income	(18.45)	(75.95)
Sundry balances written back	(0.71)	(0.06)
Provision no longer required written back	-	(1.52)
Allowance for expected credit loss / (written back)	0.75	(1.45)
Sundry balances written off	0.00	0.17
Property, plant and equipment witten off	0.10	-
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	**74.30**	**155.88**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(19.20)	15.90
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	10.50	2.65
(Increase) / Decrease in other financial assets	(0.11)	(0.14)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(5.30)	1.48
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	36.09	8.88
Increase / (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(0.48)	0.87
Increase / (Decrease) in contract liabilities	14.11	(0.60)
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	1.49	(0.44)
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities	2.36	3.98
Cash generated from operations	**113.76**	**188.46**
Income taxes paid, net	(22.04)	(59.69)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	**91.72**	**128.77**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including movement in capital advances)	(5.80)	(2.13)
Acquisition of equity interest in subsidiary	(1,411.89)	-
Interest received	34.24	71.02
Net cash flows generated from investing activities (B)	**(1,383.45)**	**68.89**
Cash flows from financing activlties		
Froceeds from issuance of equity shares (including securities premium)	249.71	-
Net cash flows generated from financing activities (C)	**249.71**	**-**
Net increase / (decrease) in casb and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(1,042.02)**	**197.66**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,324.43	1,126.77
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**282.41**	**1,324.43**

Notes to cash flow statement:

1 **Components of cash and cash equivalents:**

Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	282.41	34.43
- In deposit accounts (with original maturity of less than 3 months)	-	1,290.00
Total casb and cash equivalents	**282.41**	**1,324.43**

2 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 statement of cash flows u/s 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and the relevant provisions of the

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements 1 to 55

As per our report of even date
For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

Ankush Sbah
Partner
Membership No. 145370

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 May 2026

SAINI PATI SHAH & CO LLP ★ FRN-137904W/W100622 MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited ★ RHI MAGNESITA

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Parmod Sagar	**Azim Syed**
Chairman	Director
DIN: 06500871	DIN: 10641934
Place: Gurugram	Place: Gurugram
Date: 22 May 2026	Date: 22 May 2026

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

1. Corporate Information

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited ('the Company') is domiciled and incorporated in India under the provisions of Indian Companies Act. The registered office of the Company is situated at Gala No. 18, Noble Industrial Estate No. 1, Navghar, Vasai Road (East), Palghar, Mumbai – 401202. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and sale of slide gate mechanics and related components.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026 are approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 22 May 2026.

2.2 Basis of preparation and measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

Fair value measurement
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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

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

Level 1- Quoted (Unadjusted) marked prices in the active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Pvt

Notes to the financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 Current Versus non-current classification

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

2.5 Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. The actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Accounting estimates and judgements are used in various line items in the financial statements for e.g.:

Property, plant and equipment
The management engages internal technical team to assess the remaining useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual value are reasonable.

Income taxes
The management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets / liabilities. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the financial statements.

Contingencies
The management's judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

Expected credit losses on financial assets:
The impairment provisions of financial assets and contract assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Impairment of non-financial assets
Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow ("DCF") model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for future years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Investment in equity shares:
The Company is exposed to equity price risk from investments in equity securities measured at fair value through profit and loss. The Management monitors the proportion of equity securities in its investment portfolio based on market indices. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Board of Directors.

Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Method:
The Company recognizes interest income / expense using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loans given / taken. This estimation, by nature, requires an element of judgement regarding the expected behaviour and life-cycle of the instruments, as well as expected changes to other income/expense that are integral parts of the instrument.

Fair value measurements and valuation processes:
When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation technique that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.6 New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated May 07, 2025 and August 13, 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01 2025:

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants - amendments to Ind AS 1.
- Supplier finance arrangements - amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107.
- International tax reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - amendments to Ind AS 12.
- Lack of exchangeability - amendments to Ind AS 21.

These amendments did not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in the prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

2.7 New Standards or amendments not yet adopted

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1 - This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2026, as outlined below:

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

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the Financial Statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or Financial Statements.

3. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

All other Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on the date of disposal or retirement.

Subsequent costs are capitalised on the carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when future economic benefits associated with the item are probable to flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on straight-line basis over the useful lives of assets as determined on the basis of technical estimates which are similar to the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on past experience and internal technical evaluation, the management helieves that these useful lives represent the appropriate period of usage and therefore, considered to be appropriate for charging depreciation. Depreciation on addition (disposal) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which assets is ready for use (disposed of).
Assets residual values, depreciation method and useful lives are reviewed at the end of financial year considering the physical condition of the assets or whenever there are indicators for review and adjusts residual life prospectively.

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

3.2 Intangible Assets

Identifiahle intangible assets are recognised when the Company controls the asset, it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

At initial recognition, the separately acquired intangible assets are recognised at cost. Following initial recognition, the intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation is recognised in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date they are available for use. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

3.3 Foreign currency translation

Initial recognition
Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion
Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

Exchange differences
Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise except those arising from investments in non-integral operations.

