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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31 March 2026**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. 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 ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the financial statements

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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
8. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;



- Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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; and
 - 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.
9. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

10. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
11. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
12. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;
 - b) Except for the matters stated in paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 12(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2026 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the financial statements

- 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 does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position as at 31 March 2026;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2026;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2026;
 - iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 45(iv) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 45(v) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2026.



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- vi. As stated in Note 49 of the accompanying financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for instance mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2025, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been 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 audit trail feature being tampered with, other than the consequential impact of the exception given below. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Nature of exception noted	Exception
Instances of accounting software maintained by a third party where we are unable to comment on the audit trail feature at database level	Accounting software used for maintenance of books of accounts of the Company is operated by a third-party software service provider. In the absence of any information on existence of audit trail (edit logs) for any direct changes made at the database level in the 'Independent Service Auditor's Report on the Suitability of the Design and Operating Effectiveness of Controls' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with ISAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation), we are unable to comment on whether audit trail feature with respect to the database of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year including its retention.

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Manish Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 413219

UDIN: 26413219GYLEGU9940

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 July 2026

Annexure I referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, 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, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of two years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has adopted cost model for its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii)(a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records.
- (b) As disclosed in Note 48 to the financial statements, the Company has been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of ₹ 5 crores by banks based on the security of current assets. The quarterly statements, in respect of the working capital limits have been filed by the Company with such banks and such statements are in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the respective periods which were not subject to audit/review, except for the following:



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(₹ in million)

Quarter ended	Name of Bank	Working capital limit sanctioned	Particulars	Amount reported in the statement	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount of difference	Reason for Difference
31 March 2026	Axis Bank	150.00	Trade receivables	221.70	282.12	(60.42)	Refer Note 48 of the financial statements
	IDFC Bank	150.00					
	HSBC Bank	100.00					
	Axis Bank	150.00	Inventory	84.90	87.60	(2.70)	
	IDFC Bank	150.00					
	HSBC Bank	100.00					
31 December 2025	Axis Bank	150.00	Trade receivables	170.85	277.29	(106.44)	
	IDFC Bank	150.00					
	HSBC Bank	100.00					
	Axis Bank	150.00	Inventory	47.81	63.74	(15.93)	
	IDFC Bank	150.00					
	HSBC Bank	100.00					
30 September 2025	Axis Bank	150.00	Trade receivables	169.39	241.43	(72.04)	
	IDFC Bank	150.00					

- (iii) The Company has not made any investment in, 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 (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services / business activities. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
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(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross amount (₹ in million)	Amount paid under Protest (₹ in million)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Central Goods and Services Tax Act	Goods and Service Tax	44.89	Nil	FY 2023-24	Commissioner of State tax (E-0102), Raigad Nodal 01, Navi Mumbai
	CESTAT	4.07	Nil	FY 2020-21	NA, The Company is in the process of appealing against this order.

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

(ix)(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the 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 for the period covered by our audit.



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- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company, with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv)
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.
- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information in the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not meet the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the financial statements

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Manish Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 413219

UDIN: 26413219GYLEGU9940

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 July 2026

Annexure II

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of **Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited** ('the Company') as at and for the year ended **31 March 2026**, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's 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 for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. 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 includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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.
5. 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

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



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013



Manish Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 413219

UDIN: 26413219GYLEGU9940

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 July 2026

Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,638.68	1,206.11
Capital work-in-progress	3 (a)	63.36	-
Right-of-use assets	43	16.58	24.62
Goodwill	4	418.24	418.24
Other intangible assets	4 (a)	91.05	99.54
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	4.61	10.54
Non-current tax assets (net)	6	29.24	28.14
Other non-current assets	7	25.70	54.90
Total non-current assets (A)		2,287.46	1,842.09
Current assets			
Inventories	8	87.60	34.17
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	282.12	231.22
Cash and cash equivalents	10	7.04	132.38
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	11	7.47	7.47
Other financial assets	12	0.21	10.64
Other current assets	13	74.99	28.24
		459.43	444.12
Assets held for sale	14	-	24.63
Total current assets (B)		459.43	468.75
Total assets (A+B)		2,746.89	2,310.84
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	7.33	7.33
Other equity	16	17.24	(2.31)
Total equity (A)		24.57	5.02
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	2,218.09	1,854.35
Lease liabilities	43	12.31	19.87
Provisions	18	14.66	10.74
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	19	10.34	15.02
Total non-current liabilities (B)		2,255.40	1,899.98
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	20	275.58	199.43
Lease liabilities	43	7.56	6.49
Trade payables	21		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		5.46	2.04
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		29.27	71.64
Other financial liabilities	22	94.01	70.93
Other current liabilities	23	42.08	47.50
Provisions	24	12.96	7.81
Total current liabilities (C)		466.92	405.84
Total liabilities (B+C)		2,722.32	2,305.82
Total equity and liabilities (A+B+C)		2,746.89	2,310.84
Material accounting policy information	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Manish Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 413219

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 July 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew
Director
DIN: 06808369

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 July 2026

Bindu Mathew
Director
DIN: 07007514



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	25	1,165.99	896.48
Other income	26	6.42	7.65
Total income (I)		1,172.41	904.13
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade	27	42.01	-
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	28	(12.05)	-
Employee benefits expense	29	636.13	492.12
Finance costs	30	218.02	180.33
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	31	150.00	137.01
Other expenses	32	125.15	124.62
Total expenses (II)		1,159.26	934.08
Profit/ (loss) before tax (I-II)		13.15	(29.95)
Tax expense / (credit)	33		
(i) Current tax		-	(0.15)
(ii) Deferred tax		(5.11)	(9.31)
Total tax credit		(5.11)	(9.46)
Net profit/ (loss) for the year (III)		18.26	(20.49)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss, net of tax			
Gain / (loss) on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	34	1.72	(4.68)
Income tax relating to items not classified		(0.43)	1.18
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (IV)		1.29	(3.50)
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (III+IV)		19.55	(23.99)
Earnings/ (loss) per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each	35		
Basic and diluted (in ₹)		24.80	(27.95)
Material accounting policy information			
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandlok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Manish Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 413219

Place: Mumbai
Date : 21 July 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew
Director
DIN: 06808369

Bindu Mathew
Director
DIN: 07007514

Place: Mumbai
Date : 21 July 2026

Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities:			
Profit/ (loss) before tax		13.15	(29.95)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	31	150.00	137.02
Interest income on bank deposits	26	(0.81)	(1.15)
Interest income financial assets measured at amortised cost	26	(0.25)	(0.23)
Unrealised exchange difference (net)	32	-	0.04
Finance costs	30	218.02	180.33
Impairment losses on financial assets	32	3.22	-
Excess provision written back	25	(4.07)	(1.81)
Gain from sale of investment in debenture and bonds	26	-	(0.24)
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment and asset held for sale (net)	26	(3.27)	(1.05)
Share based payment	29	6.50	2.22
Operating profit before working capital changes and other adjustments		382.49	285.18
Adjustment for changes in working capital:			
Increase in trade receivables		(54.12)	(69.60)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets, other non-current and current assets		(46.52)	83.86
Increase in inventories		(53.43)	(20.64)
(Decrease)/ increase in trade payable		(34.88)	14.36
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		23.71	(12.97)
Net cash flow generated from operations		217.25	280.19
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	6	(1.10)	(15.91)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)		216.15	264.28
B. Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets and capital work in progress (including movement in capital advances and payable for capital goods)		(613.76)	(396.14)
Proceeds from sale of investments		-	3.64
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and assets held for sale		39.70	20.68
Fixed deposits placed with bank		(7.37)	(146.65)
Fixed deposits matured with bank		23.98	124.92
Interest income received	26	0.58	1.38
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)		(556.87)	(392.27)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:			
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	17.2	851.17	1,187.08
Repayment of short-term borrowings (net)	17.2	-	(55.24)
Repayment of long-term borrowings	17.2	(369.19)	(792.08)
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	17.2	(6.49)	(6.31)
Finance cost paid (including interest on lease liabilities)	30 and 17.2	(260.11)	(105.88)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)		215.38	227.59
(Decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(125.34)	99.60
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		132.38	32.78
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		7.04	132.38
Components of cash and cash equivalents: (Refer note 10)			
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts	10	7.04	8.79
- in deposit accounts with maturity up to three months	10	-	123.59
Total		7.04	132.38

