ANNUAL REPORTS & FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY AND STEP DOWN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

OF

MANALI PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR 2025-2026

Company Registration No.: 201534952W

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

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AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Directors

Ramaswamy Chockalingam
Devaki Muthiah Chardon
Sharma Govindarajan Dattatreyan
Chardon Hugo Patrice Michel

Company Secretaries

Iyer Anjali Subramanian
Joelyn Tan Chew Hoon

Registered Office

8 Temasek Boulevard
#22-03 Suntec Tower 3
Singapore 038988

Independent Auditor

JBS Practice PAC

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement to the member together with the audited financial statements of Amchem Speciality Chemicals Private Limited (the "Company") for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the accompanying financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are as follows:

Ramaswamy Chockalingam
Devaki Muthiah Chardon
Sharma Govindarajan Dattatreyan
Chardon Hugo Patrice Michel

ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

The directors holding office at the end of the financial year had no interest in shares or debentures of the Company or its related corporations at the beginning and end of the financial year as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act 1967.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT (...CONT'D)

SHARE OPTIONS

There were no share options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

The independent auditor, Messrs JBS Practice PAC, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

Devaki Muthiah Chardon
Director

Ramaswamy Chockalingam
Director

7 May 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Amchem Speciality Chemicals Private Limited (the "Company") as set out on pages 7 to 36, which comprise the statement of financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Company for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Company are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967, (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the General Information set out on page 1, the Directors' Statement set out on pages 2 to 3 and the accompanying Schedule of Other Operating Expenses.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Company Registration No.: 201409251H

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (...CONT'D)
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs 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 SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We are also:

(a) 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.

(b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED (...CONT'D)
(Incorporated in Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (...cont'd)

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Balasubramaniam Janamanchi.

JBS PRACTICE PAC
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Singapore

7 May 2026

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AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 US$	2025 US$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	41,622,995	13,327,668
Other receivables	5	1,160,283	74,046
		42,783,278	13,401,714
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	6	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	7	32,242,362	48,679,299
		32,242,362	48,679,299
Total assets		75,025,640	62,081,013
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Other payables	8	62,317	56,716
Income tax payable		-	2,987
Total liabilities		62,317	59,703
NET ASSETS		74,963,323	62,021,310
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY			
Share capital	9	51,421,208	51,421,208
Retained profit		23,542,115	10,600,102
TOTAL EQUITY		74,963,323	62,021,310

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 US$	2025 US$
REVENUE			
Sales	10	480,000	480,000
Dividend income		1,987,950	2,404,903
Other income	11	12,812,664	532,045
Total revenue		15,280,614	3,416,948
EXPENSES			
Purchases consumed	12	852,523	718,198
Employee benefits expense	13	79,610	77,264
Other operating expenses	14	1,354,616	575,746
Total expenses		2,286,749	1,371,208
Profit before income tax		12,993,865	2,045,740
Income tax expense	15	(51,852)	(48,000)
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year		12,942,013	1,997,740

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	Share capital US$	Retained profit US$	Total US$
2026				
Balance as at 1 April 2025		51,421,208	10,600,102	62,021,310
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year		-	12,942,013	12,942,013
Balance as at 31 March 2026		51,421,208	23,542,115	74,963,323
2025				
Balance as at 1 April 2024		51,421,208	9,102,362	60,523,570
Net profit, representing total comprehensive income for the year		-	1,997,740	1,997,740
Dividend paid	17	-	(500,000)	(500,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2025		51,421,208	10,600,102	62,021,310

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Note	2026 US$	2025 US$
Cash Flows From Operating Activities			
Profit before income tax		12,993,865	2,045,740
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	11	(777,151)	(506,117)
Dividend income		(1,987,950)	(2,404,903)
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital		10,228,764	(865,280)
Changes in working capital:			
Other receivables		(96,312)	23,479
Other payables		5,601	(94,270)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		10,138,053	(936,071)
Income tax paid		(6,839)	-
Interest income		777,151	506,117
Withholding tax paid		(48,000)	(48,000)
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities		10,860,365	(477,954)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary		16,436,937	-
Placement of fixed deposits		(8,566,839)	(12,168,436)
Dividend received		998,025	2,404,903
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		8,868,123	(9,763,533)
Cash Flows From Financing Activity			
Dividend paid	17	-	(500,000)
Net cash used in financing activity		-	(500,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash at bank		19,728,488	(10,741,487)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		1,159,232	11,900,719
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	4	20,887,720	1,159,232

The annexed notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Amchem Speciality Chemicals Private Limited (the "Company") (Company Registration No.: 201534952W) is domiciled in Singapore. The Company's registered office is at 8 Temasek Boulevard, #22-03 Suntec Tower 3, Singapore 038988 and principal place of business is at 8 Temasek Boulevard, #17-03 Suntec Tower 3, Singapore 038988.

The principal activities of the Company are that of business and management consultancy services, other investment holding companies and wholesale of petrochemical products.

The financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 were authorised for issue by the directors on 7 May 2026.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs"). The financial statements, which are expressed in United States dollars, are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

On 1 April 2025, the Company has adopted all the new and revised FRSs and Interpretations of FRS ("INT FRS") that are mandatory for application from that date. The adoption of these new and revised FRSs and INT FRSs have no material effect on the amounts reported for the current or prior financial years.

These financials statements are separate financial statements of Amchem Speciality Chemicals Private Limited. The Company is exempted from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Manali Petrochemicals Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on the Stock Exchange of India which produces consolidated financial statements available for public use. The subsidiary of the Company is disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. The registered office of Manali Petrochemicals Limited is at SPIC House, 88 Mount Road Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600032.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

b) Currency translation

The financial statements of the Company are measured in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements of the Company are presented in United States dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at rates of exchange closely approximating to those ruling at the end of the reporting period and transactions in foreign currencies during the financial year are translated at rate ruling on transaction dates. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on retranslation of monetary items are included in the profit or loss. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in the profit or loss except for differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. For such non-monetary items, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances, fixed deposits with maturity period of less than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in nature.

d) Plant and equipment

(i) Measurement

Plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Components of costs

The cost of an item of plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

d) Plant and equipment (...cont'd)

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their depreciable amounts over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Useful lives
Computers	1 year

The residual values, estimated useful lives and depreciation method of plant and equipment are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effects of any revision are recognised in profit or loss when the changes arise.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance expenses are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

(iv) Disposal

On disposal of an item of plant and equipment, the difference between the disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets

(i) Classification and measurement

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL).

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets as well as the contractual terms of the cash flows of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

At initial recognition

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

At subsequent measurement

(a) Debt instruments

Debt instruments mainly comprise of cash at bank and other receivables.

There are three subsequent measurement categories, depending on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

(i) Classification and measurement (...cont'd)

At subsequent measurement (...cont'd)

(a) Debt instruments (...cont'd)

- Amortised cost: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

- FVOCI: Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for sale, and where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are classified as FVOCI. Movements in fair values are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and accumulated in fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit and loss.

  When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and presented in "other gains and losses". Interest income from these financial assets is recognised using the effective interest rate method and presented in "interest income".

- FVPL: Debt instruments that are held for trading as well as those that do not meet the criteria for classification as amortised cost or FVOCI are classified as FVPL. Movement in fair values and interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises and presented in "other gains and losses".

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

(ii) Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt financial assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by the FRS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables. The expected credit losses on the financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date or an actual default occurring.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12 months ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

e) Financial assets (...cont'd)

(ii) Impairment (...cont'd)

Write-off policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over one year past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

On disposal of a debt instrument, the difference between the carrying amount and the sale proceeds is recognised in profit or loss. Any amount previously recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that asset is reclassified to profit or loss.

f) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

g) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses in the Company's statement of financial position. On disposal of investment in subsidiary, the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the investment is recognised in the profit or loss.

h) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprised of other payables.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled and expired.

i) Fair value estimation of financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised in the profit or loss as finance expense.

Changes in the estimated timing or amount of the expenditure or discount rate are recognised in the profit or loss when the changes arise.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

Plant and equipment
Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever there is any objective evidence or indication that these assets may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the 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 inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets. If this is the case, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of the 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.

The difference between the carrying amount and recoverable amount is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. An impairment loss for an asset is reversed only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the assets recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of this asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case, such reversal is treated as a revaluation increase. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense, a reversal of that impairment is also recognised in profit or loss.

l) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares are deducted against the share capital account.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

m) Income tax

Current income tax for current and prior years is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax is recognised for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax is measured:

(i) at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period; and

(ii) based on the tax consequence that will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amounts of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss except when they relate to items credited or debited outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively).

n) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised as a receivable at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions.

Government grants receivable are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants relating to expenses are shown separately as other income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

o) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are recognised as an expense, unless the cost qualifies to be capitalised as an asset.

Defined contribution plan

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into separate entities such as the Central Provident Fund ("CPF") on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

p) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer. A performance obligation is satisfied over a period of time/at a point in time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

(i) Consultancy service income is recognised when the services are rendered to customers and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied over a period of time.

(ii) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(iii) Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (...CONT'D)

q) Leases

At the inception of the contract, the Company assesses if the contract contains a lease. A contract contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Reassessment is only required when the terms and conditions of the contract are changed.

Short term and low value leases

The Company has elected to not recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of low value leases. Lease payments relating to these leases are expensed to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

r) Dividend to Company's shareholder

Dividend to the Company's shareholder is recognised when the dividend is approved for payment.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The presentation of financial statements in conforming to FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements in applying the accounting policies. These estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The following are the critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements for preparation of financial statements:

(a) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies which are described in Note 2 above, management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements involved, apart from those involving estimations that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (...CONT'D)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Investment in subsidiaries are tested for impairment whenever there is objective evidence or indication that those assets may be impaired. Determining whether investment in subsidiaries are impaired requires an estimation of value-in-use of the investment in subsidiaries. The value-in-use calculation requires the management estimate the future cash flows and appropriate discount rate in order to calculate the present value of future cash flows. The management has evaluated such estimates and is confident that no allowance for impairment is necessary.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Cash at banks	613,909	809,681
Fixed deposits		
- Less than 3 months	20,273,811	349,551
- More than 3 months	20,735,275	12,168,436
	41,622,995	13,327,668

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents is in net of fixed deposits which have maturity periods more than 3 months.

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Cash and bank balances (as above)	41,622,995	13,327,668
Less: Fixed deposits more than 3 months	(20,735,275)	(12,168,436)
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flow	20,887,720	1,159,232

The fixed deposits are placed with a bank of a tenor period from 91 days to 182 days (2025: 58 days to 184 days) with interest rate from 2.99% to 3.27% (2025: 3.65% to 4.37%) per annum.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (...CONT'D)

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Singapore dollars	35,121	31,717
Great British pounds	27,543,268	6,380,849
United States dollars	14,044,606	6,915,102
	41,622,995	13,327,668

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Interest receivable	170,358	74,046
Dividend receivable	989,925	-
	1,160,283	74,046

Other receivables are non-trade in nature, unsecured, non-interest bearing on themselves, and generally settled within 180 days (2025: 180 days). The other receivables are considered to be of short duration and are not discounted and the carrying values are assumed to approximate their fair values.