3.4 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax.

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

3.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (on first in first out basis in respect of trading goods and on weighted average basis in respect of raw materials, work-in-progress and finished goods) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods, including freight, octroi and other levies. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Stores and spares inventory is valued at cost.

3.6 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized when the Company satisfies the performance obligation by transfer of control of promised product or service to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Control is defined as the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from an asset. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the expected consideration to be received, to the extent that it is highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal of revenue in future periods. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, at the inception of the contract, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer.

At the inception of the contract, the Company identifies the goods or services promised in the contract and assess which of the promised goods or services shall be identified as separate performance obligations. Promised goods or services give rise to separate performance obligations if they are capable of being distinct.

Revenue from the delivery of products is recognised at the point in time when control over the products is passed to the customers, which is determined based on the individual Incoterms agreed in the customer contract.

Contract balances:
The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Contract asset, which is presented as unbilled revenue, is classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

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A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. Contract liabilities include, and are presented as 'Revenue received in advance' and 'Advances from customers'.

3.7 Other Income

Interest income
Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of profit and loss using effective interest rate method.

3.8 Financial instruments:

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

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as:

- Debt instruments assets at amortised cost
- Equity instrument measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

When assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit and loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

Debt instruments at amortised cost
A debt instrument is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) if both the following conditions are met:

- the asset is held to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes), and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI)
A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through OCI unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit and loss under fair value option.

- The financial asset is held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell.
- 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.

Instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
FVTPL is a residual category for company's investment instruments. Any instruments which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

All investments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss

In addition, the company may elect to designate an instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity investments
All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company has not made any such election. This classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment, However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in tbe P&L.

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, in accordance with Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Cost comprises the purchase eonsideration and directly attributable transaction costs. Dividends received from subsidiaries are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the right to receive the dividend is established. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence of impairment of the investment in accordance with Ind AS 36.

Derecognition
When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash fiows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash fiows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

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A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- Based on above evaluation, either
  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a bases that reflect the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 ('Financial instruments') requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss or at amortised cost, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings and other payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

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Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. 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.

iv. Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

3.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets including Property, plant and equipment with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.10 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provision are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are 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 or 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. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.11 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits:
All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. All short-term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees and recognized as expenses in the Statement of profit and loss. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus, performance incentives, etc.

(ii) Long-term employee benefits (Post-employment benefits):
The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans:
Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, pension fund and employees' state insurance scheme are defined contribution schemes. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the fund. Payments to defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plans – Gratuity:

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

The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

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

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

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

(iii) Other benefits (Compensated absences):

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed beyond 12 months from the end of the year end are treated as other long term employee benefits. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Actuarial losses/ gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

3.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

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(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Factory land	Factory premises	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Computers	Total
Gross block:							
As at 31 March 2024	230.77	110.76	8.90	2.87	6.13	7.07	366.50
Additions	-	-	0.08	0.28	0.27	-	0.63
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	230.77	110.76	8.98	3.15	6.40	7.07	367.13
Additions	-	-	-	-	0.60	5.20	5.80
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.20)	-	(0.20)
As at 31 March 2026	230.77	110.76	8.98	3.15	6.80	12.27	372.73
Accumulated depreciation:							
As at 31 March 2024	-	76.30	1.25	0.69	2.42	5.64	86.31
Charge for the year	-	4.25	0.51	0.28	0.97	0.87	6.88
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	80.55	1.76	0.97	3.39	6.51	93.19
Charge for the year	-	4.25	0.51	0.29	0.83	1.38	7.26
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(0.10)	-	(0.10)
As at 31 March 2026	-	84.80	2.27	1.26	4.12	7.89	100.34
Net block:							
As at 31 March 2025	230.77	30.21	7.22	2.18	3.01	0.56	273.94
As at 31 March 2026	230.77	25.96	6.71	1.89	2.68	4.38	272.39

Note:
The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Softwares
Gross block:	
As at 31 March 2024	**1.10**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2025	**1.10**
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2026	**1.10**
Accumulated amortization:	
As at 31 March 2024	**0.63**
Charge for the year	0.21
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2025	**0.84**
Charge for the year	0.21
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2026	**1.05**
Net block:	
As at 31 March 2025	0.26
As at 31 March 2026	0.05

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

6 Investments (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investment in equity instruments - measured at cost:		
Unquoted:		
Subsidiary company:		
10,000 (31 March 2025: Nil) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Ashwath Technologies Private Limited (Refer note below)	1,411.89	-
	1,411.89	**-**
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	1,411.89	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments	-	-

Note:
On 4 March 2025, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") with Ashwath Technologies Private Limited ("Ashwath") which is incorporated in India and engaged in the business of slide gate mechanics & it's related components and existing shareholders of Ashwath for the acquisition of 100% equity stake in Ashwath. The transaction involved the acquisition of 10,000 fully paid-up equity shares of Rs 10/- each. On 1 August 2025, the Company successfully acquired 100% shareholding of Ashwath from its existing shareholders, thereby completing the acquisition process. Following the completion of this transaction, Ashwath has become a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The total transaction value, after adjustments in accordance with the terms of SPA, amounted to Rs. 1,411.89 lakhs. The Company has accounted for the acquisition using cost method in accordance with Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