Notes:

The Statement of Cash Flow has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 Statement of Cash Flows. Figures in brackets represent outflow of cash and cash equivalents.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our audit report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Manish Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 413219

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 July 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew
Director
DIN: 06808369

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 July 2026

Bindu Mathew
Director
DIN: 07007514



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital (Refer note 15)

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2024	733,270	7.33
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	733,270	7.33
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	733,270	7.33

B Other equity (Refer note 16)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus		Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 01 April 2024	67.33	(45.65)	21.68
Loss for the year	-	(20.49)	(20.49)
Other comprehensive loss for the year (net of tax)*	-	(3.50)	(3.50)
Closing balance as at 31 March 2025	67.33	(69.64)	(2.31)
Profit for the year	-	18.26	18.26
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)*	-	1.29	1.29
Closing balance as at 31 March 2026	67.33	(50.09)	17.24

* Income of ₹ 1.29 million (31 March 2025 : loss of ₹ 3.50 million) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our audit report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076N/N500013

Manish Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 413219

Place: Mumbai
Date: 21 July 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew
Director
DIN: 06808369

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(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited ("the Company" or "TMHEPL") (CIN: U74999MH2018PTC313884) is a wholly owned subsidiary of LEAP India Limited ("LIL") (formerly known as LEAP India Private Limited). The Company was incorporated in India on 11 September 2018 and is primarily engaged in the business of providing services related to renting of material handling equipments and providing supply chain services.

The registered office of the Company is located at 14th Floor, Commerz, International Business Park, Oberoi Garden City, Off Western Express Highway, Goregaon East, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400063.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026, were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors on 21 July 2026.

2. Material accounting policy information:

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies for all the periods presented in these financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair values and employee benefit plans which are measured using actuarial valuation as explained in relevant accounting policy, on accrual basis of accounting.

The statement of cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

2.2 Operating cycle for current and non-current classification

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current, wherever applicable, as per the operating cycle of the Company as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

A liability is current when:

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

The Company deals in the rental, leasing, and management of material handling equipment, offering a wide range of products such as lithium-ion forklifts, stackers, pallet trucks, and customized equipment for warehouses. The operating cycle for the business activities of the Company is based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of products and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents subsequent to its sale. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as upto twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.3 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition including attributable interest and finance costs, if any, till the date of acquisition/ installation of the assets less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of acquisition comprises the purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, plant and equipment is capitalised 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 expenses on existing plant, property and equipment including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.5 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress, representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing cost and other direct expenditure

2.6 Intangible assets

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

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite life is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Depreciation and amortization expense'.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

2.7 Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Goodwill is tested for impairment, relying on a number of factors including operating results, business plans and future cash flows. Calculating the future net cash flows expected to be generated to determine if impairment exists and to calculate impairment involves significant assumptions, estimation and judgement. The estimated cash flows are prepared using internal forecasts.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

2.8 Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation is provided for property, plant and equipment so as to expense the cost less residual value over their estimated useful lives on a straight line method. Intangible assets are amortised from the date they are available for use, over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as mentioned below:

Class of Asset	Useful life estimated by Management (years)
Forklifts and attachments	3 to 10
Batteries	5 to 10
Computer	3
Furniture & fixtures	10
Motor vehicles	5 to 10
Building	30 to 60
Plant & equipments	20
Office equipments	5
Computer Software	3
Trademarks	3
Customer Relationship	15

Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 prescribes useful lives for property, plant and equipment and allows Companies to use higher/ lower useful lives and residual values if such useful lives and residual values can be technically supported and justification for difference is disclosed in the financial statements. The management believes that the depreciation rates currently used fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation on property plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated use of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of getting economic benefits from those class of assets.

The Company uses its external technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for arriving at the economic life of an asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis, from the date on which asset is ready to use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss under other income or other expenses.

2.9 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

In the case of financial assets, not recorded at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL), financial assets other than trade receivable, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

i. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in interest income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

ii. Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has classified its investments in mutual funds as Investments at FVTPL.

Derecognition

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

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity instruments and financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into 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 the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities except derivatives are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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

Derecognition

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

Offsetting financial instruments

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

2.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements. The revenue is recognized net of goods and service tax (if any).

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of the Company's core products forklifts is recognised when delivery has taken place and control of the goods has been transferred to the customer according to the specific delivery term that have been agreed with the customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations.

Rendering of services

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations. Revenue from property, plant and equipment given on lease to customers are recognised on per day rent, basis the terms of the agreement.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised 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.

Unbilled revenue

Unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms and is accordingly classified under 'contract assets'. Unearned ("contract liability") is recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

2.11 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognised as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

Defined contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund and employees' state insurance are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employee's provident fund contribution is made to a government administered fund and charged as an expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plan

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

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense/(income) on the net defined liability/(asset) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability/(asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Leave entitlement and compensated balances

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilised within next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The leave entitlement obligation that is considered long term in nature, is measured based on an actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, on similar lines as gratuity. Short term leave benefit is measured on an undiscounted basis on the same lines as other Short term employee benefits. The leave entitlement obligation is an unfunded benefit at present. However, as the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of these obligations, the above facilities are presented as current.

Employee Stock Options

The Company recognizes expense relating to share based payment in net profit using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102-Share Based Payment. The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The expense is recorded for each separately vesting portion of the award as if the award was, in substance, multiple awards. The increase in equity recognized in connection with share based payment transaction is presented as a separate component in equity under share-based payment reserve. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that vest.

2.12 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are added to the cost of such asset to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. Other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which it is accrued. Any ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings are amortised over the period of such borrowings.

2.13 Inventories

Inventory of traded goods, consumables and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis.

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

2.14 Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily include warehouse buildings. The Company determines at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease by assessing whether it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, in accordance with Ind AS 116.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

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.

The Company accounts for each separate lease component of a contract and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component by allocating all of contract consideration to the lease component.

i) Right-of-use assets

At the commencement date, the right of use assets is measured at cost. The cost includes an amount equal to the lease liabilities plus adjusted for the amount of prepaid or accrued lease payments. After the commencement date, the right-of-use assets is measured in accordance with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment i.e. right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term. In addition, the carrying amount of Right-of-use assets is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessments to purchase the underlying asset.

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.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessments to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Lease term

At the commencement date, the Company determines the lease term which represents non-cancellable period of initial lease for which the asset is expected to be used, together with the periods covered by an option to extend or terminate the lease, if the Company is reasonably certain at the commencement date to exercise the extension or termination option.

In event of termination of lease, the remaining lease liability and the unamortised value of the right of use asset are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (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 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 or another systematic basis which is more representative of the pattern of use of underlying asset.

Company as a lessor :

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in fixed assets. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on rendering of the service related to the hire of pallets and foldable large containers as per the agreement with customers. Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.15 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (excluding OCI) for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, share split and reserve share splits (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other changes to expense and income (net of any attributable taxes) 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 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. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

2.16 Taxes

Current tax

Current tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income tax expense comprises of current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the period. Current and deferred taxes are recognised 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.

Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, to the extent it would be available for set off against future current income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

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

2.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets, net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

2.18 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

2.19 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and capital commitments

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. Capital commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for.

The Company exercises judgement in determining if a particular matter is possible, probable or remote. The Company exercises judgement in measuring and recognizing provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement.

2.20 These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with amended Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013.

Other accounting policy information

2.21 Foreign currency transactions and balances

(i) Initial recognition

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

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

(iii) Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent it treated as an adjustment to borrowing costs.

2.22 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise the net amount of short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash (short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less) and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, cheques on hand and balances with banks. They are held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments (rather than for investment or other purposes).

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

2.23 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating results of the whole Company as one segment since the Company's business operations falls within a single operating segment of pooling (for hire), trading of pallets and crates and services related thereto. Accordingly, the Company operation is a single segment in terms of its products. Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

2.24 Assets held for sale

The Company classifies assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset and its sale is highly probable. Such assets or group of assets / liabilities are presented separately in the Balance Sheet, in the line "Assets held for sale" and "Liabilities held for sale" respectively. Once classified as held for sale, intangible assets and PPE are no longer amortised or depreciated. Such assets or disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.25 Share issue expenses

Share issue expenses are charged off against available balance in the Securities premium reserve.