Dividend receivable from a subsidiary represents an interim dividend declared by subsidiary, Penn-White Limited in respect of its financial year ended 31 March 2025.

There is no allowance for doubtful debts arising from the outstanding balance as the estimated credit loss is not material.

The Company's other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Great British pounds	1,120,544	-
United States dollars	39,739	74,046
	1,160,283	74,046

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026 (...CONT'D)

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Computers US$	Total US$
2026		
Cost		
At 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026	3,263	3,263
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2025 and 31 March 2026	3,263	3,263
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2026	-	-

	Computers US$	Total US$
2025		
Cost		
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	3,263	3,263
Accumulated depreciation		
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	3,263	3,263
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2025	-	-

7. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Unquoted equity shares, at cost		
At the beginning of the year	48,679,299	48,679,299
Disposal	(16,436,937)	-
At the end of the year	32,242,362	48,679,299

7. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (...CONT'D)

The details of the subsidiaries as at 31 March 2026 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary/country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest 2026 %	2025 %
Notedome Limited*** (United Kingdom)	Manufacturing and distributing of polyurethanes cast	-	100
Penn Globe Limited* (United Kingdom)	Trading of silicone based products and chemicals	-	-
Penn- White Limited** (United Kingdom)	Manufacturing of silicone based products and chemicals	100	100
Held by Penn White Limited			
Pennwhite India Private Limited (India)#	Processing, manufacturing, trading and distributing wide range of chemicals and solutions	100	100

* Penn Globe Limited was dissolved via voluntary strike-off on 23 April 2024.

** In 2024, Penn-White Limited ("PWL") became a direct subsidiary on account of the strike-off/liquidation of Penn Globe Limited and the entire shares have been transferred to the Company.

*** On 20 October 2025, Company sold its investment in Notedome Limited to C.O.I.M S.p.A. Chimica Organica Industriale Milanese.

\# Penn-White India Pvt Ltd was incorporated in February 2024 and became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Penn White Ltd, UK in July 2024.

8. OTHER PAYABLES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Third parties (a)	45,212	45,212
Accruals for - staff costs	51	70
- professional fees	15,060	11,434
- operating expenses	1,994	-
	62,317	56,716

(a) Other payables to third parties represent the balance consideration payable to the sellers as per terms and conditions of share purchase agreement dated 30 November 2022.

The Company's other payables are denominated in the following currencies:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Singapore dollars	17,105	11,504
Great British Pounds	45,212	45,212
	62,317	56,716

9. SHARE CAPITAL

	2026	2025	2026	2025
	Number of ordinary shares issued		US$	US
Balance at beginning and end of the financial year	51,421,208	51,421,208	51,421,208	51,421,208

All issued ordinary shares are fully paid. There is no par values for these ordinary shares.

The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at the meeting of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

10. SALES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Consultancy income	480,000	480,000
Primary geographical markets		
India	480,000	480,000
Timing of transfer of good or service		
Over time	480,000	480,000

The following table provides information about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms, and the related revenue recognition policies:

Nature of services	The Company generates revenue from provision of consultancy service.
When revenue is recognised	Income from the provision of services is recognised when the promised services are rendered and all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied over a period of time.
Significant payment terms	Payment is due within 15 days from the date of received of claim.

11. OTHER INCOME

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Government grant – Job support scheme	1,642	1,907
Foreign exchange gain	707,049	24,021
Interest income – Fixed deposits	777,151	506,117
Gain on sale of subsidiary	11,296,764	-
Waiver / divestment of liability	30,058	-
	12,812,664	532,045

12. PURCHASES CONSUMED

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Consultancy fees	852,523	718,198

13. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Staff salaries and bonus	64,410	60,873
Staff's CPF	10,345	12,254
Staff insurance	862	-
Medical fees	3,993	4,137
	79,610	77,264

14. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Auditor's remuneration	27,117	25,794
Investment cost reduction in subsidiary	-	457,386
Professional fees	1,201,304	28,049
Travelling expenses	43,546	49,457
Training (education) and development	71,325	5,000
Rental of office equipment (lease not capitalised in lease liability)	381	551
Rental of office premises (lease not capitalised in lease liability)	7,993	7,714
Bank charges	2,950	1,795
	1,354,616	575,746

The Company has leases of office with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Professional fees include US$1,162,191 of transaction costs relating to the divestment / sale of Notedome Ltd, comprising legal fees, success fees and warranty and indemnity insurance premiums.

15. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Foreign tax paid – withholding tax	51,852	48,000

The current year's income tax expense varied from the amount of income tax determined by applying the applicable Singapore statutory income tax rate of 17% (2025: 17%) to the profit before income tax as a result of the following differences:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Profit before income tax	12,993,865	2,045,740
Income tax expense at statutory rate	2,208,957	347,776
Non-allowable items	208,579	82,936
Non-taxable income	(2,383,967)	(413,178)
Foreign tax paid	48,000	48,000
Exempted income	(17,425)	(7,214)
Others	(12,292)	(10,320)
	51,852	48,000

16. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Company's immediate holding company is Manali Petrochemicals Limited, a company incorporated in India. The ultimate holding company is Avida Investment Corporation Pte Ltd, a company incorporated in Singapore. The ultimate beneficial owner is Mr Ashwin Chidambaram Muthiah.

17. DIVIDENDS

	2026 US$	2025 US$
One-tier tax exempt interim dividends of US$NIL (2025:US$0.00972) per share for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025	-	500,000

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) In addition to the related party information disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the following transaction between the Company and its related party took place during the financial year:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Consultancy services income from holding company	480,000	480,000
Consultancy fee paid to related party	852,523	718,198
Expenses paid on behalf by related party	-	35,693
Rental expenses paid to a related party	7,993	7,714

19. LEASE COMMITMENTS

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Operating lease recognised as an expense in the financial year	7,318	7,058

At the end of the reporting period, the Company does not have any commitments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases for office space.

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risks (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management strategy seeks to minimise adverse effects from the unpredictability of financial markets on the Company's financial performance.

(a) Market risks

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company incurs foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in currencies other than United States dollars such as Singapore dollars and Great British pounds. However, the Company does not use any hedging instruments to protect against the volatility associated with foreign currency transactions, other assets and liabilities created in the normal course of business.

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

Financial risk factors (...cont'd)

The Company's currency exposure based on the information provided to key management is as follows:

(a) Market risks (...cont'd)

(i) Foreign currency risks(...cont'd)

	SGD US$	GBP US$
2026		
Financial asset		
Cash at bank	35,121	27,543,268
Other receivables	-	1,120,544
	35,121	28,663,812
Financial liability		
Other payables	(17,105)	(45,212)
Currency exposure on net financial assets	18,016	28,618,600

	SGD US$	GBP US$
2025		
Financial asset		
Cash at bank	31,717	6,380,849
	31,717	6,380,849
Financial liability		
Other payables	(11,504)	(45,212)
Currency exposure on net financial assets	20,213	6,335,637

At 31 March 2026, if the Singapore dollars and Great British pounds had strengthened/weakened by 6% and 7%, respectively (2025: 2% and 2%) against the United States dollars with all other variables including tax rate being held constant, the Company's net profit or loss for the financial year would have been higher/lower approximately by:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Singapore dollars	900	300
Great British pounds	1,662,800	105,100

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

Financial risk factors (...cont'd)

(a) Market risks (...cont'd)

(ii) <u>Interest rate risk</u>

The Company has no significant exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates as it has no interest-bearing borrowings.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The major class of financial assets of the Company is cash at bank and other receivables. Cash at bank is placed with financial institution with good credit ratings. For credit exposures to customer, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

As the Company does not hold any collateral, the maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of financial instruments is the carrying amount of that class of financial instruments presented on the statement of financial position.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 180 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

Based on assessment of qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections, and available press information, if available, and applying experienced credit judgement), these exposures are considered to have low risk credit risk. Therefore, impairment on these balances has been measured on the 12 months expected credit loss basis, and the amount of the allowance is insignificant.

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

Financial risk factors (...cont'd)

(b) Credit risk (...cont'd)

Cash at bank and other receivables are subjected to immaterial credit loss under FRS 109. As at the end of the reporting period, there were no material other receivables that are subject to ECLs.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk in which the Company may not be able to meet its short-term obligations. At the end of the reporting period, assets held by the Company for managing liquidity risk included cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in Note 4.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table details the remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	2026	2025
	US$	US$
On demand or within 1 year		
Other payables	62,317	56,716

(d) Fair values measurement

Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, other payables approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature.

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (...CONT'D)

Financial risk factors (...cont'd)

(e) Fair values measurement

The following table sets out the Company's financial instruments as at the end of the reporting year:

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Financial assets		
Amortised cost:		
Cash at bank	41,622,995	13,327,668
Other receivables	1,160,283	74,046
Financial liability		
Amortised cost:		
Other payables	62,317	56,716

21. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to shareholder by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk. The management sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The capital structure of the Company consists of issued share capital. The management manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the management may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholder, return capital to shareholder, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company is not subjected to externally imposed capital requirements and Company's overall strategies remained unchanged for the financial years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

22. NEW STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRSs and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the Company were issued but not yet effective:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* and FRS 107 *Financia Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*	1 January 2026
Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11	1 January 2026
FRS 118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*	1 January 2027

The Company has not applied those FRSs and INT FRSs that have been issued but are effective only in next financial years. The Company expects the adoption of the standards will have no material effect on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

23. EVENTS OCCURING AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

In April 2026, the board of directors of the Company's subsidiary, Penn-White Limited, has approved and declared a dividend amounting to EUR 1,250,000 to the Company in respect of the subsidiary's financial year ended 31 March 2026.

The dividend declaration took place after the end of the reporting period and accordingly has not been recognised as income or receivable in the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026.

The event has been treated as a non-adjusting event after the reporting period.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

THE ACCOMPANYING SCHEDULE OF

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR

MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT FORM PART OF

THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

AMCHEM SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore)

SCHEDULE OF OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	2026 US$	2025 US$
Auditor's remuneration	27,117	25,794
Bank charges	2,950	1,795
Divestment fees	29,986	-
Investment cost reduction in subsidiary	-	457,386
Professional fees	305,669	23,654
Rental of office equipment	381	551
Rental of office premises	7,993	7,714
Secretarial fees	2,900	4,395
Success fees	809,035	-
Travelling	43,546	49,457
Training, Education and Development	71,325	5,000
Warranty and Indemnity	53,714	-
	1,354,616	575,746

The above schedule of other operating expenses provides additional information only and does not form part of audited financial statements.