7 Other non-current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Prepaid expenses	-	0.04
Security deposits	0.20	0.20
Capital advances	1.50	1.50
	1.70	**1.74**

8 Inventories
(At cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Raw materials [including goods-in-transit of Rs 5.67 lakhs (31 March 2025: Rs Nil)]	18.26	0.47
Work in progress	4.01	7.83
Finished goods [including goods-in-transit of Rs 13.03 lakhs (31 March 2025: Rs Nil)]	58.79	53.57
	81.06	**61.87**

9 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good:		
Receivables from others	33.12	39.51
Receivables from related parties (Refer note 41)	3.83	7.94
	36.95	**47.45**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(1.15)	(0.40)
	35.80	**47.05**

Refer note 36 for information about credit risk and market risk of trade receivables
For trade receivable ageing, refer note 42

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	282.41	34.43
In deposit accounts (with original maturity of less than 3 months)	-	1,290.00
	282.41	**1,324.43**

11 Other financial assets (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Unsecured, considered good:		
Loan and advance to employees	0.39	0.28
Interest accrued on deposits	-	15.79
	0.39	**16.07**

Refer note 36 for information about credit risk and market risk of other financial assets.

12 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance tax and tax deducted at source, net of provision	24.30	23.86
	24.30	**23.86**

13 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with government authorities	5.50	0.18
Prepaid expenses	0.84	0.80
	6.34	**0.98**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

14 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised:		
5,000 (31 March 2025: 5,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each	5.00	5.00
	5.00	**5.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:		
1,747 (31 March 2025: 1,597) equity shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid-up	1.75	1.60
	1.75	**1.60**

a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding as at the beginning of the year	1,597	1.60	1,597	1.60
Add: Share issued during the year	150	0.15	-	-
Outstanding as at the end of the year	**1,747**	**1.75**	**1,597**	**1.60**

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to the equity shares:

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100 each. 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 any of the 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.

c) Details of shares held by the holding company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up held by				
M/s RHI Magnesita India Limited (including 1 share held by Mr. Parmod Sagar as nominee)	1,747	100.00%	1,597	100.00%

d) List of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up held by				
M/s RHI Magnesita India Limited (including 1 share held by Mr. Parmod Sagar as nominee)	1,747	100.00%	1,597	100.00%

e) Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid-up

Promoter's name	Shareholding		% change during the year	
	No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares
M/s RHI Magnesita India Limited (including 1 share held by Mr. Parmod Sagar as nominee)	1,747 *(1,597)*	100.00% *(100.00%)*	150	-

(figures in bracket denote previous year figures)

f) The Company has neither allotted any fully paid-up equity share by way of bonus shares, or in pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five year immediately preceding the balance sheet date.

15 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings	1,722.06	1,657.50
Securities premium	249.56	-
Capital redemption reserve	0.91	0.91
	1,972.53	**1,658.41**
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,657.50	1,486.49
Add: Total comprehensive income for the year	64.56	171.01
Balance at the end of the year	**1,722.06**	**1,657.50**
Securities premium		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	249.56	-
Balance at the end of the year	**249.56**	**-**
Capital redemption reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.91	0.91
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**0.91**	**0.91**

Retained earnings:

Retained earnings represents surplus / accumulated earnings of the Company and are available for distribution to shareholders. Further it also includes the impact of remeasurements of the defined benefit obligations, net of tax.

Securities Premium:

On 21 July 2025, the Company allotted 150 equity shares of face value Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 1,66,375 per share, aggregating to a total cash consideration of approximately Rs. 249.71 lakhs, by way of a rights issue to its holding company, RHI Magnesita India Limited.

Capital redemption reserve:

During financial year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2019, the Company bought back certain shares and in order to comply with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company created Capital Redemption Reserve.

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16 Provisions (Non-current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (Refer note 34)	14.14	11.82
Leave obligation (Refer note 34)	3.72	4.07
	17.86	**15.89**

17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	34.83	36.26
Total deferred tax liabilities - (A)	**34.83**	**36.26**
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for expected credit loss	0.29	0.10
Expenses allowed on payment basis under Income-tax Act, 1961	6.78	6.09
Total deferred tax assets - (B)	**7.07**	**6.19**
Deferred tax liabilities (net) - (A-B)	**27.76**	**30.07**

18 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (Refer note 33)	27.01	12.17
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	37.30	16.78
	64.31	**28.95**

For details about related party trade payables, refer note 41
For trade payable ageing, refer note 43

19 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Employee dues payable	8.36	8.84
	8.36	**8.84**

20 Contract liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance from customers	14.70	0.59
	14.70	**0.59**

21 Provisions (Current)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for employee benefits:		
Leave obligation (Refer note 34)	0.72	0.59
	0.72	**0.59**