2.26 New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments Adopted by the Company

Standards and amendments effective from 1 April 2025

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified certain amendments to Ind AS. Key amendments relevant to the Company are summarised below:

• Ind AS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current:

The amendment clarifies the meaning of a right to defer settlement, requires that such right must exist at the end of the reporting period, and confirms that classification is not affected by the likelihood of exercising this right. It also clarifies that the terms of a convertible liability affect classification only if the embedded derivative is equity classified.

The amendment is to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The Company has evaluated the impact and determined that these amendments do not have a material effect on the classification or presentation of liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2026.

• Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 – Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements:

MCA via notification dated 13 August 2025 announced amendments to Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures which introduced disclosure requirements with the objective to enable users of financial statements to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities, cashflows and exposure to liquidity risk. These amendments do not have an impact on recognition or measurement in the current financial statements.

2.27 Standards and amendments issued but not yet effective

Further amendments to Ind AS 1 – Non-current Liabilities with Covenants specify that if a covenant breach existing at the reporting date is rectified after the reporting date, such rectification shall be treated as a non-adjusting event under Ind AS 10. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2026. The Company will evaluate the implications of these amendments upon their applicability. Based on the preliminary assessment, no material impact is expected on the recognition or measurement of liabilities.

2(a) Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

i. Revenue recognition

Refer note 2.9

ii. Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquire and reviewed periodically, including at each reporting date.



(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

iii. **Deferred tax assets**

In assessing the realisability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iv. **Defined benefit obligations and compensated absences**

The cost and present value of the gratuity obligation and compensated absences are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, attrition rate and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

v. **Leases**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease required significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in non-cancellable period of a lease.

vi. **Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and capital commitments**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

vii. **Impairment of non financial assets:**

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or class of assets exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. There is significant estimation uncertainty in determining recoverable value. Recoverable value is taken as higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

viii. **Impairment of financial assets:**

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

ix. **Employees stock option plan:**

The Company recognizes expense relating to share based payment in net profit using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102-Share Based Payment. The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. Equity settled share based compensation benefits are provided to employees under the employee stock option schemes/plans. The fair value of options granted under such schemes/plans is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity as "Share options outstanding account". The total amount to be recognised is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted: - including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price) - excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and an employee of the entity continuing over a specified time period) and -including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to hold shares for a specific period of time). The total expenses are amortised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the service and non-market performance vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity. In case vested options are forfeited / expires unexercised, the related balance standing to the credit of the "Share options outstanding account" is transferred to "Retained earnings".

x. **Goodwill impairment**

The Company estimates the value in use of the cash generating unit (CGU) based on the future cash flows after considering current economic conditions and trends, estimated future operating results and anticipated future economic and regulatory conditions.



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Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Particulars	Computer	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipments	Buildings	Forklifts	Batteries	Leasehold improvement	Total
Gross block									
Balance as at 01 April 2024	0.68	0.47	2.40	1.59	25.79	893.32	133.33	-	1,057.58
Additions	1.08	-	1.70	2.87	-	349.78	39.80	0.78	396.01
Disposals/ deletions	-	-	(0.43)	-	-	(90.18)	-	-	(90.61)
Transferred to assets held for sale (Refer note 3 below)	-	-	-	-	(25.79)	-	-	-	(25.79)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1.76	0.47	3.67	4.46	-	1,152.92	173.13	0.78	1,337.19
Additions	0.87	-	-	9.70	-	550.00	22.49	-	583.06
Disposals/ deletions	(0.49)	-	-	(0.21)	-	(43.93)	-	-	(44.63)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	2.14	0.47	3.67	13.95	-	1,658.99	195.62	0.78	1,875.62
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance as at 01 April 2024	0.05	0.04	1.47	0.21	0.68	51.69	33.86	-	88.00
Depreciation charge for the year	0.32	0.02	0.10	0.32	0.48	96.79	22.37	0.12	120.52
Reversal on disposal of assets	-	-	(0.36)	-	-	(75.92)	-	-	(76.28)
Transferred to assets held for sale (Refer note 3 below)	-	-	-	-	(1.16)	-	-	-	(1.16)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.37	0.06	1.21	0.53	-	72.56	56.23	0.12	131.08
Depreciation charge for the year	0.74	0.02	0.19	0.86	-	108.32	23.19	0.15	133.47
Reversal on disposal of assets	(0.44)	-	-	(0.21)	-	(26.96)	-	-	(27.61)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.67	0.08	1.40	1.18	-	153.92	79.42	0.27	236.94
Net block									
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1.39	0.41	2.46	3.93	-	1,080.36	116.90	0.66	1,206.11
Balance as at 31 March 2026	1.47	0.39	2.27	12.77	-	1,505.07	116.20	0.51	1,638.68

Note 1 Refer note 17 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security against borrowings of the Company.

Note 2 Refer note 47C for disclosure of contractual commitment for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Note 3 During the previous year, the building amounting to ₹ 24.63 million (net of depreciation) was classified as assets held for sale as its carrying amount was to be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. The building has been sold in the current year. Refer note 14.



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
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3 (a) Capital work-in-progress

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	95.38	-
Less: Capitalisations during the year	(32.02)	-
Closing balance	63.36	-

Ageing of Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Balance as at 01 April 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-
Project in progress	63.36	-	-	-	63.36
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	63.36	-	-	-	63.36

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, there were no projects, the completion of which was overdue or exceeded cost compared to original plan.

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Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
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4 Goodwill

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Carrying value at the beginning of the year	418.24	418.24
Carrying value at the end of the year	418.24	418.24

Goodwill has been allocated in the following CGUs:

Renting of Forklift business	418.24	418.24
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For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGU), which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The chief operating decision maker reviews the goodwill for any impairment at the CGU's level.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value-in-use, both of which are calculated by the Company using a discounted cash flow analysis. These calculations use pre tax cash flow projections over a period of ten years, based on financial budgets approved by the management, considering various factors such as growth trends, growth and margin projections, terminal growth rates and useful life of forklifts. For calculation of the recoverable amount, the Company has used the following rates.

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Renting of Forklift business		
- Growth rate	5.00%	5.00%
- Discount rate	15.40%	12.80%

The above discount rate is based on the weighted average cost of capital of the Company. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.

An analysis of sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margins and discount rate) based on reasonably probable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

As at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU exceeded its carrying amount, hence impairment is not triggered.

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Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

4 (a) Other intangible assets

Particulars	Registered trademarks	Software	Customer relationship	Total
Gross block				
Balance as at 01 April 2024	0.14	2.50	113.70	116.34
Additions	-	0.14	-	0.14
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.14	2.64	113.70	116.48
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.14	2.64	113.70	116.48
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as at 01 April 2024	0.08	0.04	8.37	8.49
Amortization charge	0.03	0.84	7.58	8.45
Reversal on disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.11	0.88	15.95	16.94
Amortization charge	0.03	0.88	7.58	8.49
Reversal on disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	0.14	1.76	23.53	25.43
Net block				
Balance as at 31 March 2025	0.03	1.76	97.75	99.54
Balance as at 31 March 2026	-	0.88	90.17	91.05