REGISTERED NUMBER: 05436576 (England and Wales)

PENN-WHITE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS AND

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

PENN-WHITE LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05436576)

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

COMPANY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

DIRECTORS:	C M Bowry T Tasche D Muthiah Chardon H P M Chardon S M Bathija
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Unit 6, Aston Way Midpoint 18 Business Park Middlewich Cheshire CW10 0HS
REGISTERED NUMBER:	05436576 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Clarke Nicklin LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Clarke Nicklin House Brooks Drive Cheadle Royal Business Park Cheadle Cheshire SK8 3TD

STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2026.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The company was able to maintain stable revenues and gross profits before taxation, despite headwinds in the markets. Global uncertainty and tariffs affected some export markets, but exports to Europe remained stable compared to prior year. In the UK we saw encouraging growth in our business with strategic partners in the indirect channels. It is a testament to our established workforce and management team that the business continues to thrive and grow in focus areas.

Despite the global economy and conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, efforts to ensure competitive sales pricing have paid off whilst reduced raw material prices and cost initiatives have been reflected in higher margins in the period. India is a key part of our international growth plans, and PennWhite India Private Limited took a major step forward with the acquisition of the foam control chemistry division of Sicagen, an Indian company. In addition, the work on a new manufacturing facility was completed in December 2025 and substantial volumes of product are already manufactured. We have made significant progress with our channel partners in the territory. In future, this plant will also create a platform for growth in the wider Asia-Pacific region.

We are now able to supply finished goods from both our Middlewich site and PWI's site in Chennai - an important consideration for business continuity.

The Board is assured that despite the current economic factors, demand and revenue levels will continue and that future growth can be achieved with continued improvements in market share and in the range of products being developed and offered.

To maintain its product range and competitiveness, substantial investment continues to be made also in the Middlewich plant, with continued focus on debottlenecking and automation. In the research and development lab we invested in new staff and new equipment - innovation continues to remain a priority for the company and its plans. Despite a challenging external environment the Board of Directors are pleased with the performance in the year.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES
The company operates in a global environment, where the impact and uncertainty surrounding conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine and currency fluctuations creates potential risks and uncertainties for the future. . Raw material supply can be challenging, and the company regularly reviews and enhances its stock levels. Risks associated with raw material supplies are mitigated by continuing to develop alternative products for current raw material usage and ensuring that the company has multiple suppliers for key raw materials. Foreign currency exchange is regularly reviewed and monitored.

Due to the nature of the company's activities and the expansive customer base, the loss of a significant customer is not considered a major key risk. However, it is the strategy of the directors to maintain strong relationships with, and provide high levels of service to, their customers to help reduce any possible exposure.

The continued war in Ukraine and the current conflict in the Middle East has had limited impact on the financial performance of the business as most customers, operating in key industries globally, have traded throughout the period. We have seen impact of exchange rates, increasing transport costs on some of our export markets, in particular in Asia where greater competitive pressure from Chinese suppliers is affecting some of our business. We are seeing the impact of US tariffs on both our supply chain and sales to the territory which have declined. Demand for the company's products remains consistent with substantial order books in place going forward into the next financial year. The company is well established, and its core foundations allow it to react quickly to risks and uncertainties. Furthermore, the strength of its liquidity and resources would allow it to counter any such risks.

Operating in a fast-changing world market is managed by operating in several key industry sectors worldwide such as food and beverage, wastewater, and recycling. These sectors will always have a demand for the company's products and across a wide geographic area. The company remains flexible to such needs and requirements to enable it to respond quickly where possible.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

T Tasche - Director

7 May 2026

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
The principal activity of the company in the year under review was that of the trading of silicone based products and chemicals.

DIVIDENDS
Dividends declared in the year totalled £1,500,000 (2025: £385,000).

EVENTS SINCE THE END OF THE YEAR
Information relating to events since the end of the year is given in the notes to the financial statements.

DIRECTORS
The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2025 to the date of this report.

C M Bowry
T Tasche
D Muthiah Chardon
H P M Chardon

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

M Ravi - resigned 26 October 2025
S M Bathija - appointed 2 February 2026

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Report of the Directors and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS
So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that each director ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS
The auditors, Clarke Nicklin LLP, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

T Tasche - Director

7 May 2026

Opinion
We have audited the financial statements of Penn-White Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2026 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:
- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2026 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern
In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information
The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006
In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception
In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Report of the Directors.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors
As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) 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.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Procedures to identify risks:

- enquiring of management concerning the company's procedures relating to: identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of noncompliance; detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- discussing among the engagement team regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud. As part of this discussion, we identified potential for fraud in the following areas: timing of recognition of sales and purchases and their related stock movements, posting of unusual journals; and
- obtaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, focusing on those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the financial statements or that had a fundamental effect on the operations of the company. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included UK Companies Act, employment law, health and safety, pensions legislation and tax legislation.

The procedures to respond to risks identified included:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with relevant laws and regulations discussed above;
- enquiring of management, concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC;
- testing the timing and matching of income and expense transactions relating to stock movements either side of the year end; and
- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detection one resulting from an error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment, by for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentation, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Andrew Baggot FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Clarke Nicklin LLP
Chartered Accountants and
Statutory Auditors
Clarke Nicklin House
Brooks Drive
Cheadle Royal Business Park
Cheadle
Cheshire
SK8 3TD

7 May 2026

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2026 £	2025 £	2025 £
TURNOVER	3		13,612,899		13,859,573
Cost of sales			7,344,581		7,517,542
GROSS PROFIT			6,268,318		6,342,031
Distribution costs		606,108		587,131	
Administrative expenses		2,731,129		2,705,602	
			3,337,237		3,292,733
OPERATING PROFIT	5		2,931,081		3,049,298
Interest receivable and similar income			13,850		65,561
			2,944,931		3,114,859
Interest payable and similar expenses	6		37,256		13,313
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION			2,907,675		3,101,546
Tax on profit	7		721,529		802,400
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			2,186,146		2,299,146
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			-		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			2,186,146		2,299,146

The notes form part of these financial statements

PENN-WHITE LIMITED (REGISTERED NUMBER: 05436576)

BALANCE SHEET
31 MARCH 2026

	Notes	2026 £	2026 £	2025 £	2025 £
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	9		2,458		1
Tangible assets	10		244,342		178,514
Investments	11		2,214,656		654,463
			2,461,456		832,978
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	12	1,154,395		1,501,178	
Debtors	13	3,399,410		4,120,000	
Cash at bank		3,885,838		2,830,092	
		8,439,643		8,451,270	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	14	2,337,041		1,424,994	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			6,102,602		7,026,276
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			8,564,058		7,859,254
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	16		26,599		7,941
NET ASSETS			8,537,459		7,851,313
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	17		136		136
Share premium	18		46,226		46,226
Retained earnings	18		8,491,097		7,804,951
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			8,537,459		7,851,313

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 May 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

T Tasche - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	Called up share capital £	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Total equity £
Balance at 1 April 2024	136	5,890,805	46,226	5,937,167
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(385,000)	-	(385,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	2,299,146	-	2,299,146
Balance at 31 March 2025	136	7,804,951	46,226	7,851,313
Changes in equity				
Dividends	-	(1,500,000)	-	(1,500,000)
Total comprehensive income	-	2,186,146	-	2,186,146
Balance at 31 March 2026	136	8,491,097	46,226	8,537,459

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Penn-White Limited ("the Company") is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office and principal place of business is Unit 6, Aston Way, Midpoint 18 Business Park, Middlewich, Cheshire, CW10 0HS.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" of Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical costs convention.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£).

Going concern
The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The directors have reached this conclusion giving due consideration to the projected future performance of the company and any potential risk that might impact the company's ability to meet its required solvency levels. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions
The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemption in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements
The financial statements contain information about Penn White Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Manali Petrochemicals Limited, incorporated in India.

Related party exemption
The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions within a wholly owned group.

Significant judgements and 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 revision only affects that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following judgements have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements;
Depreciation - The useful life of fixed assets can vary significantly. Estimates are based on historic experience and current expectations of useful life. The size of prior year gains and losses on disposal are also factored in to estimates.

continued...

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of goods, excluding value added tax. Sales are recognised on the date of despatch to the customer.

Computer software

Computer software relates to development expenditure on an IT and accounting system. It is recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over its useful life of three years.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery	-	Straight line between 6 and 10 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	Straight line over 6 years
Computer equipment	-	Straight line over 4 years

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

Fixed asset investments

Fixed asset investments in subsidiaries are initially recognised at cost and are reviewed annually for impairment through the Income Statement, based on expected future revenues and profits. The financial statements of subsidiaries are consolidated into the financial statements of Manali Petrochemicals Ltd India.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Research and development

Expenditure on research and development is written off in the year in which it is incurred, except where the development element qualifies as an intangible asset, in which case it is capitalised.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts or finance leases are capitalised in the balance sheet. Those held under hire purchase contracts are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Those held under finance leases are depreciated over their estimated useful lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter.

The interest element of these obligations is charged to the Income Statement over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Income Statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the Income Statement in the period to which they relate.

Invoice discounting

The company uses an invoice discounting facility and has adopted separate presentation whereby gross debts are included as an asset and the amount due to the finance company is included within other creditors. The interest and charges are recognised as they accrue and are included in the Income Statement.

Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Creditors
Short term creditors are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. **TURNOVER**

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2026	2025
	£	£
United Kingdom	8,006,083	7,715,459
Europe	3,538,152	3,787,269
Rest of the world	2,068,664	2,356,845
	13,612,899	13,859,573

4. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

	2026	2025
	£	£
Wages and salaries	1,478,042	1,235,013
Social security costs	213,722	363,603
Other pension costs	127,178	161,818
	1,818,942	1,760,434

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2026	2025
Directors	2	2
Administration	17	14
Warehouse	12	11
	31	27

	2026	2025
	£	£
Directors' remuneration	165,679	174,335
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	15,070	43,945

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was as follows:

Money purchase schemes	1	1

continued...

5. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Hire of plant and machinery	38,898	48,150
Other operating leases	266,268	271,325
Depreciation - owned assets	55,932	45,884
Computer software amortisation	152	-
Auditors' remuneration - audit	25,000	22,750
Auditors' remuneration for non audit work	10,603	15,941
Foreign exchange differences	16,821	23,837

6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES

	2026	2025
	£	£
Invoice discounting interest	23,148	13,313
Interest payable	14,108	-
	37,256	13,313

7. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge
The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	708,087	754,942
Prior year under/(overprovision)	(5,216)	25,037
Total current tax	702,871	779,979
Deferred tax	18,658	22,421
Tax on profit	721,529	802,400

continued...

7. TAXATION - continued

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss
The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Profit before tax	2,907,675	3,101,546
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2025 - 25%)	726,919	775,387
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	14,461	13,447
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(14,635)	(11,471)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(5,216)	25,037
Total tax charge	721,529	802,400

8. DIVIDENDS

	2026	2025
	£	£
A Ordinary - G Ordinary shares of £1 each		
Interim	1,500,000	385,000

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer software
	£
COST	
At 1 April 2025	83,611
Additions	2,609
At 31 March 2026	86,220
AMORTISATION	
At 1 April 2025	83,610
Amortisation for year	152
At 31 March 2026	83,762
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2026	2,458
At 31 March 2025	1

continued...