22 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Provision for taxation, net of advance tax	0.73	-
	0.73	**-**

23 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Statutory liabilities	7.61	5.26
	7.61	**5.26**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

24 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Sale of products *		
- Finished goods	464.35	611.25
- Stock-in-trade	82.80	-
	547.15	611.25
Other operating revenue:		
Government incentives on export	0.29	0.51
	547.44	**611.76**

* for sale of products to related parties, refer note 41

Disaggregation of revenue:

In the following tables, revenue is disaggregated by product group and by geography. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Disaggregation of revenue by product group

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Shaped products	547.15	611.25
Others	0.29	0.51
	547.44	**611.76**

Disaggregation of revenue by geography

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Within India *	513.79	568.91
Outside India	33.65	42.85
	547.44	**611.76**

* Inclusive of merchant export of Rs 45.49 lakhs during the year (Previous year: Rs 28.57 lakhs)

Timing of revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of products is transferred to the customers at a point in time

Performance obligations

Revenue from the sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control over the products is passed to the customers, which is determined based on the individual Incoterms agreed in the customer contract. Control is defined as the ability to direct the use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from an asset

Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

Transaction price is the expected consideration to be received in exchange for transferring goods or services, to the extent that it is highly probable that there will not be a significant reversal of revenue

Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Contract price	547.44	611.76
Adjustments for:		
Claims and rebates	-	-
Performance bonus	-	-
	547.44	**611.76**

Trade receivables and contract balances:

The Company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as contract asset

A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time

Contract assets primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date

Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the right become unconditional

Contract liabilities consists of advance from customers. Contract liabilities are presented in note 20

Trade receivables are presented net off allowance for expected credit loss in note 9

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Movement in contract balances*:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year		
Revenue from contract with customers	-	-
Total	-	-
Movement in contract liabilities:		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	0.59	1.26
Add: Collection during the year	320.68	311.18
Less: Gross Sales	306.38	311.79
Less: Sundry balances written back	-	0.06
Less: Amount return to customer	0.19	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**14.70**	**0.59**

* The Company dose not have contract assets as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, hence the disclosure for movement in contract assets is not applicable.

25 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest on term deposits	18.45	75.95
Sundry balances written back	0.71	0.06
Provision no longer required written back	-	1.52
Allowance for expected credit loss written back	-	1.45
Sale of scrap	-	0.40
	19.16	**79.38**

26 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year	0.47	3.12
Add: Purchases	258.36	337.20
	258.83	340.32
Less: Inventory of materials at the end of the year	18.26	0.47
	240.57	**339.85**

27 Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Purchases of stock-in-trade	80.02	-
	80.02	-

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

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories		
Inventory at the end of the year:		
Work in progress	4.01	7.83
Finished goods	58.79	53.57
	62.80	61.40
Inventory at the beginning of the year		
Work in progress	7.83	20.80
Finished goods	53.57	53.85
	61.40	74.65
	(1.40)	**13.25**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

29 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries and wages*	104.99	50.67
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 34)	3.32	2.89
Gratuity (Refer note 34)	3.14	2.67
Leave obligation (Refer note 34)	0.84	(0.91)
Staff welfare expense$	5.07	4.29
	117.36	**59.61**

* includes reimbursement towards personnel cost to a related party of Rs. 46.75 lakhs (Previous year: Rs. Nil) (Refer note 41)

$ includes reimbursement towards group mediclaim expense to related party of Rs. Nil (Previous year: Rs. 2.90 lakhs) (Refer note 41)

30 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	7.26	6.88
Amortization on intangible assets	0.21	0.21
	7.47	**7.09**

31 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Power and fuel	1.65	1.84
Legal and professional fees	4.59	6.50
Director sitting fees	-	0.75
Computer expenses	2.14	1.71
Repair and maintenance		
- building	0.28	0.73
- plant and machinery	0.10	-
- others	0.51	0.26
Postage and communication	0.52	0.84
Travelling and conveyance	5.21	7.60
Internet charges	0.08	0.08
Insurance	0.34	1.23
IT expenses'	4.95	2.37
Rates and taxes	0.57	3.52
Payment to auditors (Refer note 40)	7.29	4.89
Sundry balances written off	0.00	0.17
Bank charges	0.28	0.55
Printing and stationery	0.66	0.88
Freight and transport charges	6.40	8.48
Allowance for expected credit loss	0.75	-
Office expenses	0.59	0.82
Property, plant and equipment written off	0.10	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	0.28	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.15	0.52
	37.44	**43.74**

' represents reimbursement towards IT cost to a related party (Refer note 41)

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

32 Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 are

Statement of profit and loss section

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	22.72	59.08
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years	(0.44)	(2.71)
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2.16)	(1.54)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**20.12**	**54.82**
Other comprehensive income section		
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss	0.15	0.59
	19.97	**54.23**

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Accounting profit before tax	85.14	227.60
Computed tax expense	21.43	57.28
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2025: 25.168%)		
Adjustments for:		
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating income (net)	0.09	0.08
Adjustment in respect of current tax of previous years	(0.44)	(2.71)
Others	(1.11)	(0.42)
At the effective income tax rate	**19.97**	**54.23**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**19.97**	**54.23**