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Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount ₹ in million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
5 Other financial assets		
Non - current		
Security deposits	4.61	4.36
Deposits with banks having maturity period of more than twelve months [^]	-	6.18
Total	4.61	10.54
[^] held as lien amounting to Nil (excluding interest) (31 March 2025: ₹ 6.00 million) against credit facilities.		
6 Non-current tax assets (net)		
i. The following table provides the details of income tax assets/ (liabilities):		
Income tax assets	29.24	28.14
Net income tax assets	29.24	28.14
Disclosed as:		
Income tax assets	29.24	28.14
ii. The gross movement in the current income tax assets (net):		
Net income tax assets at the beginning of the year	28.14	12.08
Provision made during the year	-	(0.03)
Tax adjustment for earlier years	-	0.18
Refund received	(14.26)	(1.81)
Income tax paid	15.36	17.72
Net income tax assets at the end of the year	29.24	28.14
iii. A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit / (loss) before income taxes is as below:		
	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax	-	(0.15)
Deferred tax	(5.11)	(9.31)
Total income tax credit	(5.11)	(9.46)
Profit/ (loss) before income tax	13.15	(29.95)
Basic Income Tax rate (u/s 115BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961)	22.00%	22.00%
Surcharge	10.00%	10.00%
Health and education cess	4.00%	4.00%
Effective income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expense/ (credit)	3.31	(7.54)
Deferred tax impact of earlier years	(7.67)	-
Effect of expenses allowed for tax purpose	(1.03)	(1.63)
Effect of expenses not allowed for tax purpose	0.01	0.02
Reversal of excess tax provision	-	(0.18)
Items subject to tax at special rate	-	(0.21)
Others	0.27	0.08
Income tax expense credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss	(5.11)	(9.46)
7 Other non-current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances	25.70	54.90
Total	25.70	54.90
7.1 There are no loans due by directors or officers or firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member.		
8 Inventories		
Stock-in-trade (trading goods) - At cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower		
Forklift	12.05	-
Consumables, stores and spares		
Consumables, stores and spares	75.55	34.17
Total	87.60	34.17



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount ₹ in million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
9 Trade receivables		
Trade receivables (Refer note 40)	291.23	240.48
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(9.11)	(9.26)
Total	282.12	231.22
9.1 Break-up of security details		
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	291.23	240.48
Trade receivables - credit impaired - unsecured	-	-
Total	291.23	240.48
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	(9.11)	(9.26)
Total	282.12	231.22

9.2 Ageing of trade receivables

As at 31 March 2026	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	59.36	163.08	47.92	8.89	2.87	-	-	282.12
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	1.63	6.77	0.71	-	9.11
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross balance	59.36	163.08	47.92	10.52	9.64	0.71	-	291.23
Expected loss rate	-	0.00%	0.00%	-15.49%	-70.23%	-100.00%	0.00%	-3.13%
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	(1.63)	(6.77)	(0.71)	-	(9.11)
Net balance	59.36	163.08	47.92	8.89	2.87	-	-	282.12
As at 31 March 2025	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment							Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good	34.59	112.65	82.88	1.10	-	-	-	231.22
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	4.08	4.51	0.67	-	9.26
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross balance	34.59	112.65	82.88	5.18	4.51	0.67	-	240.48
Expected loss rate	-	0.00%	0.00%	-78.80%	-100.00%	-100.00%	0.00%	-3.85%
Less : Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	(4.08)	(4.51)	(0.67)	-	(9.26)
Net balance	34.59	112.65	82.88	1.10	-	-	-	231.22

9.3 Movement in unbilled receivable

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance as at beginning of the year	34.59	14.42
Less: Billed during the year	(34.59)	(14.42)
Add: Revenue recognised during the year	59.36	34.59
Balance as at end of the year	59.36	34.59

9.4 Receivable from private companies in which director of the Company is a director

Name of Company	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Plenova Supply Chain Private Limited	0.11	-

9.5 Refer notes 17.1 and 20.1 for information on trade receivable pledged as security against borrowings of the Company.

9.6 Note 38 includes disclosures relating to the credit risk exposures and analysis relating to the allowance for expected credit losses.

9.7 Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms of 7 to 60 days

9.8 No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

9.9 The Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivable using simplified approach by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in provision matrix.



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	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- Current accounts	7.04	8.79
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months [^]	-	123.59
Total	7.04	132.38
Note: There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.		
[^] held as lien amounting to Nil (excluding interest) (31 March 2025: ₹ 123.00 million) against credit facilities.		
11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above		
Deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months [^]	7.47	7.47
Total	7.47	7.47
[^] held as lien amounting to ₹ 7.17 million (excluding interest) (31 March 2025: ₹ 7.21 million) against credit facilities.		
12 Other financial assets		
Current		
Bank deposits with remaining maturity of less than twelve months [#]	0.21	10.64
Total	0.21	10.64
[#] held as lien amounting to ₹ 0.08 million (excluding interest) (31 March 2025: ₹ 0.56 million) against credit facilities.		
13 Other current assets		
(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Advances to suppliers	31.61	6.91
Advances to employees	3.86	1.44
Prepaid expenses	1.82	1.78
Balance with government authorities	37.70	18.11
Total	74.99	28.24
14 Assets held for sale		
Building [*]	-	24.63
Total	-	24.63
[*] The disposable assets were stated at lower of fair value less cost to sale or carrying value.		
Movement of assets held for sale		
Opening balance	24.63	-
Add: Additions	-	24.63
Less: Disposal	(24.63)	-
Less: Impairment loss	-	-
Closing balance	-	24.63

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15 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
(a) Authorised share capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	850,000	8.50	850,000	8.50
14.3% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Redeemable Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	200,000	2.00	200,000	2.00
Total	1,050,000	10.50	1,050,000	10.50
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	733,270	7.33	733,270	7.33
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid capital	733,270	7.33	733,270	7.33

(i) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	733,270	7.33	733,270	7.33
Add : Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	733,270	7.33	733,270	7.33

(c) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each				
LEAP India Limited (formerly known as LEAP India Private Limited) and its nominees (the Holding Company)	733,270	100.00%	733,270	100.00%
	733,270	100.00%	733,270	100.00%

(d) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares issued

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share and in the event of liquidation, has rights proportionate to their shareholding over the residual assets after paying out all the liabilities. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees (₹). The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval by the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(e) The Company has not issued any bonus shares, issued shares for consideration other than cash nor has been any buy back of shares during the period of five years immediately preceding 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025

(f) The Company does not have a promoter as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 accordingly disclosure relating to shareholding of promoters is not applicable.

16 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Reserve and surplus		
- Securities premium	67.33	67.33
- Retained earnings	(50.09)	(69.64)
Total	17.24	(2.31)

Note : For movement in other equity refer Statement of Changes in Equity.

Nature and purpose of other equity and reserves :

(i) Securities premium

Securities premium account is created when shares are issued at premium. The Company may utilise the securities premium account to issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members, for buy back of shares from its existing shareholders or otherwise, or to write off share issue expenses.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the cumulative profit/ loss of the Company and effects of remeasurements of defined benefits obligations routed through other comprehensive income.



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ in million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
17 Borrowings (non-current)		
Secured loans (including current maturities) (Refer note 17.1)		
Term loans from :-		
- Bank	1,138.23	709.53
Less : Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 20)	(275.58)	(199.43)
Loan from related party	1,355.44	1,344.25
Total	2,218.09	1,854.35
17.1 Nature of securities and terms of repayment		
A) Term loan from banks		
Secured loans		
i) This is an equipment finance term loan availed in various tranches for financing the equipment purchase by the borrower. This loan carries an interest rate of 8.50% - 9.00% p.a. and is repayable in 59 monthly structured instalments, on the basis of disbursement of the tranche commencing from August 2022 and ending in June 2029. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased (forklift) and is also guaranteed by the Holding Company by means of a corporate guarantee.	94.33	131.88
ii) This is an equipment finance term loan availed in tranches for financing the equipment purchase by the borrower. This loan carries an interest rate of 9.25%- 9.75% p.a. which is repayable in 58 monthly structured instalments, on the basis of disbursement of the tranche with two months moratorium period commencing from July 2023 and ending in September 2029. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased (forklift).	30.02	39.35
iii) This is an equipment finance term loan availed for financing the equipment purchase by the borrower. This loan carries an interest rate of 9.85% p.a. which is repayable in 59 monthly instalments with one months moratorium period commencing from August 2024 and ending in June 2029. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased (forklift).	150.30	189.74
iv) This is an equipment finance term loan availed in tranches for financing the equipment purchase by the borrower. This loan carries an interest rate of 9.00% - 9.50% p.a. which is repayable in 48 monthly instalments, on the basis of disbursement of the tranche with one months moratorium period commencing from September 2023 and ending in August 2029. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased (forklift).	63.58	89.30
v) The loan carries an interest rate of 7.15% - 9.25% p.a. and is repayable in 35 to 48 monthly structured instalments. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.	66.05	115.99
vi) The loan carries an interest rate of 9.25% p.a. and is repayable in 48 monthly structured instalments commencing from August 2023 and ending in July 2027. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.	16.32	27.18
vii) The loan carries an interest rate of 9.25% p.a. and is repayable in 58 monthly structured instalments with two months moratorium period commencing from June 2024 and ending March 2029. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.	91.13	116.09
viii) The loan carries an interest rate of 8.22 - 9.25% p.a. and is repayable in 20 equal quarterly after 1 year of moratorium from the date of disbursement commencing from August 2026 and ending in May 2031. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.	331.18	-
ix) The loan carries an interest rate of 8.10% - 8.58% p.a. and is repayable in 20 equal quarterly after 1 year of moratorium from the date of disbursement commencing from September 2026 and ending in June 2031. The loan is secured against the equipment purchased.	295.32	-
	1,138.23	709.53
B) Loan from related party (Refer note 40)		
Unsecured loan		
Loan taken from the Holding Company is repayable on demand bearing an interest rate of 9% per annum for the purpose of use in strategic operations. The Holding Company has provided a comfort to the Company that it shall not demand back the loan including interest within next 1 year as a result of which the said loan has been classified as non-current.	1,355.44	1,344.25
	1,355.44	1,344.25
Total	2,493.67	2,053.78



