

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **March 31, 2026**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the financial year ended **March 31, 2026**. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the **key audit matters** to be communicated in our report. We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements** section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
A. Revenue Recognition	
a) Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the buyer in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 115, which is typically upon delivery of the product in accordance with agreed delivery terms. b) Revenue from services is recognized when the service is rendered to the customer. c) The risk of revenue being recognized in an incorrect period is significant due to the substantial increase in revenue from operations during the year and the complexity of revenue recognition under Ind AS 115 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers)	Our audit procedures included: • Evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls over revenue recognition. • Testing a sample of sales transactions to verify compliance with the Company's accounting policies and Ind AS 115. • Performing cut-off testing to ensure that revenue transactions around the year-end were recorded in the correct period. • Testing accounts receivables by obtaining confirmations from customers and reconciling payments received after the year-end with the accounts receivable balances. • Assessing the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 115.
B. Capitalisation and useful life of tangible and intangible assets	
a) During the year, the Company incurred significant capital expenditure on various projects, including capital work-in-progress. b) Management judgment is required to determine whether the criteria for capitalization under Ind AS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) and Ind AS 38 (Intangible Assets) have been met, including the determination of when assets are ready for their intended use.	Our audit procedures included: • Assessing the design and operating effectiveness of controls over capital expenditure and capitalization processes • Testing a sample of additions to property, plant, and equipment, intangible assets, and capital work-in-progress to verify compliance with the recognition criteria under Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 38. • Reviewing management's assessment of the useful lives of assets and testing the reasonableness of assumptions used. • Verifying the appropriateness of the transfer of assets from capital work-in-progress to fixed assets when they were ready for intended use. • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.

C. Inventory Existence and Valuation

a) As at March 31, 2026, the Company's inventories amounted to Rs. 39,380.55 lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 11,846.15 lakhs), representing approximately 26% of total assets. The significant increase in inventory levels during the year is commensurate with the substantial growth in the Company's operations.

Our audit procedures included:

- Testing the valuation of inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value in accordance with Ind AS 2 (Inventories).
- Evaluating management's assessment of slow-moving, obsolete, and damaged inventory items and the adequacy of provisions made.
- Testing the cost allocation methodology, including the absorption of manufacturing overheads into inventory cost.
- Assessing the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 2.
- Given the financial significance of inventories and the degree of estimation involved in determining the net realisable value, we have considered inventory existence and valuation as a key audit matter.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.



Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in **Section 134(5)** of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows, and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the **Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)** specified under **Section 133** of the Act read with the **Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015**, as amended.

This responsibility also includes:

- Maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities.
- Selection and application of appropriate accounting policies.
- Making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.
- Design, implementation, and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We are 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 in the Financial Statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report; Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's financial control with reference to financial statements.
- g. No managerial remuneration has been paid/provided by the Company to its directors for the year ended March 31, 2026.
- 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 litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company
- iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other person or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party "Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause iv (a) and iv (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software or maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company, as per the statutory requirements or record retention.

Date: May 11, 2026

Place: Ahilyanagar

UDIN: **26040842PARFHI3783**



For M. S. Barmecha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN. 101029W

CA Mohanlal S Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2026)

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

- 1) a. i. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
ii. As per the information and explanations provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of its intangible assets as at 31st March 2026.
 - b. The Company has a program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment under which property, plant and equipment and right to use assets are verified in a phased manner, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and according to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanation given to us, the title deeds of the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the company.
 - d. The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.
 - e. According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the year.
- 2) 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. As informed to us, any discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such verification.

- b. As stated in note no. 42, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of loans (assets) during the year. We have observed differences/reconciliation items in the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions as compared to the books of account maintained by the Company. However, we have not carried out a specific audit of such statements. The details of such differences/reconciliation items are given in note no. 42 of the financial statements of the Company.
- 3) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not made investment in the nature of loan or provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year Accordingly paragraph 3(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not granted any loans covered made any investments or provided any guarantees and securities under section 185 of the Act. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us provision of section 186 of the Act in respect of investment made have been complied with by the company.
- 5) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not Accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public during the year in terms of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India or the provisions of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 6) We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, related to the manufacturing activities, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- 7) a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited by the Company to the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.



- b. According to the information and explanations given to us no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- 8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company. We confirm that we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- 9) a. The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- b. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- d. According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long term purposes by the company.
- e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year in the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- 10) a. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- b. The Company has made allotment of 18,05,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 1,990 per share during the year on conversion of a loan from the holding company, PG Technoplast Private Limited. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Rules framed thereunder.

- 11) a. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b. To the best of our knowledge, according to the information & explanation given to us, a report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act, in Form ADT4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government, Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- c. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- 12) The Company is not a Nidhi company; accordingly, provisions of the Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company;
- 13) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that all transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013.
- 14) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has appointed an internal auditor and the internal audit has been conducted during the year. The internal audit reports have been considered by us in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- 15) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors, hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.
- 16) a. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the order are not applicable.
- b. The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration from the Reserve bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

- c. The Company is not a Core Investment Company ("CIC") as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- d. The Company does not have any CIC as part of the Group.
- 17) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the current financial year and during the immediately preceding financial year.
- 18) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- 19) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that company is incapable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- 20) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company is required to comply with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The amount required to be spent by the Company during the year and the amount of CSR expenditure during the year have been disclosed in the financial statements. There are no unspent amounts requiring transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act or to a special account as per Section 135(6) of the Act.
- 21) The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

Date: May 11, 2026

Place: Ahilyanagar

UDIN: 26040842PARFHI3783



For M. S. Barmecha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN. 101029W

CA Mohanlal S Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

**Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of
Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited ("the Company")** as of **March 31, 2026** in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI").