Deferred tax relates to the following

Particulars	Balance sheet		Statement of profit and loss / Other Comprehensive income	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangibe assets	(34.83)	(36.26)	1.43	1.81
Allowance for expected credit loss	0.29	0.10	0.19	(0.37)
Expenses allowed on payment basis under Income-tax Act	6.78	6.09	0.69	0.69
Net deferred tax expense / (income)			**2.31**	**2.13**
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**(27.76)**	**(30.07)**		

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax liabilities	(34.83)	(36.26)
Deferred tax assets	7.07	6.19
Deferred tax liabilities, net	**(27.76)**	**(30.07)**

Reconciliation of deferred tax (liabilities) / assets, net

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	(30.07)	(32.20)
Tax (income) / expense during the year recognised in statement of profit and loss	(2.16)	(1.54)
Tax (income) / expense during the year recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.15)	(0.59)
Closing balance	**(27.76)**	**(30.07)**

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

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

33 Dues to micro and small enterprises

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
(i) Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at period end	27.01	12.17
(ii) Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(iii) Principal amount paid to supplier registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	0.44	-
(iv) Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
(v) Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the period	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
(vii) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-
(viii) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	-	-

Details of dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Entreprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) are based on information made available to the Company

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34 Employee benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plan:

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employees salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund and employees state insurance, which are defined contribution plans. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the year are as under

Contribution to provident and other funds:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Contribution to provident fund	3.20	2.81
Contribution to employee state insurance	0.12	0.08
	3.32	**2.89**

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan - Gratuity:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Code on Social Security, 2020. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is a funded plan and the company makes contribution to recognised funds in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains the target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments. The gratuity fund plan assets of the Company are managed by Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited Employee Group Gratuity Scheme through LIC Gratuity Group Plan.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
	Funded	
A. Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation		
Defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	35.25	28.79
Current service cost	2.46	2.12
Interest cost	2.06	1.81
Benefit paid	-	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss	0.80	2.53
Defined Benefit Obligation at end of year	**40.57**	**35.25**
Change in fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	23.43	19.79
Expected return on plan assets	1.38	1.26
Employer contribution	1.42	2.20
Benefit paid	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on plan assets	0.20	0.18
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	**26.43**	**23.43**
Net Defined Benefit Asset / (Liability)		
Present value of obligation at the end	40.57	35.25
Fair value of plan assets	26.43	23.43
Unfunded liability / provision in Balance Sheet	**14.14**	**11.82**
Total expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	2.46	2.12
Interest cost	2.06	1.81
Interest income	(1.38)	(1.26)
Total expense recognised under employee benefit expense	**3.14**	**2.67**
Total expense recognised in OCI		
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit obligation arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) on defined benefit obligation arising from change in financial assumption	(0.80)	(2.53)
Actuarial gain / (loss) of plan assets	0.19	0.18
	(0.61)	**(2.35)**
B. Actuarial Assumptions:		
Discount rate	6.75%	6.40%
Salary escalation rate	10% for 1 years, 8% thereafter	10% for 1 year, 8% thereafter
Withdrawl rate	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
Retirement age (Years)	60	58

Assumptions regarding future mortality rate for gratuity is based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience

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34 Employee benefits (Continued)

C. Expected contribution for the next one year

The Company expects to contribute Rs 2.70 lakhs (Previous year Rs 2.46 lakhs) to its gratuity plan in the next year

D. Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

(i) 0 to 1 Year	6.94	6.25
(ii) 1 to 2 Year	1.77	1.43
(iii) 2 to 3 Year	1.83	1.53
(iv) 3 to 4 Year	1.88	1.58
(v) 4 to 5 Year	1.93	1.62
(vi) 5 to 6Year	16.48	1.67
(vii) 7 Year onwards	71.30	54.58
	102.13	**68.66**

E. Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2026**	**As at 31 March 2025**
Discount rate		
a. Rate + 0.50% (Previous year: + 0.50%) - the liability to decrease by	(1.77)	(1.45)
b. Rate - 0.50% (Previous year: - 0.50%) - the liability to increase by	1.91	1.55
Salary escalation rate		
a. Rate + 0.50% (Previous year: + 0.50%) - the liability to increase by	1.85	1.52
b. Rate - 0.50% (Previous year: - 0.50%) - the liability to decrease by	(1.81)	(1.43)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the Defined benefit recognised in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparation, the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

F. Risk Exposures:

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

Salary increases: Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary escalation rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability

Investment Risk: If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability

Discount Rate: Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the plan's liability

Mortality & disability: Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities

Withdrawals: Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability

G. Defined benefit liability and employer contribution

The Company monitors the deficit in defined benefit obligation (net off plan assets) and endeavours to meet such deficit within reasonable future. The objective is to ensure adequate investments of funds, at appropriate time, to generate sufficient corpus for future payments

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

Leave obligations

The leave obligation cover the company's liability for earned leave and sick leave

The Company has recognised an amount of Rs. 0.84 lakhs {Previous year - Rs. (0.91) lakhs} as an expense towards leave obligation and included in "Employee benefits expense" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has determined the liability for leave obligation as at 31 March 2026 of Rs. 4.44 lakhs (31 March 2025: Rs. 4.66 lakhs), based on the actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

35 Segment reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing slide gate mechanics and related components. Based on the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resources' allocation and assessment of performance, there is single business segment in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on 'Operating Segments' notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amendnd.