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ in million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
17.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities		
An analysis of net debt and movement in net debts for each of the reporting year is as follows:		
Particulars		
Cash and cash equivalents, bank balances and deposits including interest accrued thereon	(14.72)	(156.67)
Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	2,493.67	2,053.78
Current borrowings	-	-
Lease liabilities	19.87	26.36
Net debt	2,498.82	1,923.47

Particulars	Liabilities from financing activities				Total
	Lease liabilities	Non-current borrowings (including current maturities)	Current borrowings	Cash and cash equivalents, bank balances and deposits including interest accrued thereon	
Balance as at 1 April 2024	32.67	1,584.31	55.24	(35.35)	1,636.87
Cash flows (net)	-	-	-	(121.32)	(121.32)
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	1,187.08	-	-	1,187.08
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(6.31)	-	-	-	(6.31)
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(792.08)	-	-	(792.08)
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	-	(55.24)	-	(55.24)
Interest expense	1.94	171.23	3.75	-	176.92
Interest paid	(1.94)	(96.76)	(3.75)	-	(102.45)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	26.36	2,053.78	-	(156.67)	1,923.47
Cash flows (net)	-	-	-	141.95	141.95
Proceeds from long term borrowings	-	851.17	-	-	851.17
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-	272.15	-	272.15
Principal repayment of lease liabilities	(6.49)	-	-	-	(6.49)
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(369.19)	-	-	(369.19)
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	-	(272.15)	-	(272.15)
Interest expense	2.17	209.25	2.87	-	214.29
Interest paid	(2.17)	(251.34)	(2.87)	-	(256.38)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	19.87	2,493.67	-	(14.72)	2,498.82

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
18 Provisions (non-current)		
Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 36)		
- Gratuity	14.66	10.74
Total	14.66	10.74

19 Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) arising on account of :

Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses	149.72	97.25
Provision for employee benefits	11.71	10.46
Impairment loss on financial assets	2.29	2.33
Temporary difference between book and tax balances of PPE and Intangible assets	(151.70)	(100.30)
Temporary differences between right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	0.63	0.24
Financial liabilities accounted at amortised cost	(0.62)	(0.40)
Customer relationship	(22.69)	(24.60)
Disallowance under section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	0.32	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	(10.34)	(15.02)



Movement in deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	(Charged) / credited in profit and loss	Charged to other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2026
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses	97.25	52.47	-	149.72
Provision for employee benefits	10.46	1.68	(0.43)	11.71
Impairment loss on financial assets	2.33	(0.04)	-	2.29
Temporary difference between book and tax balances of PPE and Intangible assets	(100.30)	(51.40)	-	(151.70)
Temporary differences between right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	0.24	0.39	-	0.63
Financial liabilities accounted at amortised cost	(0.40)	(0.22)	-	(0.62)
Customer relationship	(24.60)	1.91	-	(22.69)
Disallowance under section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	0.32	-	0.32
Total	(15.02)	5.11	(0.43)	(10.34)

Particulars	As at 01 April 2024	(Charged) / credited in profit and loss	Credited to other comprehensive income	As at 31 March 2025
Unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses	58.40	40.85	-	97.25
Impairment loss on financial assets	4.64	4.64	1.18	10.46
Provision for expected credit loss	2.79	(0.46)	-	2.33
Temporary difference between book and tax balances of PPE and Intangible assets	(63.63)	(36.67)	-	(100.30)
Temporary differences between right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	0.90	(0.66)	-	0.24
Financial liabilities accounted at amortised cost	-	(0.40)	-	(0.40)
Gain from other investments	(0.10)	0.10	-	-
Customer relationship	(26.51)	1.91	-	(24.60)
Total	(25.51)	9.31	1.18	(15.02)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
20 Borrowings (current)		
Secured loans		
Current maturities of long term borrowings		
- Term loans from banks (Refer note 17.1 for security and repayment details)	275.58	199.43
Working capital loans:		
- Cash credit (Refer note 20.1 for security details)	-	-
Total	275.58	199.43

Nature of securities

20.1 Secured

- Cash credit obtained from bank which is repayable on demand and balance outstanding of which is ₹ 0.20 million (debit balance) (31 March 2025: Nil) is secured by:
 - First pari-passu charge on the entire current assets of the borrower, both present and future.
 - Second pari-passu charge on entire movable and immovable assets of the Company. (Excluding assets exclusively charged under equipment funding, both present and future).

The rate of interest is 7.75% - 9.75% per annum.
- Cash credit obtained from bank which is repayable on demand and balance outstanding of which is ₹ 4.22 million (debit balance) (31 March 2025: Nil) is secured by:
 - First pari-passu charge on the entire assets, both movables (excluding current assets) and immovable of the borrower, present and future.
 - First pari-passu security interest on the entire current assets including receivables of the borrower, present and future.
 - First pari-passu security interest on the brand name, intangibles, goodwill, intellectual property uncalled capital (present and future) belonging to the borrower.
 - Corporate guarantee of the Holding Company.

The rate of interest is 8.00% - 10.00% per annum.
- Cash credit obtained from bank which is repayable on demand and balance outstanding of which is ₹ 0.04 million (debit balance) (31 March 2025: Nil) is secured by:
 - First pari passu charge on all current assets of the borrower

The rate of interest is 8.00% - 10.00% per annum.



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- iv) Cash credit obtained from bank which is repayable on demand and balance outstanding of which is Nil [31 March 2025: ₹ 1.39 million (debit balance)] is secured by:
- First pari passu charge on all current assets
 - First pari passu charge on movable fixed assets
 - Second pari passu on moveable fixed assets.
 - Second pari passu on standalone intangible assets.
- The rate of interest is 8.00% - 10.00% per annum.

21 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 21.1)
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises
Total

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
5.46	2.04
29.27	71.64
34.73	73.68

Ageing of trade payables

As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:						
Dues to micro and small enterprises	0.09	5.37	-	-	-	5.46
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	19.48	2.84	5.69	0.43	0.83	29.27
Disputed:						
Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19.57	8.21	5.69	0.43	0.83	34.73

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed:						
Dues to micro and small enterprises	0.03	2.01	-	-	-	2.04
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	17.31	12.79	40.71	0.23	0.60	71.64
Disputed:						
Dues to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17.34	14.80	40.71	0.23	0.60	73.68

21.1 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

- The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.
- Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED.
- The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.
- The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro and Small Enterprise Development Act, 2006.
- The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year;
- The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro and Small Enterprise Development Act, 2006.

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
------------------------	------------------------

5.36	2.01
0.09	0.03
-	-
-	-
0.09	0.03
-	-

Note:- The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company.



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ in million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
22 Other financial liabilities (current)		
Payable for capital goods	21.60	18.14
Payables to related parties	13.45	4.94
Security deposits*	0.07	0.13
Employee related payables	58.89	47.72
Total	94.01	70.93

* Security deposits collected from customers are to be adjusted against the outstanding receivables at the end of contract period.