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
COST				
At 1 April 2025	1,237,176	125,441	82,125	1,444,742
Additions	80,081	795	40,884	121,760
At 31 March 2026	1,317,257	126,236	123,009	1,566,502
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2025	1,094,470	97,990	73,768	1,266,228
Charge for year	41,359	6,703	7,870	55,932
At 31 March 2026	1,135,829	104,693	81,638	1,322,160
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 31 March 2026	181,428	21,543	41,371	244,342
At 31 March 2025	142,706	27,451	8,357	178,514

11. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Unlisted investments £
COST	
At 1 April 2025	654,463
Additions	1,560,193
At 31 March 2026	2,214,656
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2026	2,214,656
At 31 March 2025	654,463

The company's investments at the Balance Sheet date in the share capital of companies include the following:

PennWhite India Private Limited
Registered office: SPIC House, No.88 Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032, India
Nature of business: Trading

Class of shares:	% holding
Ordinary	100.00

continued...

12. STOCKS

	2026	2025
	£	£
Raw materials	768,485	1,181,899
Stock provision	(16,263)	(16,263)
Finished goods	402,173	335,542
	1,154,395	1,501,178

13. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2026	2025
	£	£
Trade debtors	2,727,146	2,731,839
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,430	-
Other debtors	482,836	1,195,830
VAT	-	23,359
Prepayments and accrued income	178,998	168,972
	3,399,410	4,120,000

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £6,608 (2025: £6,608).

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2026	2025
	£	£
Trade creditors	555,003	745,621
Corporation tax	672,149	361,826
Social security and other taxes	39,027	35,616
VAT	46,800	-
Other creditors	750,000	40,159
Accruals and deferred income	274,062	241,772
	2,337,041	1,424,994

15. LEASING AGREEMENTS

Minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases fall due as follows:

	2026	2025
	£	£
Within one year	274,865	279,943
Between one and five years	496,969	771,834
	771,834	1,051,777

16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	2026	2025
	£	£
Deferred tax	26,599	7,941

continued...

16. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES - continued

	Deferred tax £
Balance at 1 April 2025	7,941
Charge to Statement of Comprehensive Income during year	18,658
Balance at 31 March 2026	26,599

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows

	2026 £	2025 £
Accelerated capital allowances	26,599	7,941

17. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	2026 £	2025 £
136 (2025 - 1,360)	A Ordinary - G Ordinary	£1	136	136

On 3 April 2025, the company undertook a share capital reorganisation, whereby the existing 1,360 ordinary shares of £0.10 each were consolidated into 136 ordinary shares of £1 each.

18. RESERVES

	Retained earnings £	Share premium £	Totals £
At 1 April 2025	7,804,951	46,226	7,851,177
Profit for the year	2,186,146		2,186,146
Dividends	(1,500,000)		(1,500,000)
At 31 March 2026	8,491,097	46,226	8,537,323

19. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Subsequent to the reporting date, it was identified that the share capital issued amounting to £230,000, originally recognised on 3 April 2025, has been reversed.

Given the material nature of this transaction, the financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the reversal. Accordingly, share capital and the corresponding entries have been restated to ensure the accounts present a true and fair view.

After the reporting date the directors declared a dividend of £1,250,000 relating to the financial year ended 31 March 2026, subject to the approval of shareholders. It has not been recognised as a liability at the reporting date.

continued...

20. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The parent undertaking of the largest group for which consolidated accounts are prepared is Manali Petrochemicals Limited, incorporated in India. Consolidated accounts are available from the registered office: SPIC House, No.88 Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai.

In the opinion of the directors, there is no ultimate controlling party.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of M/s. PENNWHITE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **M/S. PENNWHITE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss account, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the Financial Statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and "Loss" as per Statement of Profit & Loss, its Cash Flows and the Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financials 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 the India together with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of the 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss and statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B";

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the period is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has no litigations pending during the period under review which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries")or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. (a) There is no final dividend proposed in the previous year, by the company during the period in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

(b) No, interim dividend declared and paid by the company during the period and until the date of this report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act.

(c) The board of directors of the company have not proposed final dividend for the period.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010247S

CA K. Arulappan
Partner
M No. 202977

UDIN for this report is 26202977DZSZCB8414

Place: Chennai
Date: 30/04/2026

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of our report of even date)

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026, based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the Financial Statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

(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 of the company have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not own any immovable property. The Company has sub-leased land for its operations, and the sub-lease agreements are duly executed in the name of the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the period.

(ii) (a) As explained to us, the inventories are physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies are noticed on such physical verification.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits at all from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments during the period, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not have loans, investments, guarantees or security under provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

(v) The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits under the directives of the reserve bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the companies act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, where applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have any statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and any other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the period -end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and any other statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, company has no transactions, not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);

(ix) (a) The company does not have loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period; Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not have term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not raised any short-term funds.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has no subsidiaries, associates or join ventures and hence the provisions of clause (ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made a rights issue of equity shares during the year under review. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable. Further, the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, any fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has not been noticed or reported during the period;

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, received during the period by the company;

(xii) Company is not a Nidhi company, accordingly provisions of the clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not fall under the category for appointment of an internal auditor.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(a) to (d) of the Order are not applicable;

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted; we are of the opinion that the company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 230.99 lakhs in the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xx) The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

(xxi) The reporting under clause (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 ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010247S

CA K. Arulappan
Partner
M No. 202977

UDIN for this report is 26202977DZSZCB8414

Place: Chennai
Date: 30/04/2026

ANNEXURE “B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date)

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **PENNWHITE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED** as on March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the period ended on that date.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor’s Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls 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 ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010247S

CA K. Arulappan
Partner
M No. 202977

UDIN for this report is 26202977DZSZCB8414

Place: Chennai
Date: 30/04/2026

M/s. PennWhite India Private Limited
CIN - U20299TN2024PTC167348
SPIC House, 88 Mount Road, Guindy Industrial Estate,
Chennai, Chennai City Corporation, Tamil Nadu, India, 600032

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026 **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

	Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A.	**ASSETS**			
I	**Non Current Assets**			
a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	733.69	2.33
b)	Capital work-in-progress	3D	148.85	-
c)	Right of Use Assets	3C	310.50	487.93
d)	Intangible Assets	3B	177.08	239.58
e)	Financial Assets:			
i)	Other Financial Assets	4	138.61	125.47
f)	Other Non-Current Assets	5	10.78	25.15
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS			**1,519.51**	**880.47**
II	**Current Assets**			
a)	Inventories		225.97	-
b)	Financial Assets:			
i)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	204.75	105.83
ii)	Trade Receivables	8	89.01	28.67
iii)	Other Financial Assets	9	14.37	14.37
c)	Other Current Assets	10	331.24	68.05
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			**865.34**	**216.93**
TOTAL ASSETS			**2,384.85**	**1,097.40**
B.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
I	**Equity**			
a)	Equity Share Capital	11	2,474.50	699.50
b)	Other Equity		(608.05)	(112.67)
TOTAL-EQUITY			**1,866.45**	**586.83**
II	**Liabilities**			
II. A	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
a)	Financial Liabilities			
i)	Long-Term Lease Liabilities	12	151.55	296.75
b)	Provisions		-	-
c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)		-	-
d)	Other Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			**151.55**	**296.75**
II. B	**Current Liabilities**			
a)	Financial Liabilities			
i)	Borrowings		-	-
ii)	Trade Payables			
1	Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
2	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	13	138.09	28.05
iii)	Other Financial Liabilities	14	176.28	182.11
b)	Other Current Liabilities	15	49.55	2.69
c)	Provisions	16	2.94	0.96
d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			**366.85**	**213.82**
TOTAL LIABILITIES			**518.40**	**510.57**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			**2,384.85**	**1,097.40**

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PennWhite India Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

Tobias Tasche
Director
DIN: 10659142

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Place:Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

G Sri Vignesh
Company Secretary

M/s. PennWhite India Private Limited
CIN - U20299TN2024PTC167348
SPIC House, 88 Mount Road, Guindy Industrial Estate,
Chennai, Chennai City Corporation, Tamil Nadu, India, 600032

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended , March 31, 2026 **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

	Particulars	Note No	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
1	Revenue from Operations	17	343.32	24.30
2	Other Income		13.14	-
3	**Total Income [1+2]**		**356.46**	**24.30**
4	**Expenses**			
a)	Cost of Materials Consumed	18	325.92	23.70
b)	Changes in inventories of finished goods / stock-in trade	19	-9.93	-
c)	Employee benefits expense	20	99.84	55.98
d)	Finance costs	21	41.09	-
e)	Depreciation & Amortisation expense	22	277.53	11.14
f)	Utility Expenses	23	0.19	-
g)	Other expenses	24	117.20	46.16
	Total Expenses (4)		**851.84**	**136.97**
5	**Loss Before Exceptional items and Tax [3-4]**		**(495.38)**	**(112.67)**
6	**Exceptional Items**		**-**	**-**
7	**Loss Before Tax [5+6]**		**(495.38)**	**(112.67)**
8	**Tax Expenses**			
a)	Current Tax		-	-
b)	Short/(Excess) Provision for tax relating to prior years		-	-
c)	Deferred Tax		-	-
	Total Tax Expenses [a+b+c]		**-**	**-**
9	**Loss for the period [7-8]**		**(495.38)**	**(112.67)**
10	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss) Changes in Fair Value of Equity Investments Remeasurement Cost of net defined employee benefits Income Tax relating to items that will not be re-classified to Profit or Loss		-	-
11	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period [9+10]**		**(495.38)**	**(112.67)**

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PennWhite India Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

Tobias Tasche
Director
DIN: 10659142

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Place:Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

G Sri Vignesh
Company Secretary

PennWhite India Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31.03.2026

A. Equity share capital

For the year ended March 31, 2026 **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Balance as at April 01, 2025	Changes in equity share capital	Restated balance at the beginning	Changes in Equity Share	Balance as at March 31, 2026
699.50	1,775.00	-	1,775.00	2,474.50

For the year ended March 31, 2025 **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of financial year	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
-	-	-	699.50	699.50

B. Other Equity

Statement of changes in Other Equity (2025-2026) **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance at the beginning of reporting Period (01.04.2025)	-	-	-	(112.67)	-	-	**(112.67)**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(495.38)	-	-	(495.38)
Transfer within Other Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of reporting Period (31.03.2026)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(608.05)**	**-**	**-**	**(608.05)**

Statement of changes in Other Equity (2024-2025) **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance at the beginning of reporting Period (01.04.2024)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(112.67)	-	-	(112.67)
Transfer within Other Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of reporting Period (31.03.2025)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(112.67)**	**-**	**-**	**(112.67)**

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PennWhite India Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
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Tobias Tasche
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Place: Chennai
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Company Secretary