These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Financial Statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by 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 these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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 includes those policies and procedures that,

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

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

Date: May 11, 2026

Place: Ahilyanagar

UDIN: 26040842PARFH13783

For M. S. Barmecha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN. 101029W



CA Mohanlal S Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	55,670.25	19,076.80
Right of use assets	3	4,561.81	4,575.22
Capital work-in-progress	3	2,894.00	7,334.67
Other Intangible assets	3a	12.28	-
Financial Assets			
Investments	6	0.25	0.25
Other financial assets	7	1,105.37	377.88
Current tax assets (Net)	9	160.66	29.38
Other non-current assets	8	7,904.43	1,055.05
Total non-current assets		72,309.04	32,449.26
Current Assets			
Inventories	10	39,380.55	11,846.15
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	4	28,370.14	16,895.00
Cash and cash equivalents	11(a)	40.71	2,038.42
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11(b)	1,243.24	1,075.62
Loans	5	2.61	-
Other financial assets	7	50.01	0.13
Other current assets	8	10,709.43	5,128.42
Total Current Assets		79,796.69	36,983.73
TOTAL ASSETS		1,52,105.73	69,432.99
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	501.05	320.55
Other equity	13	67,594.82	30,909.37
Total Equity		68,095.87	31,229.92
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	9,862.38	7,022.19
Other financial liabilities	17		
Provisions	15	164.24	36.90
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	29	492.18	315.87
Other non-current liabilities	18	499.27	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		11,018.07	7,374.96
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	6,549.00	5,909.37
Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16	1,222.23	1,592.16
- Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprise and small enterprises	16	56,386.51	13,527.31
Other financial liabilities	17	6,056.96	3,767.64
Other current liabilities	18	2,750.08	5,976.14
Provisions	15	27.01	1.05
Current tax liabilities (Net)	19	-	54.45
Total Current Liabilities		72,991.79	30,828.12
Total Liabilities		84,009.86	38,203.07
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,52,105.73	69,432.99

Corporate Information

Material Accounting Policies

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

As per our report of even date attached

For M.S. Barmecha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0101029W

CA Mohanlal S Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

Place: Ahilyanagar

Dated: May 11, 2026



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

Mr. Vikas Gupta
Director
DIN - 00182241

Mr. Vishal Gupta
Director
DIN - 00184809

Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

Statement Of Profit And Loss For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	1,63,878.78	37,932.71
Other Income	21	150.27	152.45
Total income		1,64,029.05	38,085.16
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	22	1,46,265.83	34,649.20
Purchase of Traded Goods	23	16,986.60	4,817.16
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	24	(9,844.17)	(6,200.03)
Employee benefits expenses	25	3,735.68	713.91
Finance costs	26	1,555.75	784.31
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	1,423.82	335.72
Other expenses	28	2,997.79	575.61
Total Expenses		1,63,121.30	35,675.88
Profit before tax		907.75	2,409.28
Tax expenses			
Current tax	29	0.96	105.42
Deferred tax	29	179.03	321.98
Total tax expenses		179.99	427.40
Profit for the year		727.76	1,981.88
Other comprehensive income			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
Remeasurement (loss) on the defined benefit plans		(15.86)	-
Income tax effect		2.72	-
B. Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Income tax effect			
Other comprehensive income for the year		(13.14)	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		714.62	1,981.88
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of Rupees 10 each)			
Basic earnings per share (in Rs.)	30 a)	20.08	236.87
Diluted earnings per share (in Rs.)	30 b)	20.08	236.87

Corporate Information	1
Material Accounting Policies	2

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

As per our report of even date attached
For M.S. Barmecha & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0101029W

CA Mohanlal S Barmecha
Proprietor
M. No. 040842
Place: Ahilyanagar
Dated: May 11, 2026



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

Mr. Vikas Gupta
Director
DIN - 00182241

Mr. Vishal Gupta
Director
DIN - 00184809

Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	907.75	2,409.27
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,423.82	335.72
ESOP Expenses	42.86	37.38
Employees expenses non operating	(14.66)	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	2.62	-
Misc balances written off	0.02	-
Interest expense	1,555.75	784.31
Interest income	(146.43)	(40.76)
Cash flow generated from operating activity before working capital adjustments	3,771.74	3,525.93
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade Payables	42,489.28	14,762.01
Increase/(decrease) in non - current provisions	127.34	36.90
Increase/(decrease) in non - current liabilities	499.27	-
Increase/(decrease) in short - term provisions	25.97	1.05
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(3,226.06)	5,935.19
Increase/(decrease) in current financial liabilities	2,289.25	1,275.70
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(11,475.14)	(16,895.01)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(27,534.40)	(11,809.50)
Decrease / (increase) in short - term loans	(2.61)	1.12
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	(5,581.02)	(4,844.28)
Decrease/(Increase) in other current financial assets	(46.53)	(555.62)
Decrease/(increase) in other non current assets	(16.86)	(11.35)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non financial assets	(86.48)	(69.42)
Cash generated (used in)/generated from operations	1,233.75	(8,647.30)
Direct taxes (paid)/refund	(189.41)	(51.31)
Net cash flow (used in)/generated from operating activities (A)	1,044.34	(8,698.61)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property Plant and equipment including CWIP and Intangible assets	(40,422.42)	(23,921.00)
Proceeds from sale of Property plant and equipment	67.54	-
Investment in FDR (net of maturity)	(791.58)	(793.02)
Interest received	131.11	56.80
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(41,015.35)	(24,657.23)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	4,851.33	7,487.76
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(515.66)	(1,500.12)
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	36,100.00	26,500.00
Proceeds from cumulative compulsory convertible debentures	-	(1,500.00)
Proceeds from/(Repayment of) Short-term borrowings (Net)	4,043.65	4,941.00
Loan received from subsidiary	33,007.83	-
Loan converted into equity share capital	(36,100.00)	-
Loan given to repaid to subsidiary	(1,876.18)	-
Interest paid	(1,537.67)	(545.49)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)	37,973.30	35,383.15
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(1,997.71)	2,027.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,038.42	11.11
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	40.71	2,038.42
Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer Note no. 11a)		
Cash on hand	2.49	0.92
With banks:		
-on current account	38.22	2,037.50
Total cash and cash equivalents	40.71	2,038.42

(i) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) "Statement of Cash

(ii) Figure in brackets indicates cash outflow.

(iii) Change in liabilities arising from Financial activities disclosed in Note No. 14

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

As per our report of even date attached

For **M.S. Barmecha & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0101029W

CA Mohanlal S Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

Place: Ahilyanagar

Dated: May 11, 2026



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

Mr. Vikas Gupta
Director
DIN - 00182241

Mr. Vishal Gupta
Director
DIN - 00184809

Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited ("the Company") is domiciled in Maharashtra, India and is incorporated on November 04, 2019 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in business of manufacturing of consumer durable products / home appliances viz. Air Conditioners and Televisions. The Company has commenced its commercial production with effect from April 12, 2024.