23 Other current liabilities		
Advance towards asset held for sale	-	5.22
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (Refer note 23.1)	2.74	17.50
Billing in excess of revenue (Refer note 23.2)	2.43	-
Statutory dues payable	36.91	24.78
Total	42.08	47.50

23.1 Movement in advance from customers

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	17.50	0.27
Add: Advance received from customer	2.74	17.50
Less: Invoice raised during the year	(17.50)	(0.27)
Balance as at end of the year	2.74	17.50

23.2 Movement in billing in excess of revenue

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Invoice raised during the year	2.43	-
Less: Net revenue recognized during the year	-	-
Balance as at end of the year	2.43	-

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
24 Provisions (current)		
Provisions for employee benefits (Refer note 36)		
- Gratuity	7.10	6.40
- Compensated absences	5.86	1.41
Total	12.96	7.81



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
25 Revenue from operations		
(a) Sale of services (Refer note 40)	1,120.45	894.35
(b) Sale of products	34.77	-
(c) Other operating revenue	10.77	2.13
	1,165.99	896.48
(i) Information of disaggregated revenue as per Ind AS 115		
(A) Based on nature of product or service:		
(a) Sale of services		
Rental income and other incidental services from forklifts and material handling equipments	1,120.45	894.35
	1,120.45	894.35
(b) Sale of products:		
Sale of traded goods		
- Forklifts	34.77	-
	34.77	-
(c) Other operating revenue		
Sale of scrap (property, plant and equipment)	6.70	0.32
Excess provision written back	4.07	1.81
	10.77	2.13
Total revenue from operations	1,165.99	896.48
(ii) The following table gives details in respect of contract revenues generated from the top customer and top 5 customers for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 :		
Revenue from top customer	117.87	103.58
Revenue from top five customers	399.13	321.09
For the year ended 31 March 2026, one (1) [31 March 2025: one (1)] customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the total revenue.		
25.1 The Company's business primarily comprises pooling of assets and providing these assets and equipments to customers on a rental basis at predetermined rates. Revenue from operations mainly represents rental income from these assets and other incidental services. The performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, when the rental charges become due in accordance with the terms of the customer agreement. Rental charges are determined based on the total assets rented out and as per the agreed rates specified in customer contracts which is in accordance with the terms of such agreements. Accordingly, disclosure of revenue recognized from contracts disaggregated into categories has not been made. 25.2 The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period which on an average ranges between 7-60 days. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers. The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of goods and services are for a shorter duration. The Company's business operations fall within a single operating segment of pooling (for hire), trading of pallets and crates and services related thereto. Accordingly the Company operation is single element in terms of its products. 25.3 There are no reconciling items in revenue from operations with contract price as required by Ind AS 115. 25.4 Refer note 40 for related party transactions.		
26 Other income	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	0.81	1.15
- on financial assets measured at amortised cost	0.25	0.23
- on income tax refund	0.78	0.08
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment and asset held for sale (net)	3.27	1.05
Gain on sale of investment	-	0.24
Insurance claim	0.58	4.90
Miscellaneous*	0.73	0.00
	6.42	7.65
* amount is less than ₹ 5,000		
27 Purchase of stock-in-trade		
Forklift	42.01	-
	42.01	-
28 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade		
At beginning of the year		
Stock-in-Trade (Refer note 8)	-	-
At end of the year		
Stock-in-Trade (Refer note 8)	12.05	-
	(12.05)	-



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Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
29 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus (Refer notes 36 (B) and (II))	580.38	449.52
Share based payment (net) (Refer note 29.1)	6.50	2.22
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 36 (III))	44.13	37.96
Staff welfare	5.12	2.42
	636.13	492.12
29.1 Share based payment to employees represents the Employee Stock Options granted by the Holding Company to the employees of the Company.		
30 Finance costs		
Interest expense		
- term loans	93.80	95.89
- cash credit	2.87	3.75
- loan from related party (Refer note 40)	115.45	75.34
- lease liabilities (Refer note 43)	2.17	1.94
- others	0.09	0.06
Bank charges	1.64	0.63
Financial guarantee commission (Refer note 40)	2.00	2.72
	218.02	180.33
31 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	133.47	120.52
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer note 43)	8.04	8.04
Amortisation on intangible assets (Refer note 4 (a))	8.49	8.45
	150.00	137.01
32 Other expenses		
Repairs and maintenance	38.62	53.35
Rent (Refer notes 40 and 43)	23.15	22.45
Rates and taxes	1.50	1.54
Insurance	3.61	4.02
Exchange difference (net)	-	0.04
Information technology	2.50	1.71
Legal and professional fees	10.47	8.56
Printing and stationery	0.52	0.35
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note below)	2.50	2.20
Office and site	0.39	0.94
Conveyance and travelling	11.82	9.20
Marketing	2.49	2.58
Impairment losses on financial assets	3.22	-
Packing, freight and transport (net of recoveries)	15.15	13.42
Power and fuel	1.16	0.65
Miscellaneous	8.05	3.61
	125.15	124.62
Note:		
i) Details of auditors' remuneration (excluding GST):		
Audit fees	2.50	2.20
	2.50	2.20
33 Tax expense / (credit)		
Current tax	-	0.03
Tax adjustments for earlier years	-	(0.18)
Deferred tax	(5.11)	(9.31)
Total tax credit	(5.11)	(9.46)
34 Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plan (Refer note 36)	1.72	(4.88)
Income tax relating to above	(0.43)	1.18
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year	1.29	(3.50)
35 Earnings per share (EPS)		
Profit/ (loss) computation for both basic and diluted earnings per		
Net profit/ (loss) attributable to equity share holders for basic and diluted earnings per share	18.26	(20.49)
Number of shares for basic and diluted earning per share	733,270	733,270
Basic and diluted earnings/(loss) per share (in ₹)	24.90	(27.95)
Nominal value per share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00



36 As per Indian Accounting Standard-19, 'Employee Benefits', the disclosure of Employee benefits as defined in the Standard are given below

l) Defined benefit plan (unfunded)

The Company provides for gratuity benefit under a defined benefit retirement scheme (the "Gratuity Scheme") as laid out by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 of India covering eligible employees i.e. an employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefits. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Scheme are determined by actuarial valuation carried out using the Projected Unit Credit Method by an independent actuary.

The scheme is neither funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy, nor have created any assets.

(A) Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Changes in the present value of obligation		
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	17.14	11.46
Current service cost	5.29	3.18
Interest expenses	1.12	0.82
Past service cost	1.90	-
Benefits paid	(1.97)	(3.00)
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	1.23
- change in financial assumptions	(0.13)	1.32
- experience variance (i.e. actual experience vs assumptions)	(1.59)	2.13
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	21.76	17.14

Bifurcation of present value of obligation at the end of the year as per revised Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Amount recognised in Balance Sheet		
Present value of the obligation at the end of the year	21.76	17.14
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net liability recognised at the end of the year	21.76	17.14
Classification of provisions		
Current liability (Short term)	7.10	6.40
Non current liability (Long term)	14.66	10.74
Amounts recognized in the Balance Sheet	21.76	17.14

(B) Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	5.29	3.18
Net interest cost	1.12	0.82
Past service cost	1.90	-
Total expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	8.31	4.00
(Gain) / loss recognised in the other comprehensive income		
Re-measurement (or actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- change in demographic assumptions	-	1.23
- change in financial assumptions	(0.13)	1.32
- experience variance (i.e. actual experiences vs assumptions)	(1.59)	2.13
Components of defined benefit (income)/costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(1.72)	4.68



(C) In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard 19, 'Employee Benefits' the principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate	6.45%	6.45%
Salary growth rate	10.00%	10.00%
Age of retirement	58 years	58 years
Attrition / withdrawal rates (per annum):		
White collar employees	5.00%	5.00%
Blue collar employees	47.00%	47.00%
Mortality (table)	100% Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	100% Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(D) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation		
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows)	4 Years	3 Years
Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):		
1 year	7.10	6.40
2 to 5 years	13.70	10.60
6 to 10 years	3.30	2.42
More than 10 years	6.17	3.09

(E) Sensitivity Analysis:

Description of Risk Exposures

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefit which are as follows:

Interest rate risk: The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of liability.