M/s. PennWhite India Private Limited
CIN - U20299TN2024PTC167348
SPIC House, 88 Mount Road, Guindy Industrial Estate,
Chennai, Chennai City Corporation, Tamil Nadu, India, 600032

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026 **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before Tax	(495.38)	(112.67)
	Adjustments for		
	Depreciation	277.53	11.14
	Finance costs	41.09	-
	Net Adjustments	318.62	11.14
	Operating Profit / (Loss)	**(176.77)**	**(101.53)**
	Changes in Working Capital		
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets		
	Inventories	(225.97)	-
	Trade Receivables	(60.33)	(28.67)
	Other Financial Assets	(0.00)	(14.37)
	Other Current Assets	(263.20)	(68.05)
	Other Non-Current Assets	1.24	(25.15)
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities		
	Trade payables	110.03	28.05
	Other financial liabilities	(5.83)	182.11
	Other Current liabilities	46.86	2.69
	Short-term provisions	1.98	0.96
	Other Non Current Liabilities	(145.20)	296.75
	Net Adjustments	(717.20)	272.79
	Net cash from / (used in) Operating activities [A]	**(717.20)**	**272.79**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Capital expenditure on fixed assets, including capital advances	(917.81)	(866.45)
	Net cash from / (used in) Investing activities [B]	**(917.81)**	**(866.45)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	1,775.00	699.50
	Interest paid	(41.09)	-
	Net cash from / (used in) Financing Activities [C]	**1,733.91**	**699.50**
	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents = (A+B+C)	**98.91**	**105.83**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	105.83	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**204.74**	**105.83**
	Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents:	**204.74**	**105.83**

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
	Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note:1)		
	Cash on hand	0.94	105.83
	Balance(s) In current accounts (including debit balance(s) in cash credit)	203.80	-
	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	**204.74**	**105.83**

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PennWhite India Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

Tobias Tasche
Director
DIN: 10659142

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Place:Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

G Sri Vignesh
Company Secretary

PennWhite India Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

3. Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Tangible Assets

{Rs. In Lakhs}

Particulars	Office Equipment & Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Plant & Machinery	Lab Equipments	Lab Furniture	Civil Building	Total
Deemed Cost							
As At March 31, 2024	**-**		**-**	**-**			**-**
Additions	2.96	0.09	-	-	-	-	3.05
Disposals and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassification of Investment property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**2.96**	**0.09**	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	**3.05**
Additions	30.95	88.24	523.02	17.61	3.96	90.80	663.78
Disposals and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2026	**33.91**	**88.33**	**523.02**	**17.61**	3.96	90.80	**757.64**
Depreciation and Amortisation							
As At March 31, 2024	**-**		**-**	**-**			**-**
Charged during the year	0.70	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.72
Disposals and Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As At March 31, 2025	**0.70**	**0.02**	**-**	**-**			**0.72**
Charged during the year	3.38	2.55	14.09	0.70	0.12	2.38	19.84
Disposals and Impairment	-	-	-				-
As At March 31, 2026	**4.09**	**2.57**	**14.09**	**0.70**	**0.12**	**2.38**	**23.95**
Net Book Value							
As At March 31, 2025	**2.26**	**0.07**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.33**
As At March 31, 2026	**29.82**	**85.76**	**508.93**	**16.92**	**3.85**	**88.42**	**733.69**

B. Intangible Assets

Particulars	Technical Know-how
Deemed Cost	
As At March 31, 2024	-
Addition	250
Disposal	-
As At March 31, 2025	**250**
Addition	-
Disposal	-
As At March 31, 2026	**250**
Depreciation & Amortisation	
As At March 31, 2024	-
Charged during the year	10
Disposal	-
As At March 31, 2025	**10**
Charged during the year	63
Disposal	-
As At March 31, 2026	**73**
Net Book Value	
As At March 31, 2025	**240**
As At March 31, 2026	**177**

C. Right of Use Assets

Particulars	Land *
Deemed Cost	
As At March 31, 2024	-
Addition	488
Disposal	-
As At March 31, 2025	**488**
Addition	-
Disposal	-
As At March 31, 2026	**488**
Depreciation & Amortisation	
As At March 31, 2024	-
Charged during the year	-
Disposal	-
As At March 31, 2025	**-**
Charged during the year	177
Disposal	-
As At March 31, 2026	**177**
Net Book Value	
As At March 31, 2025	**488**
As At March 31, 2026	**311**

D. Capital Work-in-Progress

As At March 31, 2025	**-**
As At March 31, 2026	**149**

* Right of Use Asset - Land represents the lease hold land in respect of which the company made payments during the year.

PennWhite India Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

4 Other Financial Assets **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Non -Current		
Security Deposit	138.61	125.47
Total Other Financial Assets	**138.61**	**125.47**

5 Other Non-Current Assets **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Non -Current		
Pre-Paid Asset (IND AS 109)	10.78	25.15
Total Other Financial Assets	**10.78**	**25.15**

6 Inventories **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Current Assets		
Raw Materials	216.04	-
Finished Goods	9.93	-
Total Other Financial Assets	**225.97**	**-**

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Balances with banks	203.80	105.11
Cash on hand	0.95	0.73
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**204.75**	**105.83**

8 Trade Receivables **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Current:		
Trade Receivables - Considered good and secured	89.01	28.67
Total Trade Receivables	**89.01**	**28.67**

9 Other Financial Assets **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Current:		
Other Financial Asset (IND AS 109)	14.37	14.37
Total Other Financial Assets	**14.37**	**14.37**

10 Other Current Asset **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Current:		
Prepaid Expenses/Insurance	17.52	17.11
GST Input Credit	291.18	49.28
Deposit Others	0.45	0.45
Advance to Employees	-0.89	0.50
Advance to Supplier	22.19	0.70
Other Current Assets	0.58	
TDS Receivable	0.22	-
Total other Current Asset	**331.24**	**68.05**

PennWhite India Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

11 Equity share capital

{Rs. In Lakhs}

Particulars	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Authorised share capital				
Share capital at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Movements during the year of Rs. 10 each	2,50,00,000	2,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Share capital at the end of the year of Rs.10 each	2,50,00,000	2,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00

Issued, Subscribed and paid up shares

Particulars	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Fully paid up Equity Share capital of Rs. 10 each	2,47,45,000	2,474.50	69,95,000	699.50
Forfeited Share capital	-	-	-	-
Total Equity Share Capital	**2,47,45,000**	**2,474.50**	**69,95,000**	**699.50**

a) **Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	69,95,000	699.50	-	-
Issued / Forfeited during the year	1,77,50,000	1,775.00	69,95,000	699.50
Outstanding at the end of the year	**2,47,45,000**	**2,474.50**	**69,95,000**	**699.50**

b) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
	No of shares	Holding %	No of shares	Holding %
PennWhite Limited, UK (including nominee shareho	2,47,45,000	100%	69,95,000	100%
Total	**2,47,45,000**	100%	**69,95,000**	100%

*M/s Pennwhite India Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Pennwhite Limited, UK. 100 % includes one registered nominee shareholder holding 0.01% in compliance with Companies Act 2013.

c) **Details of shareholders holding by Promoters**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026		As at March 31,2025	
	No of shares	Holding %	No of shares	Holding %
PennWhite Limited, UK	2,47,45,000	100%	69,95,000	100%
Total	**2,47,45,000**	100%	**69,95,000**	100%

There has been no change in the Promoters shareholding during the current year

d) **Terms / rights attached to equity shares**

"The company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a Face value of Rs.10 fully paid up. In the event of repayment of Share Capital, the same will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held. Each fully paid up equity share holders is entitled to one vote per share and carries rights to dividends as may be declared by the Company".

PennWhite India Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

12 Long-Term Lease Liabilities **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Operating Lease Liabilities (Ind AS 116)	151.55	296.75
Total Non-Current Financial Liabilities	**151.55**	**296.75**

13 Trade Payables **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Trade Payables		
Dues to Raw Material Supplier Others than Micro and Small Enterprises	138.09	27.97
Dues to Other Vendors	-	0.09
Total Trade Payables	**138.09**	**28.05**

14 Other Financial Liabilities **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Operating Lease Liabilities (Ind AS 116)	176.28	182.11
Total Other Financial Liabilities	**176.28**	**182.11**

15 Other Current Liabilities **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Statutory remittances (Contributions to PF and ESIC, Withholding taxes, GST, etc)	4.74	2.25
Other Current Liabilities	44.81	0.44
Total Other Current Liabilities	**49.55**	**2.69**

16 Current Provisions **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025
Employee benefits		
Gratuity	2.94	0.96
Total Current Provisions	**2.94**	**0.96**

PennWhite India Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

17 Revenue from Operations **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Products		
Finished Goods	79.25	-
Traded Goods	264.07	24.30
Total Revenue from Operations	**343.32**	**24.30**

18 Purchase of Raw Materials / Stock-in-trade **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Stock	-	-
Add: Raw Materials	294.48	
Less: Closing Stock	216.04	-
Cost of Materials Consumed (A)	**78.44**	**-**
Purchase of Stock-in-trade (B)	**247.49**	**23.70**
Total Purchase of Raw Materials / Stock - in - trade	**325.92**	**23.70**

19 Changes - in - Inventory **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories at the end of the Year		
Finished Goods	9.93	**-**
Net Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	**-9.93**	**0.00**

20 Employee Benefits Expenses **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and Wages	88.73	52.00
Contribution to provident and other funds	5.24	3.00
Gratuity expense	1.98	0.96
Staff welfare expenses	3.89	0.03
Employee Benefits Expenses (Gross)	**99.84**	**55.98**
(Add) / Less: Remeasurement Cost of net defined employee benefits	-	-
Total Employee Benefits Expenses	**99.84**	**55.98**

21 Finance costs **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Finance cost on lease under Ind AS 116	41.09	-
Total Finance Costs	**41.09**	**-**

22 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment pertaining to continuing operations	85.73	11.14
Depreciation on Leased Assets under Ind AS 116	177.43	-
Amortization of Prepaid Asset under Ind AS 109	14.37	
Total Depreciation Expenses	**277.53**	**11.14**

23 Utility Charges

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Utility Charges	0.19	-
Total Utility Charges	**0.19**	-

24	Other Expenses		{Rs. In Lakhs}
	Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
	Bank Charges	0.44	0.11
	Audit Fees	0.55	0.20
	Statutory & Legal Expenses	9.40	14.81
	Professional Charges	7.05	17.64
	Rates & Taxes	0.93	0.60
	Security Charges	20.92	
	Travel Expenses	10.09	
	Other Admin Exps	66.47	12.79
	Exchange (Loss)/Gain	1.35	-
	Total Other Expenses	**117.20**	**46.16**

25	Earnings Per Share (EPS)		
	Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
	The following reflects the profit and shares related data used in the Basic EPS computations:		
	Loss for the period	(4,95,38,319.78)	(1,12,67,098)
	No. of Shares used in computing earnings per share (weighted average)	1,44,38,151	14,27,315
	Earnings Per Share - Basic and Diluted (in Rupees)	(3.43)	(7.89)
	Face Value Per share (in Rupees)	10.00	10.00