Geographical Segments:

The analysis of geographical segment is based on the geographical location of the customers. The Company operates primarily in India and has presence in international markets as well. Its business is accordingly aligned geographically, catering to two markets i.e. India and Outside India. For customers located outside India, the Company has assessed that they carry same risk and rewards. The Company has considered domestic and exports markets as geographical segments and accordingly disclosed these as separate segments. The geographical segments considered for disclosure are as follows:

- Sales within India include sales to customers located within India
- Sales outside India include sales to customers located outside India

Secondary Segment Reporting (by Geographical Segments)

The following is the distribution of the Company's total revenue from operations by geographical market, regardless of where the goods were produced:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Within India *	513.79	568.91
Outside India	33.65	42.85
	547.44	**611.76**

* Inclusive of merchant export of Rs 45.49 lakhs during the year (Previous year Rs 28.57 lakhs)

The following table shows the carrying amount of trade receivables by geographical segments:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Within India	35.80	47.04
Outside India	-	0.00
	35.80	**47.05**

All other assets (other than trade receivables) used in the Company's business are located in India and are used to cater to both the categories of customers (within India and outside India), accordingly the total cost incurred during the year to acquire tangible and intangible fixed assets has not been disclosed

Information about major customers

There is no customer contributing in excess of 10% of the total revenue of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

36 Financial instruments - fair value measurement

Accounting classifications and fair values

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Amortised cost	Fair value	Amortised cost	Fair value
Financial assets (current)				
Trade receivables	35 80	35 80	47 05	47 05
Cash and cash equivalents	282 41	282 41	1,324 43	1,324 43
Other financial assets	0 39	0 39	16 07	16 07
Total financial assets	**318.60**	**318.60**	**1,387.55**	**1,387.55**
Financial liabilities (current)				
Trade payables	64 31	64 31	28 95	28 95
Other financial liabilities	8 36	8 36	8 84	8 84
Total financial liabilities	**72.67**	**72.67**	**37.79**	**37.79**

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

There are no financial instruments that have been classified as Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) and Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

Investment in wholly owned subsidiary carried at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 is scoped out of Ind AS 113 fair value hierarchy disclosure requirements for financial instruments measured at cost

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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

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

Financial instruments - risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments credit risk (refer note (b) below), liquidity risk (refer note (c) below), market risk (refer note (d) below)

(a) Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherance to limits Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities

The Company's board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent is not significant as it majorly includes balances with banks with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies

Credit risk arise from possibility that customer may default on its obligation to make timely payments, resulting into financial loss The maximum exposure to the credit risk is primarily from trade receivables

The credit risk is managed by the Company through credit term approvals, establishing the financial reliability of the customers taking into account the financial condition, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of account receivables Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored Individual credit terms are set accordingly by the Company's credit control department

i) Expected credit loss (ECL) assessment for customers as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to past payment history, security by way of deposits, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections) and applying experienced credit judgement The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Not due	21 71	27 88
0-30 days	5 96	14 53
31-60 days	1 12	1 84
61-90 days	4 28	1 50
91-180 days	3 68	1 69
181-240 days	0 00	-
More than 240 days	0 20	0 01
	36.95	**47.45**

Allowance for expected credit loss provision - trade receivables

Particulars	Amount
Allowance for expected credit loss as on 31 March 2024	**1.85**
Changes in loss allowance (Refer note 25)	(1 45)
Allowance for expected credit loss as on 31 March 2025	**0.40**
Changes in loss allowance (Refer note 31)	0 75
Allowance for expected credit loss as on 31 March 2026	**1.15**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

36 Financial instruments - fair value measurement *(Continued)*

ii) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents of Rs 282.41 lakhs as at 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025 Rs 1,324.43 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are mainly held with banks. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of counterparties.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The Company's primary sources of liquidity are cash generated from operations. The cash flows from operating activities are driven primarily by operating results and changes in the working capital requirements.

The Company believe that its liquidity position is adequate to fund the operating and investing needs and to provide with flexibility to respond to further changes in the business environment.

Maturities of financial liabilities

Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	0–12 months	1–2 years	3–5 years	> 5 years
As at 31 March 2026						
Trade payables	64.31	64.31	64.31	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	8.36	8.36	8.36	-	-	-
	72.67	**72.67**	**72.67**	-	-	-

Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	0–12 months	1–2 years	3–5 years	> 5 years
As at 31 March 2025						
Trade payables	28.95	28.95	28.95	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	8.84	8.84	8.84	-	-	-
	37.79	**37.79**	**37.79**	-	-	-

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices, which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

i) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in relation to operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) arising from foreign currency transactions.