Liquidity risk: This is the risk that the Company is not able to meet the short term benefit payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash/cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

Salary escalation risk: The present value of the above benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase in salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Demographic risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

Regulatory risk: Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Chapter V (Gratuity) of The Code of Social Security, 2020 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts (for example, increase in the maximum liability on gratuity of ₹ 2.00 million).

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Delta effect of (-/+ 1%) change in discount rate (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	22.65	20.96	17.73	16.60
Delta effect of (-/+ 1%) change in salary growth rate (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	4.10%	-3.70%	3.50%	-3.20%
Delta effect of (-/+ 50% of attrition rate) change in attrition rate (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	20.98	22.62	16.61	17.71
Delta effect of (-/+ 10% of mortality rate) change in mortality rate* (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-3.60%	3.90%	-3.10%	3.3%
	29.30	18.22	22.43	14.71
	34.60%	-16.30%	30.80%	-14.20%
	21.76	21.76	17.14	17.14
	0.0%	0.00%	0.0%	0.00%

*The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior year.



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(II) Compensated absences

The obligations for compensated absences as at year end amounts to ₹ 5.86 million (31 March: 2025: ₹ 1.41 million).

(III) Defined contribution plan

Amount recognised as an expense and included in the note as "Contribution to provident and other funds" under note 29 is ₹ 44.13 million (31 March 2025: ₹ 37.96 million).

Employer's contribution to Provident fund
Employer's contribution to ESIC
Employer's contribution to Labour Welfare fund
Total

Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
36.89	31.05
7.05	6.85
0.19	0.06
44.13	37.96



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37 Fair value measurements

(i) Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participant at the measurement date.

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1 : Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments (including bonds) which are traded in the stock exchanges are valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the use of discounted cash flow for fair value at amortised cost

(iii) Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2026	Carrying value				Fair value			
	Amortised cost/ Cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets - non-current								
Other financial assets	4.61	-	-	4.61	-	-	-	-
Financial assets - current								
Trade receivables	282.12	-	-	282.12	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7.04	-	-	7.04	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7.47	-	-	7.47	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	0.21	-	-	0.21	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - non-current								
Borrowings (including current maturities)	2,493.67	-	-	2,493.67	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	12.31	-	-	12.31	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - current								
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	7.56	-	-	7.56	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	34.73	-	-	34.73	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	94.01	-	-	94.01	-	-	-	-

Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2025	Carrying value				Fair value			
	Amortised cost/ Cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets - non-current								
Other financial assets	10.54	-	-	10.54	-	-	-	-
Financial assets - current								
Trade receivables	231.22	-	-	231.22	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	132.38	-	-	132.38	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	7.47	-	-	7.47	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	10.64	-	-	10.64	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - non-current								
Borrowings (including current maturities)	2,053.78	-	-	2,053.78	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	19.87	-	-	19.87	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities - current								
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	6.49	-	-	6.49	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	73.68	-	-	73.68	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	70.93	-	-	70.93	-	-	-	-

During the periods mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.



38 Financial risk management

The Company activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance, the Company's risk management is carried out by a corporate treasury and corporate finance department under policies approved by the board of directors and top management. The Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's operating units. The board provides guidance for overall the risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

A Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and credit worthiness of the customer on continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, loans and cash and bank equivalents.

To manage credit risk, the Company follows a policy of providing 7 to 60 days credit to its customers. The credit limit policy is established considering the current economic trend of the industry in which the Company is operating. Also, the trade receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created accordingly. Refer note 9.2 for ageing analysis.

Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision
(i) Assets where the counterparty has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil.	Lifetime expected credit loss (simplified approach).
(ii) Assets where the is low risk of default and where the counterparty has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past.	
(iii) Assets where there is high risk of default and there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, the Company continues in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.	100% provision is considered for doubtful assets, credit impaired.

Other financial assets includes deposits receivable, interest accrued on deposits and other receivables. These receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created accordingly.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

The movement of the allowance for lifetime expected credit loss is as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	9.26	11.07
Changes in loss allowances		
Additions / (deletion)	3.22	(1.81)
Bad debts written off	(3.37)	-
Balance at the end of the year	9.11	9.26

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement.

The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The finance department of the Company is responsible for liquidity and 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 net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.



(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

As at 31 March 2026		Contractual maturities on undiscounted basis				
Particulars	Carrying amount	Repayable on demand	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities)	2,493.67	-	276.76	2,110.17	110.10	2,497.03
Lease liabilities	19.87	-	9.09	13.17	-	22.26
Trade payables	34.73	-	34.73	-	-	34.73
Other financial liabilities	94.01	-	94.01	-	-	94.01
Total	2,642.28	-	414.59	2,123.34	110.10	2,648.03

As at 31 March 2025		Contractual maturities on undiscounted basis				
Particulars	Carrying amount	Repayable on demand	Upto 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Borrowings (including current maturities)	2,053.78	-	199.43	1,856.72	-	2,056.15
Lease liabilities	26.36	-	8.66	21.39	-	30.05
Trade payables	73.68	-	73.68	-	-	73.68
Other financial liabilities	70.93	-	70.93	-	-	70.93
Total	2,224.75	-	352.70	1,878.11	-	2,230.81

C Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. Major financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings.

(i) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

- Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate risks. The Company's exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations.

- Interest rate exposure

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Variable rate borrowings	626.50	-
Fixed rate borrowings	1,867.17	2,053.78
Total	2,493.67	2,053.78

Interest rate sensitivity

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

Particulars	Impact on equity		Impact on profit or loss before tax	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
50 bps increase*	(2.34)	-	(3.13)	-
50 bps decrease*	2.34	-	3.13	-

* Sensitivity is calculated based on the assumption that amount outstanding as at reporting dates were utilised during the year.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have any outstanding balances in foreign currency and consequently the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk is Nil. Although, the exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years, it has not affected the results of the Company. The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions entered during the year and follows established risk management policies.



39 Capital Management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to :

1. Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
 2. Maintain an optimal capital structure to minimize the cost of capital.
- In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, reduce debt or sell assets.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or adjust the dividend payment to shareholders (if permitted).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Net debt	2,498.82	1,923.47
Total equity	24.57	5.02
Capital gearing ratio	99.03%	99.74%

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors its capital using the net debt to equity ratio which is total debts divided by total equity and intends to manage optimal ratios. In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define the capital structure requirements.

The Company is in compliance with relevant financial covenants for the reporting periods.

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40 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
(i) Holding Company	LEAP India Limited (formerly known as LEAP India Private Limited)
(ii) Fellow subsidiary	LEAP GULF Company (w.e.f. 3 December 2025)
(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Sunu Mathew (Director) Mrs. Bindu Mathew (Director)
(iv) Enterprises over which key managerial personnel are able to exercise significant influence #	Plenova Supply Chain Private Limited

To the extent where transactions have taken place and control exists.

b) Related party transactions :

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
LEAP India Limited		
Renting of forklift / Other equipment	13.39	8.99
Loan received	225.00	742.00
Rent expenses	2.79	2.35
Interest on loan	115.45	75.34
Corporate guarantee released by the Holding Company	71.00	160.00
Corporate guarantee issued by the Holding Company	-	271.54
Financial guarantee commission	2.00	2.72
Share based payment expense (net)	6.50	2.22
Loan repaid (including interest)	329.25	290.34

Plenova Supply Chain Private Limited

Renting of forklift / Other equipment	1.05	-
---------------------------------------	------	---

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
c) Balance outstanding as at the year end		
Loan outstanding (including interest accrued)		
LEAP India Limited	1,355.44	1,344.25
Trade payables		
LEAP India Limited	-	40.41
Trade receivables		
LEAP India Limited	18.81	-
Plenova Supply Chain Private Limited	0.11	-
Guarantees outstanding		
LEAP India Limited	200.54	271.54
Other payables		
LEAP India Limited	13.45	4.94

Notes:

- a) Refer notes 17.1 and 20.1 for guarantee and security provided by related parties, in respect of borrowings by the Company.
b) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured



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41 Struck off Companies

Name of struck off entity	Nature of transactions with struck off Company	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2026	Relationship with the struck-off company
3S Consultancy Private Limited	Advance for goods / services	0.03	Not related
Name of struck off entity	Nature of transactions with struck off Company	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2025	Relationship with the struck-off company
3S Consultancy Private Limited	Payable for sale of goods / services	0.00#	Not related

amount less than ₹ 5,000

42 Key analytical ratios :

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Measure (In times/ percentage)	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Variance	Reason for variance in excess of 25%
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	0.98	1.16	-14.81%	Not applicable
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt from banks and financial institutions	Total equity	Times	46.33	141.20	-67.19%	Refer Note 1
Debt service coverage ratio	# Earnings for debt services	\$ Debt service	Times	0.62	0.33	87.41%	Refer Note 2
Return on equity ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholders' equity	Percentage	123.42%	-120.39%	-202.52%	Refer Note 1
Inventory turnover ratio	@ Cost of goods sold	Average inventories	Times	0.49	Not applicable	100%	Refer Note 3
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	4.39	4.58	-4.24%	Not applicable
Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases and other expenses	Average trade payables	Times	3.02	1.47	105.75%	Refer Notes 3 & 4
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	Times	42.08	-23.14	-281.85%	Refer Note 5
Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	Percentage	1.57%	-2.29%	-168.52%	Refer Note 5
Return on capital employed	* Earnings before interest and taxes	* Capital employed	Percentage	9.52%	7.68%	24.01%	Not applicable
Return on investment	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Net profit before interest (from banks, financial institutions and lease liabilities), depreciation and other adjustments like loss on sale of property, plant and equipment etc.

\$ Repayment of long term borrowings and lease liabilities + interest

@ Earnings before interest and tax = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)

* Capital employed = Tangible net worth + total debt

@ Cost of goods sold = Purchases + Changes in inventories

Notes :

- 1 The change is on account of profit in current year
- 2 The change is on account of increase in borrowings as additional loans were availed in the current year
- 3 The change is on account of increase in purchase of stock in trade (Forklifts) in the current year.
- 4 The change is on account of decrease in trade payables outstanding due to improved payment cycle.
- 5 The change is on account of increase in operations during the current year.

(This space has been intentionally left blank.)



43 Disclosure required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116 'Lease'

Practical expedient opted by Company:

Company as a lessee

The Company's leased assets primarily consist of leases for warehouse. Leases of warehouse generally have lease term between 1 to 5 years. The Company has applied low value exemption for leased laptops, furniture and equipment and accordingly are excluded from Ind AS 116. The leases includes non cancellable periods and renewable option at the discretion of lessee which has been taken into consideration for determination of lease term.

i) Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year:

	Warehouse
Gross carrying value	
As at 1 April 2024	36.64
Additions	-
Disposal	-
Modification	-
As at 31 March 2025	36.64
Additions	-
Disposal	-
Modification	-
As at 31 March 2026	36.64
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 1 April 2024	3.98
Depreciation charge	8.04
Reversal on disposals	-
As at 31 March 2025	12.02
Depreciation charge	8.04
Reversal on disposals	-
As at 31 March 2026	20.06
Net carrying value	
As at 31 March 2025	24.62
As at 31 March 2026	16.58

ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year:

Particulars	Warehouse
As at 1 April 2024	32.67
Additions	-
Termination	-
Accretion of interest	1.94
Modification	-
Payment of lease obligation	(8.25)
As at 31 March 2025	26.36
Current	6.49
Non-current	19.87
Particulars	Warehouse
As at 31 March 2025	26.36
Additions	-
Termination	-
Accretion of interest	2.17
Modification	-
Payment of lease obligation	(8.66)
As at 31 March 2026	19.87
Current	7.56
Non-current	12.31



Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026
(Amount in ₹ million, except for share data, and if otherwise stated)

iii) The table below provides details regarding contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at closing date on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Less than one year	9.09	8.66
One to five years	13.17	21.39
More than five years	-	-

iv) Refer note 32 for expenses relating to short-term leases and low value assets.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The Company has applied short term lease exemption where the period is less than 12 months

(This space has been intentionally left blank.)



44 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker regularly monitors and reviews the operating results of the whole Company as one segment of "Pooling of resources". Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational segment and hence the necessary information has already been disclosed in the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, the entire business of the Company is within India, hence there is no geographical segment.

45 Other statutory information

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(v) During the current year, the Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vi) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
(vii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(viii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
(ix) The Company has not entered into a scheme of arrangement in the current financial year.

46 Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, every company having a net worth of 500 crore or more, or turnover of 1,000 crore or more or a net profit of 5 crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least 2% of the average net profits earned during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.
The provisions pertaining to corporate social responsibility as prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company since it does not exceed any of the thresholds mentioned above.

47 Contingent liabilities and commitments

A Contingent liabilities

The Company does not have any contingent liabilities to be reported as on 31 March 2026 (31 March 2025 : Nil)

- B** Based on the judgement by the Honourable Supreme Court dated 28 February 2019, past provident fund liability, is not determinable at present, in view of uncertainty on the applicability of the judgement to the Company with respect to timing and the components of its compensation structure. In absence of further clarification, the Company has been legally advised to await further developments in this matter to reasonably assess the implications on its financial statements, if any.

C Capital commitments

Particulars

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:
Capital commitments (Net of capital advances)

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
32.44	108.56

Note :

- (i) Capital commitments pertain to the Company's contractual commitment for purchase of property, plant and equipment.

48 Quarterly stock statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company except for the following :

Quarterly stock statements of current assets held by the Company with banks or financial institutions etc. in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company except for the following:							
Quarter ended	Name of Bank	Working capital limit sanctioned	Particulars	Amount reported in the quarterly statement	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount of difference	Reason for material variances
31 March 2026	Axis Bank	150.00	Trade receivables	221.70	282.12	(60.42)	The differences are on account of:- 1.Submissions to the bank were made before financial reporting closure process. 2. Unbilled receivables have not been considered in trade receivables, while reporting to the bank.
	IDFC Bank	150.00					
	HSBC Bank	100.00					
	Axis Bank	150.00	Inventory	84.90	87.60	(2.70)	
	IDFC Bank	150.00					
	HSBC Bank	100.00					
31 December 2025	Axis Bank	150.00	Trade receivables	170.85	277.29	(106.44)	
	IDFC Bank	150.00					
	HSBC Bank	100.00					
	Axis Bank	150.00	Inventory	47.81	63.74	(15.93)	
	IDFC Bank	150.00					
	HSBC Bank	100.00					
30 September 2025	Axis Bank	150.00	Trade receivables	169.39	241.43	(72.04)	
31 March 2025	IDFC Bank	150.00	Trade receivables	180.85	231.22	(50.37)	
	Axis Bank	150.00	Inventory	34.17	34.17	-	
31 December 2024	Axis Bank	150.00	Trade receivables	224.75	240.87	(16.12)	
			Inventory	36.31	36.31	-	
30 September 2024	ICICI Bank	80.00	Trade receivables	193.97	212.86	(18.89)	
			Inventory	29.69	29.69	-	
30 June 2024	ICICI Bank	80.00	Trade receivables	159.94	166.73	(6.79)	
			Inventory	18.85	18.85	-	



- 49 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(i) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall only use such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such change were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining their books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility at the application level and the same have been operated throughout the year. The database of the accounting software is operated by a third-party software service provider and the availability of audit trail (edit logs) are not covered in the 'Independent Service Auditor's Report on the Suitability of the Design and Operating Effectiveness of Controls' ('Type 2 report' issued in accordance with ISAE 3402, Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation) at database level.

The audit trail, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention where the audit trail feature was enabled.

- 50 On 21 November 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has also issued draft Central Rules and FAQs to help assess the financial impact of these changes. Based on internal management assessment and the best information available, and in lines with ICAI guidance, the incremental impact of these changes, not considered significant, has been recognised during the year ended 31 March 2026. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect subsequently on the basis of such developments as needed.

These are the notes referred to in our report of even date.

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001076NN500013

Manish Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 413219

Place: Mumbai
Date : 21 July 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Taron Material Handling Equipments Private Limited

Sunu Mathew
Director
DIN: 06308369

Place: Mumbai
Date : 21 July 2026

Bindu Mathew
Director
DIN: 07007514