PennWhite India Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026

26 Related Party Disclosures (Ind AS 24):

a) List of Related Parties where control exists:

Name of the Related Party	Principal Place of Business	Shareholding and Voting Power As At March 31,2026
Ultimate Parent Company		
Manali Petrochemicals Limited	No.88, SPIC House, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai-600032	NA
Holding Company		
PennWhite Limited, UK	PennWhite Ltd, Aston Way, Midpoint 18 Business Park, Middlewich, CW10 0HS, UK	100%

*M/s Pennwhite India Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Pennwhite Limited, UK. 100 % includes one registered shareholder holding 0.01% in compliance with Companies Act 2013.

b) Other Related Parties with whom there were transactions during the year:
During the year , there was no transactions with Other Related parties

c) Transactions with Investing Company, Associate Companies, Subsidiary Companies and Other Related parties during the Year:

Nature of Transactions	Related Party	Amount
Reimbursement of Travel expenses/Creditors	PennWhite Limited, UK	0.58
Raw Material cost paid on behalf of the company	PennWhite Limited, UK	12.48
Canteen Subsidy	Manali Petrochemicals Limited	0.18

d) Outstanding Balances: **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other Current Assets (Reimbursement of Travel expenses)		
PennWhite Limited, UK	0.58	-
Other Current Liabilities (Canteen Subsidy)		
Manali Petrochemicals Limited	0.18	-
Sundry Creditors (Reimbursement of Raw Material costs)		
PennWhite Limited, UK	12.48	-

27 Capital Management (Ind AS 1):

The objective of the Company's capital management structure is to ensure sufficient liquidity to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders. Management monitors the long term cash flow requirements including externally imposed capital requirements of the business in order to assess the requirement for changes to the capital structure to meet the said objective. As part of this monitoring, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital and makes adjustments to the capital structure, where appropriate, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The funding requirement is met through a combination of equity, internal accruals, borrowings or undertake other restructuring activities as appropriate.

The Company's capital and net debt were made up as follows: **{Rs. In Lakhs}**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 Rs.	As at March 31, 2025 Rs.
Net debt (Long term debt less Cash and Cash equivalent)	-	-
Total equity	**1,866.45**	**586.83**

28 Operating Leases (Ind AS 116):

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 - Leases for representing its Leased assets.

Details of operating leasing arrangements - Cancellable leases:

SIPCOT, Oragadam premises-

The Company has taken property located at SIPCOT Industrial Growth Centre, Oragadam, on sub-lease for a period of 33 months starting from 27th March 2025 from M/s Prescomec Autocomp Pvt Ltd. The lease rent has been considered as basis for adopting Ind AS 116 "Leases". Accordingly, the Right of Use Asset value and corresponding lease liability have been arrived at Rs.478.86 Lakhs and recognised in the books of accounts.

{Rs. In Lakh}

Sl No	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(a)	Weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate	10.00%	10.00%
(b)	Lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet at the date of initial application	478.86	478.86
(b)	Depreciation charge for the year		
	- Land	177	-
(c)	Interest expense on lease liabilities	41	-
(d)	Total cash outflow for Operating leases	192	-
(f)	Transition adjustments Ind AS 116		
	- Land	-	-
(e)	Additions to right-of-use assets	-	-
(f)	Carrying amount of right-of-use assets at the end of the reporting period by class of underlying asset		
	- Land	310.50	487.93

29 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (IND AS 107):

Financial Risk Management Framework

Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables, Operating lease liabilities and Other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Trade receivables, cash and bank balances and other financial assets.

Risk Exposures and Responses

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors reviews policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables, payables and borrowing.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short term borrowing with floating interest rates. The Company constantly monitors the credit markets and rebalances its financing strategies to achieve an optimal maturity profile and financing cost.

The Company`s exposure to interest rate risk relates primarily to interest bearing financial liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed by the company on an on-going basis with the primary objective of limiting the extent to which interest expense could be affected by an adverse movement in interest rates.

Commodity Risk

The Company mainly sources its materials domestically and the exports are not substantial, there has been no major commodity price risks faced. Accordingly, there has been no commodity hedging activities undertaken by the Company.

ii. Credit risk management

Credit risk arises when a customer or counterparty does not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and advance for suppliers) and from its financing/ investing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual fund investments, foreign exchange transactions and financial guarantees.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and balances with Banks is considered to be minimal as the counterparties are all substantial banks and Corporates with high credit ratings. The Directors are unaware of any factors affecting the recoverability of outstanding balances at 31 March 2026.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of credit facilities to meet obligations when due. The Company's treasury team is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities and investments at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments.

{Rs. In Lakh}

Particulars	At 31 March 2026			
	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	138.09	-	-	138.09
Operating Lease Liabilities (Ind AS 116)	176.28	151.55	-	327.83
Total	**314.37**	**151.55**	**-**	**465.91**

{Rs. In Lakh}

Particulars	At 31 March 2025			
	Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Total
Trade and other payables	28.05	-	-	28.05
Operating Lease Liabilities (Ind AS 116)	182.11	172.57	124.18	478.86
Total	**210.17**	**172.57**	**124.18**	**506.92**

30 Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities (IND AS 107):

{Rs. In Lakh}

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Financial Assets		
Amortised Cost		
Trade receivables	89.01	28.67
Cash and cash equivalents	0.95	0.73
Bank Balances	203.80	105.11
Other Financial Assets	138.61	125.47
Total	**432.36**	**259.98**
Financial liabilities		
Amortised Cost		
Trade payables	138.09	28.05
Other Financial Liabilities	176.28	182.11
Operating Lease Liabilities (Ind AS 116)	151.55	296.75
Total	**465.91**	**506.92**

31 Deferred Tax Asset

Considering the prudence deferred tax asset is not recognised as at 31st Mar 2026

32 Segment Reporting

The Chief operating decision maker ("CODM") identifies there are no reportable segment for the current financial year, accordingly as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

33 Corporate Social Responsibility

The Corporate social responsibility provisions as defined in section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company

34 Additional regulatory Information required under Schedule III of Companies Act 2013

(i) Details of Benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has no borrowings from any banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(iii) Wilful defaulter:

The company has not been declared as Wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Registration of charges:

The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium

During the year,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 directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

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 group shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) Undisclosed income

There was no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous financial year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, and hence requirement to record in the books of accounts does not arise.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous financial year.

(xi) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956

(xii) Ratio Analysis and its elements

S.No	Particulars		31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25	Variance	Remarks
1	Current ratio = Current Assets /Current Liabilities	Times	2.36	1.0	133.66%	Current ratio has mainly increased due to infusion of fresh equity and increase in liquidity position during the year.
2	Debt- Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-	-
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio =Earnings for debt service / Debt service (*a) Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses b) Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments) *(There is no long term debt , short term debts and lease obligations for the company)*	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-	-
4	Return on Equity ratio = (Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend) / Average Shareholder's Equity	%	-3.43	Not Meaningful*	-	-
5	Inventory Turnover ratio = Cost of goods sold / Average Inventory	Times	2.80	Not Applicable	-	-
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio = Net credit sales / Average Trade Receivable (*Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return)	Times	5.83	0.8	585.88%	The Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio has improved during FY 2025-26 due to substantial increase in revenue from operations following expansion of commercial activities during the year
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio = Net credit purchases / Average Trade Payables (*Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return)	Times	6.52	0.8	392.30%	The Trade Payables Turnover Ratio has increased during FY 2025-26 consequent to significant increase in procurement activities and operational scale-up during the year.
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio = Net sales / Working capital (*a) Net sales = Total sales - sales return, b) Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities)	Times	0.69	Not Meaningful*	-	-
9	Net Profit ratio = Net Profit / Net Sales (*Net sales = Total sales - sales return)	%	-1.44	Not Meaningful*	-	-
10	Return on Capital Employed = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed (*Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)	%	-0.23	Not Meaningful*	-	-
11	Return on Investment = Interest (Finance Income) / Investment (Fixed Deposits)	%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	-	-

35 Approval of Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the company have approved these financial statements at their meeting held on 30/04/2026

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PennWhite India Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

Tobias Tasche
Director
DIN: 10659142

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Place: Chennai
Date: 30-04-2026

G Sri Vignesh
Company Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of M/s. MANALI SPECIALITY PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **M/S. MANALI SPECIALITY PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss account, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the Financial Statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and "Loss" as per Statement of Profit & Loss, its Cash Flows and the Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financials 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 the India together with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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.

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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Email : arvassociates@yahoo.com | Website : www.arvassociates.com

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of the 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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 sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss and statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B";

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the period is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

i. The Company has no litigations pending during the period under review which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries")or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. (a) There is no final dividend proposed in the previous year, by the company during the period in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

(b) No, interim dividend declared and paid by the company during the period and until the date of this report is in compliance with section 123 of the Act.

(c) The board of directors of the company have not proposed final dividend for the period.

vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010247S

CA K. Arulappan
Partner
M No. 202977

UDIN for this report is 26202977VIGPRW4134

Place: Chennai
Date: 14/05/2026

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of our report of even date)

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2026, based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the Financial Statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(i)(a) (A) of the Order are not applicable.

(B) The Company does not have any Intangible Asset. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(i)(a) (B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the period.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits at all from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments during the period, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not have loans, investments, guarantees or security under provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

(v) The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits under the directives of the reserve bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the companies act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, where applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable.

(vi) To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have any statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and any other statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the period end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues in respect of Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and any other statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, company has no transactions, not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);

(ix) (a) The company does not have loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period; Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not have term loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not raised any short-term funds.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has no subsidiaries, associates or join ventures and hence the provisions of clause (ix)(e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period.

(b) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not made any rights issue of equity shares during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, any fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has not been noticed or reported during the period;

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, received during the period by the company;

(xii) Company is not a Nidhi company, accordingly provisions of the clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii)According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that, there is no transactions with the related parties are in compliance Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the Indian Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of the clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not fall under the category for appointment of an internal auditor.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(a) to (d) of the Order are not applicable;

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted; we are of the opinion that the company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 58.86 thousands in the financial year ended March 31, 2026.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xx) The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

(xxi) The reporting under clause (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 ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010247S

CA K. Arulappan Partner
M No. 202977

UDIN for this report is 26202977VIGPRW4134
Place: Chennai
Date: 14/05/2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **MANALI SPECIALITY PRIVATE LIMITED** as on March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company for the period ended on that date.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk.