Foreign currency risk exposure

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure:

Particulars		As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
		Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount equivalent in Rs Lakhs	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount equivalent in Rs Lakhs
Foreign currency payables					
- representing trade payables	USD	5,067.83	4.82	-	-

Sensitivity to risk

Particulars	Impact on profit - Increase / (Decrease)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD - Increase by 5% (March 31, 2025 - 5%)	(0.18)	-
INR/USD - Decrease by 5% (March 31, 2025 - 5%)	0.18	-

ii) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any borrowings and accordingly does not have any interest rate risk.

iii) Price risk

The Company monitors the financial health and networth of the subsidiary regularly. Since the investment is carried at cost there is no direct impact of market price fluctuations on the carrying amount in these financial statements.

37 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide adequate returns to the shareholders.

The Company does not have any borrowings and the entire capital comprises of equity.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

38 Earnings per share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and dilutive earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	65.02	172.77
Weighted average number of shares	1,701	1,597
Earnings per share, basic and diluted (Rupees)	3,821.42	10,818.48

Note: Basic and diluted earnings per share during the current year are same as the Company has no potentially dilutive equity shares outstanding as at the year end.

Reconciliation of shares used in computing earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
No. of equity shares at the beginning of the year	1,597	1,597
Add: Shares issued during the year	150	-
No. of equity shares at the end of the year	1,747	1,597
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs 100 each used for calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share	1,701	1,597

39 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities:
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts: Nil (Previous year: Nil)

Commitments:
Estimated amount of capital contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of advances)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Property, plant and equipment	0.40	0.40

40 Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Statutory audit fees	3.20	3.20
Limited review fees	1.68	1.68
Special purpose audit and certifications	2.25	-
Out of pocket expenses	0.16	0.01
	7.29	**4.89**

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

41 Related party disclosure

i) Names of related parties and description of relationship

A Related parties where control exists

RHI Magnesita India Limited, Holding Company

B Subsidiary company

Ashwath Technologies Private Limited, Wholly owned subsidiary (w e f 01 August 2025)

C Fellow subsidiaries with whom the Company had transactions

RHI Refractories Africa (Pty) Ltd
RHI Magnesita GmbH

D Key Managerial Personnel (KMP):

Mr. Vijay Sharma	Non-executive director (upto 11 November 2024)
Mr. Parmod Sagar	Non-executive director
Mr. Azim Syed	Non-executive director (from 5 November 2024)

ii) Related parties transactions entered into by the Company

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Sales		
RHI Magnesita India Limited *	40.12	50.23
* Amount disclosed is inclusive of freight & transport charges of Rs.1.25 lakhs and packing & forwarding charges of Rs. 0.06 lakhs (Previous year: Rs 0.37 lakhs)		
RHI Refractories Africa (Pty) Ltd	-	1.73
Purchases		
RHI Magnesita India Limited	-	0.85
Reimbursement of expenses paid / payable		
RHI Magnesita India Limited	46.75[#]	5.27[$]
[#] represents reimbursement towards personnel cost		
[$] represents reimbursement towards group mediclaim expense and IT cost		
RHI Magnesita GmbH *	4.95	-
* represents reimbursement towards IT cost		
Reimbursement of expenses received / receivable		
Ashwath Technologies Private Limited ^	0.12	-
^ represents reimbursement towards electricity charges		
Compensation of key management personnel		
Director sitting fees		
- Mr. Vijay Sharma	-	0.75

iii) Related party balances

Amounts due to or due from related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables		
RHI Magnesita India Limited	3.83	7.94
Reimbursement of expenses payable (trade payable)		
RHI Magnesita India Limited	11.31	5.27
RHI Magnesita GmbH	4.82	-

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited ★ RHI MAGNESITA

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

42 Trade receivable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026:

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	21.71	15.04	0.17	0.02	-	0.01	36.95
Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.71**	**15.04**	**0.17**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.01**	**36.95**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(0.18)	(0.84)	(0.10)	(0.02)	-	(0.01)	(1.15)
Total trade receivables	**21.53**	**14.20**	**0.07**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35.80**

As at 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Not due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	27.89	19.55	-	-	0.01	-	47.45
Undisputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**27.89**	**19.55**	**-**	**-**	**0.01**	**-**	**47.45**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(0.14)	(0.25)	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.40)
Total trade receivables	**27.75**	**19.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**47.05**

43 Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2026:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
MSME	4.58	21.37	1.06	-	-	-	27.01
Others	23.89	13.41	-	-	-	-	37.30
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**28.47**	**34.78**	**1.06**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**64.31**

As at 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
MSME	3.58	8.15	-	-	-	-	11.73
Others	10.71	5.18	0.19	-	-	0.71	16.78
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	0.44	-	-	-	0.44
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**14.29**	**13.33**	**0.63**	**-**	**-**	**0.71**	**28.95**