On 2nd March 2024, PG Technoplast Private Limited (PGTL) acquired 100% of the equity shares of Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited (NGMPL) from Amstrad Consumer India Private Limited.

The address of its registered office is Office No. Plot No. F-3, MIDC, Supa-Parner, Ahmednagar 414301, Maharashtra, India.

The CIN of the Company is U31904PN2019PTC187587 Date 04th November 2019.

These standalone financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of directors on May 11, 2026.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The standalone financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by time to time] and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 Inventories or value in use in Ind AS 36 Impairment of Assets.

(iii) The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as going concern.

(b) Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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



Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency unless stated otherwise.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

(iii) Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within exceptional items.

(iv) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenues from contract with customers is recognized when controls of the goods or services transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange of goods or services. Revenue is stated net of Goods and Service tax and net of returns, trade allowances and discounts.

(i) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized on transfer of control of goods to the customers, which is usually on dispatch of goods to customers premises.

Variable Consideration

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of goods measured at the selling price of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

(ii) Sale of services

Revenue from services represents the job work services and repairing of moulds performed by the Company for its customers, Revenue from services is recognized as per the terms of the contract with the customer over the period of time when the control of services is transferred to the customers.

(iii) Contract balance

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract assets are in the nature of unbilled receivables, which arises when Company satisfies a performance obligation but does not have an unconditional rights to consideration. A receivables represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement).

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

A trade receivable is recognized if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement).



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Other Income

Other income comprise interest income, rental income, liabilities no longer required written back, refund of electricity duty, government incentive and others.

Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Rental income arising from operating lease is accounted on a straight line basis over the lease term.

In respect of others, Company recognized income when the right to receive is established.

(e) Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to statement of profit and loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset i.e. by equal annual instalments.

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

(f) Income tax

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

(i) Current tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The Company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or direct in equity.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(g) Leases

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

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of lowvalue assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-Use assets (ROU)

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

The Company classifies ROU assets as part of Property, plant and equipment in Balance Sheet .

(ii) Lease liabilities

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

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

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.



Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Short term leases and leases of low-value of 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 recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

(h) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

(i) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

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

(j) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply for goods and services, rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if and only if 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.

The items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items and are net of recoverable taxes /duty. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Each part of item of property, plant and equipment, if significant in relation to the total cost of the item, is depreciated separately. Further, parts of plant and equipment that are technically advised to be replaced at prescribed intervals/period of operation are depreciated separately based on their specific useful life provided these are of significant amounts commensurate with the size of the Company and scale of its operations. The carrying amount of any equipment accounted for as separate asset is derecognised when replaced.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

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



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment has been provided on Straight Line Method (SLM) based on the useful life of the assets prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Depreciation is not recorded on capital work in progress until construction and installation are complete and the assets is ready for its intended use.

(k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Computer Software	6 Years
Product Development	10 Years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- (i) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- (ii) its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset;
- (iii) how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- (iv) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- (v) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no intangible assets can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, such intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as of acquired intangible assets.

(l) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis

- (i) Inventories of raw materials, components, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost (net of recoverable taxes) and net realizable value. Cost for the purpose of valuation of such inventories is determined using the Moving Average method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.
- (ii) Finished goods and work-in-progress are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes raw material costs (net of recoverable taxes), direct cost of conversion and proportionate allocation of indirect costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- (iii) Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

- (iv) The provision for inventory obsolescence is assessed regularly based on estimated usage and shelf life of inventory.

(m) Provisions and Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets

(i) Provision

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pretax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Warranty Provision

Provision for warranty-related costs are recognized when the product is sold or service is provided to customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The Company periodically reviews the adequacy of product warranties and adjust warranty percentage and warranty provisions for actual experience, if necessary.

(ii) Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases, where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

(iii) Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognized as an asset.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

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

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

Other long-term employee benefits includes earned leaves, sick leaves and employee bonus.

Earned leaves

The liabilities for earned leaves are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. The benefits are discounted using the government bond yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of profit & loss.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post employment schemes:

defined benefit plan towards payment of gratuity; and

defined contribution plans towards provident fund & employee pension scheme and employee state insurance.

Defined benefit plans

The Company provides for gratuity obligations through a defined benefit retirement plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering all employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement/termination of employment or death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Company.



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The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using projected unit credit method by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to separate entities (funds) or financial institutions or state managed benefit schemes. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The defined contributions plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme

The Company makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employees' Provident Fund/ Employees' Pension Scheme to a Fund administered and managed by the Government of India.

Employee State Insurance

The Company makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees' State Insurance Scheme.

Leave Encashment

The Company has recognised liability for short term compensated absences on full cost basis with reference to unavailed earned leaves at the year end. To the extent, the compensated absences qualify as a long term benefit, the Company has provided for the long term liability at year end as per the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited

(o) Share-based payment

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity Settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. Further details are given in Note 32.

That cost is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in share-based payment (SBP) reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled in employee benefits expense. The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit and loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognised in employee benefits expense.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.



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When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through statement of profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(p) Financial Instruments

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

(i) Financial assets

* Initial Recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

* Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost which is held with objective to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income which is held with objective to achieve both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. For impairment purposes significant financial assets are tested on an individual basis, other financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Company recognises life-time expected losses for all trade receivables. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit or loss.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for the recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade and other 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 life-time ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.



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(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

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 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.

(ii) Financial liabilities

* Initial Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

* Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

* Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition as per Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

* Offsetting of financial instruments

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

* Reclassification of financial assets

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

* Investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates

Investment in equity shares of subsidiaries, joint venture and associates is carried at cost in the financial statements.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

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



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(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(r) Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to Company's exposure to risk and uncertainties includes;

Capital Management Note 36.

Financial risk management objective and policies Note 34.

Sensitivity analysis disclosures note 34.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options - Company as lessee

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

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Estimates and assumptions

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 assumptions when they occur.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

External advisor and/or internal technical team assesses the remaining useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment. Management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual values are reasonable.

(ii) Intangibles

Internal technical and user team assess the remaining useful lives of Intangible assets. Management believes that assigned useful lives are reasonable. All Intangibles are carried at net book value on transition.