The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit Opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls 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 ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 010247S

CA K. Arulappan
Partner
M No. 202977

UDIN for this report is 26202977VIGPRW4134

Place: Chennai
Date: 14/05/2026

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
CIN - U20299TN2023PTC161402
SPIC House, 88 Mount Road, Guindy Industrial Estate,
Chennai, Chennai City Corporation, Tamil Nadu, India, 600032

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026 **{Rs. In Thousand}**

	Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
A.	**ASSETS**			
I	**Non Current Assets**			
a)	Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
b)	Capital work-in-progress		-	-
c)	Right of Use Assets		-	-
d)	Investment Property		-	-
e)	Financial Assets:		-	-
i)	Investments		-	-
ii)	Other Financial Assets		-	-
f)	Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS			**-**	**-**
II	**Current Assets**			
a)	Inventories		-	-
b)	Financial Assets:			
i)	Current Investments		-	-
ii)	Trade Receivables		-	-
iii)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	711.67	778.72
iv)	Bank balances other than ii) above		-	-
v)	Loans		-	-
vi)	Other Financial Assets		-	-
c)	Other Current Assets	4	20.53	12
d)	Investments held for sale		-	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			**732.20**	**791.06**
TOTAL ASSETS			**732.20**	**791.06**
B.	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
I	**Equity**			
a)	Equity Share Capital	6	950.00	950.00
b)	Other Equity		(242.80)	(183.94)
TOTAL-EQUITY			**707.20**	**766.06**
II	**Liabilities**			
II. A	**Non-Current Liabilities**			
a)	Financial Liabilities			
i)	Other Long-Term Liabilities		-	-
b)	Provisions		-	-
c)	Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)		-	-
d)	Other Non-Current Liabilities		-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			**-**	**-**
II. B	**Current Liabilities**			
a)	Financial Liabilities			
i)	Borrowings		-	-
ii)	Trade Payables			
1	Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
2	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
iii)	Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
b)	Other Current Liabilities	5	25.00	25.00
c)	Provisions		-	-
d)	Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			**25.00**	**25.00**
TOTAL LIABILITIES			**25.00**	**25.00**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			**732.20**	**791.06**

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Srishti M Bathija
Director
DIN: 10866426

Place:Chennai
Date: 14.05.2026

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
CIN - U20299TN2023PTC161402
SPIC House, 88 Mount Road, Guindy Industrial Estate,
Chennai, Chennai City Corporation, Tamil Nadu, India, 600032

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 **{Rs. In Thousand}**

	Particulars	Note No	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
1	Revenue from Operations		-	-
2	Other Income	7	1.01	-
3	**Total Income [1+2]**		**1.01**	**-**
4	**Expenses**			
a)	Cost of materials consumed		-	-
b)	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		-	-
c)	Employee benefits expense		-	-
d)	Finance costs		-	-
e)	Depreciation & Amortisation expense		-	-
f)	Utility Expenses		-	-
g)	Other expenses	8	59.87	86.44
	Total Expenses (4)		**59.87**	**86.44**
5	**Loss Before Exceptional items and Tax [3-4]**		**(58.86)**	**(86.44)**
6	**Exceptional Items**		**-**	**-**
7	**Loss Before Tax [5+6]**		**(58.86)**	**(86.44)**
8	**Tax Expenses**			
a)	Current Tax		-	-
b)	Short/(Excess) Provision for tax relating to prior years		-	-
c)	Deferred Tax		-	-
	Total Tax Expenses [a+b+c]		**-**	**-**
9	**Loss for the period [7-8]**		**(58.86)**	**(86.44)**
10	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or (loss) Changes in Fair Value of Equity Investments Remeasurement Cost of net defined employee benefits Income Tax relating to items that will not be re-classified to Profit or Loss		-	-
11	**Total Comprehensive Income for the period [9+10]**		**(58.86)**	**(86.44)**
12	**Earnings per equity share [Face value of Rs. 10 each]**	9		
a)	Basic (in Rs)		(0.62)	(3.09)
b)	Diluted (in Rs)		(0.62)	(3.09)

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Srishti M Bathija
Director
DIN: 10866426

Place:Chennai
Date: 14.05.2026

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
CIN - U20299TN2023PTC161402
SPIC House, 88 Mount Road, Guindy Industrial Estate,
Chennai, Chennai City Corporation, Tamil Nadu, India, 600032

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026 **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2026		For the Year ended 31.03.2025	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before Tax		(58.86)		(86.44)
Adjustments for				
Depreciation	-		-	
Provisions no longer required written back	-		-	
Dividend income				
Finance costs	-		-	
Remeasurement Cost of net defined employee benefits	-		-	
Interest income	-		-	
Provision for doubtful debts	-		-	
Provision no longer required written back				
Liabilities no longer required				
Deferred Revenue Exp.				
Equipment Lease Rent				
Net foreign exchange losses / (gains)	-		-	
Loss on sale / write-off of assets	-		-	
Net Adjustments		**-**		**-**
Operating Profit		(58.86)		(86.44)
Changes in Working Capital		-		-
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets				
Inventories	-		-	
Trade Receivables	-		-	
Other Financial Assets	-		-	
Other Current Assets	(8.19)		(12.34)	
Other Non-Current Assets	-	(8.19)	-	(12.34)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities				
Trade payables	-		-	
Other financial liabilities	-		-	
Other Current liabilities	-		25.00	
Short-term provisions	-		-	
Other Non Financial Liabilities	-		-	
Long-term provisions	-	-	-	25.00
Net Adjustments		(67.05)		(73.78)
Net income tax paid	-	-	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) Operating activities [A]		**(67.05)**		**(73.78)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Capital expenditure on fixed assets, including capital advances	-		-	
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-		-	
Transition adjustment	-		-	
Sale / (Investments) in Equity shares	-		-	
Interest income	-		-	
Dividend income	-		-	
Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	-		-	
Net cash from / (used in) Investing activities [B]		**-**		**-**

C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**				
	Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	-		850.00	
	Interest paid	-		-	
	Dividend paid	-		-	
	Net cash from / (used in) Financing Activities [C]		**-**		**850.00**
	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents = (A+B+C)		(67.05)		776.22
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		778.72		2.50
	Effect of exchange differences on restatement of foreign currency Cash and cash equivalents			-	
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		711.67		778.72
	Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents:		**711.67**		**778.72**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31.03.2026		For the Year ended 31.03.2025	
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note:1)				
Cash on hand	16.04		23.40	
Balance(s) In current accounts (including debit balance(s) in cash credit)	695.64		755.33	
Balances in Fixed deposit original maturity period less than 3 months	-		-	
Balance(s) In EEFC accounts	-		-	
Balance(s) In CSR accounts	-		-	
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents		**711.67**		**778.72**

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited

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Partner
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R Chandrasekar
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Place:Chennai
Date: 14.05.2026

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
CIN - U20299TN2023PTC161402
SPIC House, 88 Mount Road, Guindy Industrial Estate,
Chennai, Chennai City Corporation, Tamil Nadu, India, 600032

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31.03.2026

A. Equity share capital

For the year ended 31st March 2026 **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Balance as at 1st April, 2025	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of financial year	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
950.00	-	-	-	950.00

For the year ended 31st March 2025 **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Balance as at 1st April, 2024	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of financial year	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
100.00	-	-	-	100.00

B. Other Equity

Statement of changes in Other Equity (2025-26) **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance at the beginning of reporting Period	-	-	-	(183.94)	-	-	(183.94)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(58.86)	-	-	(58.86)
Transfer within Other Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of reporting Period (31.03.2026)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(242.80)**	**-**	**-**	**(242.80)**

Statement of changes in Other Equity (2024-25) **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings			
Balance at the beginning of reporting Period	-	-	-	(97.50)	-	-	(97.50)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(86.44)	-	-	(86.44)
Transfer within Other Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of reporting Period (31.03.2025)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(183.94)**	**-**	**-**	**(183.94)**

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
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R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Srishti M Bathija
Director
DIN: 10866426

Place: Chennai
Date: 14.05.2026

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

1. GENERAL INFORMATION
Manali Speciality Private Limited (the 'Company') is a Private Company incorporated on June 23, 2023 in the State of Tamilnadu, India. The Company is engaged in processing, manufacturing, trading, and distributing a wide range of chemicals including organic, inorganic, specialty, and heavy chemicals including solutions for various industries such as construction, pharmaceuticals, and textiles.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES
2.1. Statement of Compliance
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

2.2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period and employee defined benefit plan as per actuarial valuation, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in the exchange of goods and services.
Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of 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 in a reasonable and prudent manner. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or a liability if market participants would have those characteristics taken into account when pricing the asset or a liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these Standalone Financial Statements is determined on such or on the basis of and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

• Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
• Level 2 inputs are other than quoted prices included within level 1,that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or a liability.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

2.3. Revenue Recognition:
Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

2.3.(a). Sale of goods
Sales are recognized net of returns and trade discounts, on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to the customers.

2.3.(b). Income from services
Revenues from contracts priced on a time and material basis are recognized when services are rendered and related costs are incurred

2.3.(c). Export Incentive
Export benefits in the nature of focus market scheme are accrued in the year of exports based on the eligibility taking into consideration the prevailing regulations/policies and when there is no uncertainty in receiving the same. Adjustments, if any, to the amounts recognized in accordance with this accounting policy, based on final determination by the authorities, would be dealt with appropriately in the year of final determination and acceptance

2.3.(d). Other Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.

2.4. Leases:

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

Company as a lessee

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

i) Right-of-use assets

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

- Plant and machinery
- Buildings
- Land

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

ii) Lease liabilities

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

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

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

Company as a lessor

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

2.5. Government Grants:

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises the related costs, which the grants are intended to compensate.
Government grants that are receivable towards capital investments under State Investments Promotion Scheme are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they become receivable.
Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

2.6. Functional and presentation currency:

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, the national currency of India, which is the functional currency of the Company.

2.7. Foreign currency transactions:

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks.

2.8. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.
Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

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

2.9. Employee benefits

Employee benefits include Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance Scheme, Gratuity Fund and compensated absences.

2.9.1 Defined Contribution Plans

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Scheme are considered as defined contribution plans and are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

2.9.2 Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit plans in the form of Gratuity Fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out by an independent actuary at the end of each reporting period. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

• Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
• Net interest expense or income; and
• Re-measurement

The Company presents defined benefit costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognized in Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognized in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified as profit or loss. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. Past service cost is recognized as profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

The obligation recognized in the Balance Sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

2.9.3 Short-term Employee benefits:
Short term employee benefits including accumulated compensated absences as at the Balance Sheet date are recognised as an expense as per Company's schemes based on expected obligation on an undiscounted basis.

2.9.4 Other long-term employee benefits:

Other Long term employee benefit comprise of leave encashment which is provided for based on the actuarial valuation carried out as at the end of the year.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

2.10. Earnings per share:
Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations.

2.11 Taxation
Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax
Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The Company is exercising irrevocable option under section 115BAA (applicable tax rate is 25.168%).

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.
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.
Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current and deferred tax for the year
Current and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity respectively.

2.12. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, attributable expenditure incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and cost of borrowing till the date of capitalisation in the case of assets involving material investment and substantial lead time. Fixed assets individually costing Rs.10,000 or less is depreciated in full in the year of addition.