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

44 Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	% Change from 31 March 2025 to 31 March 2026	Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the ratio of preceding year
1	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	4.46	33.33	-86.61%	Primarily due to decrease in cash and cash equivalent during the year on account of acquisition of subsidiary
2	Debt – equity ratio (in times)	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Return on equity ("ROE") (in %)	Net profits after taxes - Preference dividend	Average shareholder's equity	3.58%	10.97%	-7.40%	NA
5	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	3.35	5.06	-33.83%	NA
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales	Average accounts receivable	13.21	12.81	3.14%	NA
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Total purchases	Average accounts payable	6.32	13.34	-52.59%	Primarily due to increase in trade payables during the year
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales	Working capital	1.64	0.43	283.40%	Primarily due to decrease in cash and cash equivalent during the year on account of acquisition of subsidiary
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	Net sales	11.88%	28.27%	-16.38%	NA
10	Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed (refer note (i) below)	4.25%	13.47%	-9.22%	NA
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income from term deposits	Average term deposits	2.86%	6.36%	-3.50%	NA

Note:

(i) Capital employed = Tangible net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability

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MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

45 Events after the reporting period

The Board of directors of the Company in the board meeting held on 22 May, 2026 have considered and approved the scheme of Merger/ Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited ("the Company") with and into Ashwath Technologies Private Limited ("Ashwath") under the provisions of Section 233 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder

As per the terms of the proposed Scheme
- Appointed date of the Scheme is 01 April, 2026
- The Company shall be amalgamated into Ashwath, resulting in a flip merger structure,
- Upon the Scheme becoming effective, Ashwath will be the surviving entity; and
- The Company shall stand dissolved without winding up

The Scheme is intended to simplify and rationalize the corporate structure and to result in operational and administrative efficiencies by reducing duplication of administrative, legal, compliance and operational costs associated with maintaining multiple corporate entities. The proposed merger/amalgamation is subject to receipt of necessary approvals from shareholders, creditors (where applicable), and relevant statutory and regulatory authorities. Pending such approvals, no effect of the Scheme has been considered in these financial statements

46 Impact of New Labour Codes

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four new labour codes i.e. the Code on Wages, 2019, the Code on Social Security, 2020, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (hereinafter referred as "New Labour Codes") consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has also published Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the potential financial impact arising from these regulatory changes. Based on its evaluation of the provisions of the New Labour Codes and the rules notified so far, the Company has assessed that there is no material financial impact on its financial statements. Accordingly, no adjustment has been made in respect of these changes. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of State Rules and further clarifications from the Government and will record any additional accounting impact, as required

47 Exemption from preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company is a subsidiary of RHI Magnesita India Limited ("the Holding Company"), which holds 100% of the Company's equity share capital. The Company has a wholly owned subsidiary Ashwath Technologies Private Limited incorporated in India

In accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 110 – Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company has availed exemption from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as stipulated under paragraph 4(a) of the Standard, on the basis that

- The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of RHI Magnesita India Limited;
- The Holding Company prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), which are available for public use;
- The Company's equity shares are not listed, nor is it in the process of listing its securities in any public market, and
- The ultimate parent, RHI Magnesita India Limited, files consolidated financial statements with the relevant regulatory authorities

Details of investment in wholly owned subsidiary are disclosed in Note 6 and are accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 27 – Separate Financial Statements

48 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

i) **Details of benami property held:**
The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property

ii) **Wilful defaulter:**
The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or Financial institution or other lender during the year

iii) **Relationship with struck off companies:**
The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off

iv) **Borrowing secured against current assets:**
The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

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Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited ★ RHI MAGNESITA

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

v) **Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:**
A. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

B. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

vi) **Compliance with number of layers of companies:**
The Company has complied with the requirements of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

vii) **Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets:**
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

viii) **Loans or advances in the nature of loans to specified persons:**
There are no outstanding loans or advances in the nature of loans granted to Promoters, Directors, key management personnel and their related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.

ix) **Compliance with approved Scheme of Arrangement:**
The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

49 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:
The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

50 Undisclosed income:
The Company does not have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

51 Corporate Social Responsibility:
The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026, as the Company does not meet any of the prescribed thresholds of net-worth, turnover, or net profit during the immediately preceeding financial year.

52 There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.

53 The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026.

54 In the opinion of the board of directors, assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of the business at least equal to the amounts at which they are stated and provision for all known liabilities have been made.

55 Previous year's figures
Previous year's figures have been regrouped / restated / reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to the current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date
For Saini Pati Shah & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 137904W/W100622

Ankush Shah
Partner
Membership No. 145370

Place: Mumbai
Date: 22 May 2026

SAINI PATI SHAH & CO LLP ★ FRN-137904W/W100622 MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the board of directors
Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited

Parmod Sagar
Chairman
DIN: 06500871

Place: Gurugram
Date: 22 May 2026

Azim Syed
Director
DIN: 10641934

Place: Gurugram
Date: 22 May 2026

Intermetal Engineers (India) Private Limited ★ RHI MAGNESITA