(iii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Company. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different CGUs, including a sensitivity analysis, are disclosed in notes to accounts.

(iv) Share based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date.



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(v) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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 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.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about gratuity obligations are given in Note 31.

(vi) Leases- Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

Particulars	Property, Plant and Equipment						Right-of-Use		Total	Capital Work in Progress
	Buildings, Lease hold Improvement	Plant and Equipment's	Electric installation	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Vehicles- 2 & 4 wheeler**	Office equipment	Leasehold Land	Buildings, Lease hold Improvement	
Carrying amount (at cost)										
At April 1, 2024	3,292.51	1,957.89	122.92	25.89	-	-	24.18	1,127.43	-	6,550.83
Additions	3,214.27	10,890.08	-	12.78	-	13.79	107.41	3,503.04	-	17,741.38
Disposals/adjustments										13,236.88
At March 31, 2025	6,506.78	12,847.97	122.92	38.67	-	13.79	131.59	4,630.48	-	24,292.21
Additions	17,758.05	17,562.07	2,000.51	288.01	-	172.41	283.43	-	-	38,064.48
Disposals/adjustments	-	(64.72)	-	-	-	-	(0.19)	-	-	2,876.73
At March 31, 2026	24,264.83	30,345.32	2,123.43	326.68	-	186.20	414.83	4,630.48	-	62,291.78
Accumulated Depreciation										2,894.00
At April 1, 2024	114.36	135.75	8.73	2.40	-	-	6.25	36.77	-	304.27
Impact of SAP	(8.94)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	0.19	8.94	-	0.20
Charge for the year	111.30	194.57	7.79	2.54	-	0.10	9.88	9.55	-	335.72
Disposals/adjustments										-
At March 31, 2025	216.72	330.32	16.52	4.94	-	0.10	16.32	55.25	-	640.19
Additions	317.23	1,009.75	19.58	12.57	-	8.45	41.40	13.42	-	1,422.41
Disposals/adjustments		(2.88)	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	(2.88)
At March 31, 2026	533.95	1,337.20	36.10	17.51	-	8.55	57.72	68.67	-	2,059.72
Net carrying amount										-
At March 31, 2025	6,290.06	12,517.66	106.40	33.73	-	13.69	115.27	4,575.22	-	23,652.02
At March 31, 2026	23,730.87	29,008.12	2,087.33	309.17	-	177.65	357.11	4,561.81	-	60,232.06

(i) Leasehold Land

The original lease terms in respect of a parcel of land acquired is as under-

Plot no	Period of Lease	Balance Period of Lease as at March 31, 2026
Plot No. F-3, Supa, Parnar	95 Years	76 years
SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Rajasthan	99 years	97 years

These leases of lands have been classified as finance lease in terms of criteria specified in Ind AS 116 leases, including the facts that the market value of the land (as on the date of transaction) had been paid to the lessor at the inception of the lease.

(ii) Restrictions on Property, plant and equipment

Refer note no. 14 for information on charges created on property, plant and equipment.

(iii) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment's (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(iv) Capital work-in-progress aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for the period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2026					
Projects in Progress	2,894.00	-	-	-	2,894.00
Projects Temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
CWIP					
As at March 31, 2025					
Projects in Progress	7,334.67	-	-	-	7,334.67
Projects Temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3a INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Other Intangible Assets	Computer software	Total Value
Carrying amount (at cost)			
At April 1, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	-	-	-
Additions	9.33	4.35	13.68
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
At March 31, 2026	9.33	4.35	13.68
Accumulated Amortisation			
At April 1, 2024	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	1.16	0.24	1.40
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
At March 31, 2026	1.16	0.24	1.40
Net carrying amount			
At March 31, 2025	-	-	-
At March 31, 2026	8.17	4.11	12.28

There are no intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026.

4 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
-Unsecured, considered good	28,370.14	16,895.00
Total trade receivables	28,370.14	16,895.00

Trade receivables includes receivable from related party is Rs. Nil as on March 31, 2026 and Previous year Rs. 11,613.03 lakhs.

Trade Receivables Aging Schedule as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables						
-Considered good	19,707.61	8,662.53	-	-	-	28,370.14
Disputed trade receivables						
-Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Carrying Amount	19,707.61	8,662.53	-	-	-	28,370.14
Less: Impairment allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	19,707.61	8,662.53	-	-	-	28,370.14

Trade Receivables Aging Schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables						
-Considered good	16,814.71	80.29	-	-	-	16,895.00
Disputed trade receivables						
-Credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount	16,814.71	80.29	-	-	-	16,895.00

Note:

(a) Neither trade nor other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member, except as mentioned in note 33.

(b) Information about the Company's exposure to credit and currency risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 34. Provision as disclosed above is on case to case basis as identified by the management.

(c) For terms and conditions related to trade receivables owing from related parties, see note 33.

(d) Trade receivables are no-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-90 days of credit period.



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026
(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

5 LOANS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
-Unsecured, considered good		
Loan to employees	2.61	-
Total loans	2.61	-

6 INVESTMENTS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-Current		
Unquoted		
Equity instruments in Others at fair value through profit and loss		
2500 (March 31, 2025: 2500) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid in Saraswat Cooperative Bank Limited	0.25	0.25
	0.25	0.25

7 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-Current (at amortised cost)		
Security Deposits		
-Unsecured, considered good	167.26	81.05
Bank Deposits		
-with maturity of more than 12 months	932.76	296.83
Defferred Financial Guarantee	5.35	-
	1,105.37	377.88
Deposits of ₹ 932.76 lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹ 296.83) pledged as margin money with bank for various type of credit limits.		
Current (at amortised cost)		
Security Deposits	46.54	-
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued on others	3.47	0.13
Government grant		
Others*	-	-
Total other financial assets	50.01	0.13

8 OTHER ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-Current (at amortised cost)		
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	7,876.21	1,043.70
Prepaid expenses	28.22	11.35
	7,904.43	1,055.05
Current (at amortised cost)		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to suppliers	2,271.55	1,041.68
Advances for expenses	150.79	56.32
Balances with Government Authorities	6,132.53	1,842.23
Prepaid expenses	270.60	65.55
IGST Receivable Under Moowr-Raw Material	1,883.97	2,122.64
	10,709.43	5,128.42
Total other assets	18,613.87	6,183.47

9 INCOME TAX ASSETS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
TDS ,TCS & Advance tax	160.66	29.38
	160.66	29.38



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

10 INVENTORIES

(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw material and components	23,086.78	5,569.53
Work-in-progress	9,092.65	2,736.83
Finished goods	6,951.74	3,463.40
Stores and spares	249.38	76.40
	39,380.55	11,846.15
Less: Provision for Slow/Non Moving Inventories	-	-
Total Inventory	39,380.55	11,846.15

(a) The above includes goods in transit as under
Raw material and components

995.55 35.55

(b) The above includes goods at bonded warehouse
Raw material and components

(c) Refer note 14, for information on hypothecation created on inventory with the bankers against working capital.