Componentization:
If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

Expenditure during the Construction period:
Expenditure/Income during construction period (including financing cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-progress, and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under “Other Non-current Assets”.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.
Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of following categories of assets in whose case the life of certain assets has been assessed based on technical advice taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, maintenance support etc. Any Preliminary and Pre-operative expenditure incurred during the construction of properties is charged off to Profit and Loss Account.

i) Computers and Computer Software – 3 years
ii) Office Fixtures & Fittings – 1 to 3 years
iii) Intangibles – 4 Years

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

2.13. Impairment of tangible assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset/cash generating unit, including assets that may no longer be useful that have to be impaired. If any indication exists the Company estimates the recoverable amount of such assets and if carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, impairment is recognised. The recoverable amount is the higher of the net selling price and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate discount factor. When there is indication that previously recognised impairment loss no longer exists or may have decreased such reversal of impairment loss is recognised as the profit or loss.

2.14. Inventories:

Stores and spares, packing materials, fuels, raw materials and finished goods are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price of inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

The method of determination of cost of various categories of inventories is as follows:

1. Raw material, Stores and spares and packing materials – Weighted average cost.
2. Finished goods and Work-in-process – Weighted average cost of production which comprises of direct material costs, direct wages and applicable overheads.
3. Stock-in-trade – Weighted average cost

2.15. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and when a reasonable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Contingent liabilities are disclosed for (i) possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

2.16. Financial instruments:

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

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

2.17. Financial assets:

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulations or convention in the marketplace.

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

2.18. Classification of financial assets:

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

• the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

• the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for FVTOCI debt instruments. For the purposes of recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortized cost are recognised as profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income'. When the investment is disposed off, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.19. Effective interest method:

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

2.20. Investments in subsidiaries:

On initial recognition, these investments are recognized at cost plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequently measured at cost and tested for impairment.

2.21. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

• it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or

• on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

• it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised as profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

2.22. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in Other Comprehensive Income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.23. Impairment of financial assets:

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

2.24. De-recognition of financial assets:

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

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.25. Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

• For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised as profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

• Changes in the carrying amount of investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI relating to changes in foreign currency rates are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

For the purposes of recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortized cost are recognized as profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

2.26. Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

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

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.
Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities
All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.
However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial Liabilities at FVTPL
Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:
• it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
• on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
• it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
• such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
• the financial liability forms part of group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
• it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised as profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the ‘Other income' line item in these Statement of Profit and Loss.
However, for not-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in Other Comprehensive Income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss.

The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.
Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

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

Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses
For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.
The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities
The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.27. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
In the application of the Company's accounting policies the Board of Directors of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these 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 the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.
The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

a. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment at the end of each reporting period. During the current year, there has been no change in life considered for the assets except those specified in the exceptional items.

b. Provision for doubtful receivables

The Company makes provision for doubtful receivables based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for current estimates.

c. Estimation of net realisable value of inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating the net realisable value of inventories the Company makes an estimate of future selling prices and costs necessary to make the sale.

d. Provision for employee benefits

The Company uses actuarial assumptions to determine the obligations for employee benefits at each reporting period. These assumptions include the discount rate, expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, rate of increase in compensation levels and mortality rates.

e. Provision for taxes

Significant judgments are required in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid/ recovered for uncertain tax positions.

f. Significant judgement in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Srishti M Bathija
Director
DIN: 10866426

Place:Chennai
Date: 14.05.2026

2.28. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Standard Amendments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. As at 31st March 2026 the MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to existing standards applicable to the company.

Related Party Disclosure

S. No	Name of the Parties	Relationship with the Company
1	MANALI PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED	Holding Company

Details of Shareholding Pattern by Related Parties

S. No.	Name of Shareholders	As on 31st March, 2026		As on 31st March, 2025	
		No of Shares	% of holdings	No of Shares	% of holdings
1	MANALI PETROCHEMICALS LIMITED*	95,000	100%	95,000	100%

*M/s Manali Speciality Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Manali Petrochemicals Limited. 100 % includes one registered shareholder holding 0.01% in compliance with Companies Act 2013.

Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Profit/(Loss) for the year as per profit and loss account	-58,859	-86,438
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing basic and diluted EPS	95,000	27,932
Earnings per share basic and diluted	-0.62	-3.09

Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Statutory Audit	25,000	25,000
Other services	-	-

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Srishti M Bathija
DIN: 10866426

Place:Chennai
Date: 14.05.2026

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended ,March 31, 2026

3 Cash and Cash Equivalents **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks	695.64	755.33
Cash on hand	16.04	23.40
Cash and Cash Equivalents	**711.67**	**778.72**

4 Other Current Asset **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current:		
GST Input Credit	10.53	2.34
Deposit Others*	10.00	10.00
Total other Current Asset	**20.53**	**12.34**

5 Other Current Liabilities **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other Current Liabilities	25.00	25.00
Total Other Current Liabilities	**25.00**	**25.00**

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended ,March 31, 2026

6 Equity share capital

{Rs. In Thousand}

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Authorised share capital				
Share capital at the beginning of the year	1,00,000	1,000.00	1,00,000	1,000.00
Movements during the year	-	-	-	-
Share capital at the end of the year	**1,00,000**	**1,000.00**	**1,00,000**	**1,000.00**

Issued, Subscribed and paid up shares {Rs. In Thousand}

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Fully paid up Equity Share capital of Rs. 10 each	95,000	950.00	95,000	950.00
Forfeited Share capital	-	-	-	-
Total Equity Share Capital of Rs. 10 each	**95,000**	**950.00**	**95,000**	**950.00**

a) **Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding** {Rs. In Thousand}

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	95,000	950.00	10,000	100.00
Issued / Forfeited during the year	-	-	85,000	850.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	**95,000**	**950.00**	**95,000**	**950.00**

b) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Holding %	No of shares	Holding %
Manali Petrochemicals Limited*	95,000	100%	95,000	100%
Total	**95,000**	**100%**	**95,000**	100%

*M/s Manali Speciality Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Manali Petrochemicals Limited. 100 % includes one registered shareholder holding 0.01% in compliance with Companies Act 2013.

c) **Details of shareholders holding by Promoters**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Holding %	No of shares	Holding %
Manali Petrochemicals Limited*	95,000	100%	95,000	100%
Total	**95,000**	**100%**	**95,000**	**100%**

*M/s Manali Speciality Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Manali Petrochemicals Limited. 100 % includes one registered shareholder holding 0.01% in compliance with Companies Act 2013.

There has been no change in the Promoters shareholding during the current year

d) **Terms / rights attached to equity shares**
“The company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a Face value of Rs.10 fully paid up. In the event of repayment of Share Capital, the same will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held. Each fully paid up equity share holders is entitled to one vote per share and carries rights to dividends as may be declared by the Company”.

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended ,March 31, 2026

7 Other Income **{Rs. In Thousand}**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Miscellaneous income	1.01	-
Total Other Income	**1.01**	**-**

8 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Bank Charges	4.21	2.00
Consultancy Charges	25.42	52.57
Admin Charges	5.25	6.87
Professional Charges	-	-
Payments to Statutory auditors:		
a) For Audit services	25.00	25.00
Total Other Expenses	**59.87**	**86.44**

9 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
The following reflects the profit and shares related data used in the Basic EPS computations:		
Loss for the period	(58,859.00)	(86,438.00)
No. of Shares used in computing earnings per share	95,000	27,932
Earnings Per Share - Basic and Diluted (in Rupees)	(0.62)	(3.09)
Face Value Per share (in Rupees)	10.00	10.00

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended ,March 31, 2026

10 Related Party Disclosures (Ind AS 24):
a) List of Related Parties where control exists:

Name of the Related Party	Principal Place of Business	Shareholding and Voting Power As At March 31,2026	Shareholding and Voting Power As At March 31,2025
Holding Company			
Manali Petrochemicals Limited*	SPIC HOUSE, , 88 Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai (Madras) - 600032 Tamil Nadu - India	100%	100%

*M/s Manali Speciality Private Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Manali Petrochemicals Limited. 100 % includes one registered shareholder holding 0.01% in compliance with Companies Act 2013.

b) Other Related Parties with whom there were transactions during the year:
During the year under review, there was no transactions with any other related parties.

c) Transactions with Investing Company, Associate Companies, Subsidiary Companies and Other Related parties during the Year:
During the year under review, there was no transactions with Investing Company, Associate Companies, Subsidiary Companies and Other Related parties

d) Outstanding Balances:
During the year under review, there were no Outstanding Balances

11 Capital Management (Ind AS 1):

The objective of the Company's capital management structure is to ensure sufficient liquidity to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders. Management monitors the long term cash flow requirements including externally imposed capital requirements of the business in order to assess the requirement for changes to the capital structure to meet the said objective. As part of this monitoring, the management considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital and makes adjustments to the capital structure, where appropriate, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The funding requirement is met through a combination of equity, internal accruals, borrowings or undertake other restructuring activities as appropriate.

The Company's capital and net debt were made up as follows: {Rs. In Thousand}

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 Rs.	As at March 31, 2025 Rs.
Net debt (Long term debt less Cash and Cash equivalent)	-	-
Total equity	707.20	766.06

M/s. Manali Speciality Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended ,March 31, 2026

12 Additional regulatory Information required under Schedule III of Companies Act 2013

(i) Details of Benami property held
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Borrowing secured against current assets
The Company has no borrowings from any banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

(iii) Wilful defaulter:
The company has not been declared as Wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(iv) Registration of charges:
The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium
During the year,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 directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries
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 group shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(viii) Undisclosed income
There was no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous financial year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, and hence requirement to record in the books of accounts does not arise.

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property
The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous financial year.

(xi) Relationship with struck off companies
The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956

(xii) Ratio Analysis and its elements

S.No	Particulars		31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
1	Current ratio = Current Assets /Current Liabilities	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Debt- Equity Ratio = Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio =Earnings for debt service / Debt service (*a) Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses b) Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments) *(There is no long term debt , short term debts and lease obligations for the company)*	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4	Return on Equity ratio = (Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend) / Average Shareholder's Equity	%	Not Meaningful*	Not Meaningful*
5	Inventory Turnover ratio = Cost of goods sold / Average Inventory	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio = Net credit sales / Average Trade Receivable (*Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return)	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio = Net credit purchases / Average Trade Payables (*Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return)	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio = Net sales / Working capital (*a) Net sales = Total sales - sales return, b) Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities)	Times	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
9	Net Profit ratio = Net Profit / Net Sales (*Net sales = Total sales - sales return)	%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
10	Return on Capital Employed = Earnings Before Interest and Taxes / Capital Employed (*Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)	%	Not Meaningful*	Not Meaningful*
11	Return on Investment = Interest (Finance Income) / Investment (Fixed Deposits)	%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

* The Company yet to be commence its operations. Hence these ratios may not provide appropriate insights regarding the business operations of the Company

As per our report of even date attached

For ARV & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 010247S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA K.Arulappan
Partner
Membership No. 202977

R Chandrasekar
Director
DIN: 06374821

Srishti M Bathija
Director
DIN: 10866426

Place: Chennai
Date: 14.05.2026