(d) The write-down of inventories to net realisable value during the year amounting to Nil (March 31, 2025: Nil). These are recognised as expenses during the respective period and included in changes in inventories.

11 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
-In current accounts	38.22	2,037.50
Cash on hand	2.49	0.92
Total cash and cash equivalents	40.71	2,038.42

(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Bank deposits		
with maturity of more than 3 months and up to 12 months		
Earmarked balances with		
remaining maturity within 12 months from reporting date	1,243.24	1,075.62
Total bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,243.24	1,075.62

Deposits of Rs.1,243.24 lakhs (31st March, 2025: Rs.1,075.62 lakhs) pledged as margin money with bank for various type of credit limits. Deposits with banks are made for varying periods, depending on immediate cash requirement of the Company and to earn interest at the respective term deposit rates.

12 SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
-------------	----------------------	----------------------

(a) Authorised share capital

60,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 10,00,000) equity shares (Par value of Rs. 10 per share)	600.00	600.00
	600.00	600.00

(b) Issued, Subscribed And Fully Paid Up Share Capital

50,10,454 (March 31,2025: 32,05,454) equity shares (Par value of Rs. 10 per share)	501.05	320.55
	501.05	320.55

(c) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	No. of shares
As at April1, 2024	5,55,454	55.55
Increase during the year(Refer foot note 1 to 1c)	26,50,000	265.00
As at March 31, 2025	32,05,454	320.55
Increase during the year(Refer foot note 1 to 1c)	18,05,000	180.50
As at March 31, 2026	50,10,454	501.05

1. During the previous year 2024-25, the company had allotted 1,50,000 equity shares on 31st December 2024 to PG Technoplast Private Limited on right issue basis pursuant to conversion of CCDs of Rs. 15,00,00,000/- face value of Rs.100/- each.

1a. During the previous year 2024-25, the company had allotted 15,00,000 equity shares on 6th February 2025 to PG Technoplast Private Limited on right issue basis pursuant to conversion of loan of Rs. 150,00,00,000/- face value of Rs.10/- each at an issue price of Rs.1,000/- per equity share including share premium of Rs.990/- per share

1c. During the previous year 2024-25, the company had allotted 10,00,000 equity shares on 25th March 2025 to PG Technoplast Private Limited on right issue basis pursuant to conversion of loan of Rs. 100,00,00,000/- face value of Rs.10/- each at an issue price of Rs.1,000/- per equity share including share premium of Rs.990/- per share



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2. During the financial year 2025-26, the Company allotted 16,00,000 and 2,05,000 equity shares on December 27, 2025 and March 28, 2026, respectively, to PG Technoplast Private Limited on a rights issue basis, pursuant to the conversion of a loan amounting to ₹361,00,00,000. Each equity share had a face value of ₹10 and was issued at a price of ₹2,000 per share, including a share premium of ₹1,990 per share

There were no buy back of shares or issue of shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash during the previous 5 years.

(d) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(e) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of fully paid up equity shares

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	No. of shares
PG Technoplast Private Limited	50,10,454	99.99%	32,05,453	99.99%

(f) Details of share held by promoters and their family members

Promoter Name	March 31, 2026			March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares	% holding	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% holding	% Change during the year
Mr Vikas Gupta	1	0.01%	0.01%	1	0.01%	0.00%
PG Technoplast Private Limite	50,10,454	99.99%	0.00%	32,05,453	99.99%	0.00%

13 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Securities premium	65,099.95	29,180.45
Retained earnings	2,419.30	1,691.54
Other comprehensive income	(13.14)	-
Contribution From Parents	88.71	37.38
Total other equity	67,594.82	30,909.37

(a) Securities premium

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	29,180.45	2,945.45
Increased during the year*	35,919.50	26,235.00
Closing balance	65,099.95	29,180.45

* During the financial year 2025-26, the Company allotted 16,00,000 and 2,05,000 equity shares on December 27, 2025 and March 28, 2026, respectively, to PG Technoplast Private Limited on a rights issue basis, pursuant to the conversion of a loan amounting to ₹361,00,00,000. Each equity share had a face value of ₹10 and was issued at a price of ₹2,000 per share, including a share premium of ₹1,990 per share

(b) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	1,691.54	(290.34)
Net profit for the year	727.76	1,981.88
Add / (Less): Excess / (Short) Provision	-	-
Closing balance	2,419.30	1,691.54

(c) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	1,500.00
Less:- Conversion into to Equity share capital	-	(1,500.00)
Closing balance	-	-

During the Financial year 2024-25, 1,50,000 0% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures with face value of Rs. 1,000 each were converted into Equity Share of face value of Rs. 10 each on December 31, 2024.

(d) Contribution From Parents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	37.38	37.38
Receiving during the year	51.33	-
Closing balance	88.71	37.38



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(e) Other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Receiving during the year	(13.14)	-
Closing balance	(13.14)	-

(f) Nature and Purpose of Reserves

(i) Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained Earnings are profits that the Company has earned till date less transfer to other reserve, dividend or other distribution or transaction with shareholders.

(iii) Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCDs)

It pertains to the equity component of compulsorily convertible debentures.

(iv) Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income is the actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity) till the date which will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss subsequently.

14 BORROWINGS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-Current (at amortised cost)		
Secured		
Term loans		
- From banks		
-Rupees Loans	10,848.40	6,777.77
Vehicle loans		
- From banks	68.10	8.78
Unsecured		
Unsecured- at amortised cost		
Deferred Payment against P&M	975.66	701.09
	11,892.16	7,487.64
Less: Current maturity of long term borrowings	2,029.78	465.45
Total non-current borrowings	9,862.38	7,022.19
Current (at amortised cost)		
Secured		
Repayable on demand		
- From banks	4,043.65	-
Term & Vehicle loan from banks- Current maturity of borrowings	1,364.24	430.85
Unsecured		
Deferred Payment against Plant and Machinery- Current maturity of borrowings	665.53	34.60
PG Technoplast Private Limited	475.57	5,443.92
Total current borrowings	6,549.00	5,909.37

As on Balance sheet date, there is no default in repayment of loans and interest.

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	As at April 1, 2025	Cash Flows	Fair Value Change	Foreign exchange movement	Reclassification	As at March 31, 2026
Non current borrowings (including current maturities of non current borrowings)	7,487.64	4,404.52	-	-	-	11,892.16
Current borrowings	5,443.92	(924.70)	-	-	-	4,519.22
	12,931.56	3,479.82	-	-	-	16,411.38

	As at April 1, 2024	Cash Flows	Fair Value Change	Foreign exchange movement	Reclassification	As at March 31, 2025
Non current borrowings (including current maturities of non current borrowings)	1,500.00	5,987.64	-	-	-	7,487.64
Current borrowings	502.92	4,941.00	-	-	-	5,443.92
	2,002.92	10,928.64	-	-	-	12,931.56
Current borrowings	502.92					



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2025

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

14 BORROWINGS

A. Term Loan

Sr. No.	Bank Name	Type of loan	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025		Term of Repayments	Security
			Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
Secured- From Banks								
1	Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	Term loan	919.04	285.72	1,204.76	95.24	Repayable in 50 monthly instalments of Rs 23.81 lakhs in the month of April 2026 to May 2030 & remaining amount of Rs 14.26 lakhs in the month of June 2030	1.1st Pari Passu charge on industrial land in the name of the company situated at F-3 ,Supa parner ,MIDC Industrial Building including manufacturing shed ,storage area & office & utility Block plus boundary wall,internal road.Plus additional construction. 2.1st Pari Passu charge on present and future machinery to be purchased from Term Loan with HDFC Bank on reciprocal basis in multiple banking. 3. Corporate Guranteee of PG Electroplast
2	ICICI 603090047784	Term loan	180.71	32.86	213.57	16.43	The term loan is to be repaid in 78 monthly instalments of Rs. 2.74 lakhs as mentioned in the repayment schedule from the month i.e. April 26 to September 2032.	1.Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area,Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar,Rajasthan, 301707,India 2.Immovable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area,Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar,Rajasthan, 301707,India. 3. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount & Corporate Guranteee of PG
3	ICICI 603090048077	Term loan	157.14	28.57	185.71	14.29	The term loan is to be repaid in 78 monthly instalments of Rs. 2.38 lakhs as mentioned in the repayment schedule from the month i.e. April 26 to September 2032.	1.Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area,Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar,Rajasthan, 301707,India 2.Immovable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area,Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar,Rajasthan, 301707,India. 3. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount & Corporate Guranteee of PG





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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2025

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4	ICICI 6030900047609	Term loan	1,571.43	285.71	1,857.14	142.86	The term loan is to be repaid in 78 monthly instalments of Rs. 23.81 lakhs as mentioned in the repayment schedule from the month i.e. April 26 to September 2032.	1. Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India 2. Immovable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India. 3. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount & Corporate Guranteee of PG
5	ICICI 6030900047751	Term loan	314.29	57.14	371.43	28.57	The term loan is to be repaid in 78 monthly instalments of Rs. 4.76 lakhs as mentioned in the repayment schedule from the month i.e. April 26 to September 2032.	1. Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India 2. Immovable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India. 3. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount & Corporate Guranteee of PG
6	ICICI 6030900048513	Term loan	161.07	29.29	190.36	14.64	The term loan is to be repaid in 78 monthly instalments of Rs. 2.44 lakhs as mentioned in the repayment schedule from the month i.e. April 26 to September 2032.	1. Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India 2. Immovable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India. 3. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount & Corporate Guranteee of PG



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2025

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

7	ICICI 603090048876	Term loan	337.86	61.43	399.29	30.71	The term loan is to be repaid in 78 monthly instalments of Rs. 5.12 lakhs as mentioned in the repayment schedule from the month i.e. April 26 to September 2032.	1. Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India 2. Immoveable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India. 3. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount & Corporate Guranteee of PG
8	ICICI 603090049225	Term loan	138.29	25.14	163.43	12.57	The term loan is to be repaid in 78 monthly instalments of Rs. 2.10 lakhs as mentioned in the repayment schedule from the month i.e. April 26 to September 2032.	1. Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India 2. Immoveable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India. 3. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount & Corporate Guranteee of PG
9	ICICI 603090049723	Term loan	186.03	33.82	219.86	16.91	The term loan is to be repaid in 78 monthly instalments of Rs. 2.82 lakhs as mentioned in the repayment schedule from the month i.e. April 26 to September 2032.	1. Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India 2. Immoveable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India. 3. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan amount & Corporate Guranteee of PG



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2025

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

10	ICICI - 603090069178	Term loan	4,250.00	250					1. Hypothecation of current assets owned by the Borrower, both present and future, including but not limited to, stocks of raw material, stock in process, finished goods, consumable stores & spares and book debts, bills whether documentary or clean, outstanding monies, receivables of the Borrower arising out of the plant situated at Bhiwadi, Rajasthan. 2. Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India 3. Immoveable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt.- Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India. 4. PDC cheque of total sanctioned loan
11	HDFC BANK- 003LN06243460001	Term loan	1,314.29	228.57	1,542.86	57.14			1. First Pari Passu charge on industrial land in the name of the company of having area of 47,200 sq. mtr. Approx. & situated at F-3, Supa Partner, MIDC Industrial Area, Tal-Parner, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra-414301 with Saraswat Bank on reciprocal basis in multiple banking 2. First Pari Passu charge on the Movable Fixed Assets of the company at Supa Unit. 3. Second Pari Passu Charge over the Stock and Book Debts of Supa Unit. 4. Corporate Guarantee from PG Electroplast
12	Vehicle Loan from Bank	Vehicle Loan	22.11	45.99	7.30	1.48			Various Loans Repayable in 47 nos EMIs
			9,552.26	1,364.24	6,355.70	430.85			

Unsecured- Deferred payments
1 Haitian Huayuan Machinery

310.12 665.53 666.48 34.60 Repayable in 21 nos of installments

310.12 665.53 666.48 34.60

Not Applicable



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2025

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B. Repayable on Demand

Sr. No.	Bank Name	Type of loan	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025		Term of Repayments	Security
			Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current		
Secured- From Banks								
1	ICICI Bank	Cash Credit Limit	-	2,985.85	-	-	Repayable on Demand	1. Hypothecation of current assets owned by the Borrower, both present and future, including but not limited to, stocks of raw material, stock in process, finished goods, consumable stores & spares and book debts, bills whether documentary or clean, outstanding monies, receivables of the Borrower arising out of the plant situated at Bhiwadi, Rajasthan. 2. Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India 3. Immovable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India. 4. Corporate Guranteee of PG Electroplast Ltd is also given. Secured Against Term Deposit 1. 1st Pari Passu charge on industrial land in the name of the company situated at F-3 ,Supa parner ,MIDC Industrial Building including manufacturing shed ,storage area & office & utility Block plus boundary wall, internal road.Plus additional construction. 2. 1st Pari Passu charge on Current Assets 3. Corporate Guranteee of PG Electroplast
2	State Bank of India	Overdraft	-	0.26	-	-	Repayable on Demand	
3	Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	Cash Credit Limit	-	1,057.54	-	-	Repayable on Demand	
			-	4,043.65	-	-		
Unsecured From Others								
1	PG Technoplast Private Limited	Unsecured Loan	-	475.57	5,443.92	-	Repayable on Demand	Not Applicable
			-	475.57	-	5,443.92		

- Hypothecation of current assets owned by the Borrower, both present and future, including but not limited to, stocks of raw material, stock in process, finished goods, consumable stores & spares and book debts, bills whether documentary or clean, outstanding monies, receivables of the Borrower arising out of the plant situated at Bhiwadi, Rajasthan.
- Hypothecation of movable fixed assets owned by the Borrower for those located borrower's plant Bhiwadi Unit at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India
- Immovable fixed assets of the borrower at SP5-4, RIICO Industrial Area, Karoli, Tehsil - Tapukara, Distt. - Khairthal, Tijara, Alwar, Rajasthan, 301707, India.
- Corporate Guranteee of PG Electroplast Ltd is also given.

Secured Against Term Deposit

- 1st Pari Passu charge on industrial land in the name of the company situated at F-3, Supa parner ,MIDC Industrial Building including manufacturing shed ,storage area & office & utility Block plus boundry wall, internal road.Plus additional construction.
- 1st Pari Passu charge on Current Assets
- Corporate Guranteee of PG Electroplast



Not Applicable

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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15 PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 31)	87.21	21.24
Compensated absences (refer note 31)	77.03	15.66
	164.24	36.90
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 31)	21.95	0.35
Compensated absences (refer note 31)	5.06	0.70
	27.01	1.05
Total provisions	191.25	37.95

16 TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise	1,222.23	1,592.16
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	56,386.51	13,527.31
	57,608.74	15,119.47

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,222.23	-	-	-	1,222.23
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	56,342.34	44.17	-	-	56,386.51
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount	57,564.57	44.17	-	-	57,608.74

Trade Payable Aging Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	more than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,592.16	-	-	-	1,592.16
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	13,527.31	-	-	-	13,527.31
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying Amount	15,119.47	-	-	-	15,119.47

(a) Trade Payables include due to related parties Rs. 27,516.44 lakhs (March 31, 2024 : Rs. 3,384.08 lakhs) (refer note 31)

(b) The amounts are unsecured and non interest-bearing and are usually on varying trade term.

(c) For terms and conditions with related parties. (refer to note 31)

17 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	265.55	250.59
Capital creditors	2,183.65	2,198.55
Expenses creditors	2,742.99	1,186.02
Employee benefits & other dues payable	248.20	53.88
Expenses Payable	616.55	78.61
	6,056.96	3,767.64
Total other financial liabilities	6,056.96	3,767.64



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

18 OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current		
Duty and Taxes Payable under MOOWR (net of amount recoverable/adjustable)	499.27	-
	499.27	
Current		
Advance from customers	522.69	1.53
Statutory dues	123.27	1,697.02
Deferred income/deferred payment	-	-
Duty and Taxes Payable under MOOWR (net of amount recoverable/adjustable)	2,104.12	4,277.60
	2,750.08	5,976.14

19 INCOME TAX LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for income tax	-	54.45
	-	54.45



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sale of products		
Manufactured goods	1,44,520.37	32,078.08
Trading goods	18,086.31	5,124.64
Sale of services	435.78	586.35
	<u>1,63,042.471</u>	<u>37,789.072</u>
Other Operating Income		
Sale of scrap	836.31	143.64
	<u>836.31</u>	<u>143.64</u>
Total revenue from operations	<u>1,63,878.78</u>	<u>37,932.71</u>
i) Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	1,63,443.00	37,346.36
Service transferred over a period of time	435.78	586.35
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>1,63,878.78</u>	<u>37,932.71</u>
ii) Revenue by location of customers		
India	1,63,878.78	37,932.71
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>1,63,878.78</u>	<u>37,932.71</u>
iii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in Statement of profit and loss with contracted price		
Revenue as per contracted price	1,64,943.79	37,932.71
Less: Discount	(1,065.01)	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	<u>1,63,878.78</u>	<u>37,932.71</u>

iv) Performance Obligation

Sale of products: Performance obligation in respect of sale of goods is satisfied when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on dispatch of the goods and payment is generally due as per the terms of contract with customers.
Sales of services: The performance obligation in respect of services is satisfied over the period of time and acceptance of the customer. Payment is generally due upon completion of service and acceptance of the customer.

Contract balances	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	28,370.14	16,895.00
Contract Liabilities	522.69	1.53

Trade receivable are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-90 days.

Contract liabilities include advances received from the customers to deliver the finished goods.

21 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
i) Interest income		
Interest income from bank deposits	101.18	29.45
Interest income from others*	45.25	11.32
	<u>146.43</u>	<u>40.77</u>
* Income interest from others includes Rs 1.79 lakhs as on March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 :Rs Nil lakhs) on Income tax refund.		
ii) Others		
Others	3.83	-
Profit on HSS	-	111.68
	<u>3.83</u>	<u>111.68</u>
Total other income	<u>150.27</u>	<u>152.45</u>

22 COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Inventory at the beginning of the year	5,533.98	36.45
Add: Purchases	1,81,481.45	44,973.95
Less: Discount received from suppliers	(1,671.76)	(10.05)
Less: Cost of traded goods	(16,986.60)	(4,817.16)
Less: Inventory at the end of the year (excluding goods in transit)	(22,091.24)	(5,533.98)
Cost of material consumed	<u>1,46,265.83</u>	<u>34,649.20</u>



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23 PURCHASE OF TRADED GOODS

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Purchases	16,986.60	4,817.16
	<u>16,986.60</u>	<u>4,817.16</u>

24 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Work-in-progress	2,736.83	0.00
Finished goods	3,463.40	0.20
Total inventories at the beginning of the year	<u>6,200.22</u>	<u>0.20</u>
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Work-in-progress	9,092.65	2,736.83
Finished goods	6,951.74	3,463.40
Total inventories at the end of the year	<u>16,044.39</u>	<u>6,200.23</u>
Total changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	<u>(9,844.17)</u>	<u>(6,200.03)</u>

25 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,319.35	583.15
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note-31)	78.50	14.93
Leave encashment (refer note-31)	38.71	15.49
Gratuity expense (refer note-31)	31.06	20.28
Share Based Expenses	42.86	37.38
Staff welfare expenses	225.20	42.68
	<u>3,735.68</u>	<u>713.91</u>

26 FINANCE COST

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest on borrowings		
- Interest to Bank	302.08	158.82
- Interest on vehicle loan	2.58	0.07
- Other interest expense	71.68	19.72
- Interest to Holding Company	244.86	513.58
Other borrowing costs		
-Discounting Charges, Processing fee	934.56	92.12
	<u>1,555.75</u>	<u>784.31</u>

27 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	1,408.99	331.24
Depreciation of ROU	13.42	4.49
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 3a)	1.40	-
	<u>1,423.82</u>	<u>335.72</u>



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Consumption of store, spares & tools	226.57	25.62
Power and fuel	789.97	215.95
Sub-contracting expenses	46.35	11.19
Freight and forwarding charges	271.96	241.04
Rent	163.95	9.05
Rates and taxes	29.24	22.15
Insurance	95.73	22.42
Repairs and maintenance:		
Machinery	70.88	4.52
Building	-	3.03
- Others	60.47	26.25
Travelling and conveyance	16.90	2.98
Vehicle running & maintenance	12.50	0.28
Communication costs	4.85	2.68
Printing and stationery	6.39	2.77
Security expenses	77.94	46.99
Legal and professional fees	66.08	12.53
Payment to auditor (Refer details below Note-28.1)	6.75	6.75
Payment to cost auditor	2.65	-
CSR expenses (Refer note no-42)	25.13	-
Misc. Balance Written off	0.02	-
Miscellaneous expenses	253.07	40.18
Foreign Exchange rate fluctuation (Net)	770.39	(120.77)
	2,997.79	575.61

28.1 Detail of payment to Statutory & Tax auditors

Audit fee	1.50	3.75
Tax Audit Fee	0.75	0.75
Limited Review Fee	4.50	2.25
	6.75	6.75

29 INCOME TAX EXPENSES

Income tax expenses recognized in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	105.42
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	0.96	-
Total current tax expense	0.96	105.42
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	176.31	321.98
Deferred tax on other comprehensive income	2.72	-
Total deferred tax expense recognized	179.03	321.98
Income tax expenses charged in Statement of Profit & Loss	180.00	427.40

Reconciliation of income tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Company's tax rate:

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Accounting Profit before income tax	907.75	2,409.28
Applicable Income Tax rate - u/s 115BAB	17.16%	17.16%
Computed tax expenses	155.77	413.43
Corporate social responsibility	4.31	-
Capital expenditure in current during the year	-	0.82
Other permanent disallowances	3.98	0.32
ESOP	7.35	6.41
Other Adjustments	7.62	6.41
Earlier year tax expenses	0.96	-
Tax expenses in statements of profit & loss	180.00	427.40



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred tax Assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance as per last balance sheet	(315.87)	6.11
Deferred tax charged/(credited) to profit and loss during the year	(179.03)	(321.98)
Deferred tax on other comprehensive income	2.72	-
Closing Balance	<u>(492.18)</u>	<u>(315.87)</u>
Deferred tax liabilities comprises:		
Deferred tax liabilities		
-Difference in carrying values of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	(993.33)	(324.98)
Deferred tax (assets)		
-Arising on account of temporary difference	39.71	9.11
-Carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	461.44	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	<u>(492.18)</u>	<u>(315.87)</u>

30 a) Earning per share

Basic Earning per share

Particulars	UOM	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Numerator for earnings per share			
Profit after tax	(Rs. in lakhs)	727.76	1,981.88
Denominator for earnings per share			
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	(Numbers)	36,24,139	8,36,687
Earnings per share- Basic (one equity share of Rs. 10/- each)		20.08	236.87

30 b) Diluted Earning per share

Particulars	UOM	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Numerator for earnings per share			
Profit after tax	(Rs. in lakhs)	727.76	1,981.88
Denominator for earnings per share			
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	(Numbers)	36,24,139	8,36,687
Effect of dilution			
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for effect of dilution	(Numbers)	36,24,139	8,36,687
Earnings per share- Diluted (one equity share of Rs. 10/- each)		20.08	236.87



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31 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS:

A) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company operates defined contribution retirement benefit plans under which the Company pays fixed contributions to Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Following are the schemes covered under defined contributions plans of the Company:

Provident Fund Plan & Employee Pension Scheme: The Company makes monthly contributions at prescribed rates towards Employee Provident Fund and Employee Pension Scheme fund administered and managed by Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

Employee State Insurance: The Company makes prescribed monthly contributions towards Employees State Insurance Scheme and payment made to Employee State Insurance Corporation, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India.

The Company has charged the following costs in contribution to Provident and Other Funds in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Company's contribution to Provident Fund	74.44	13.90
Administrative charges on above fund	2.95	0.65
Company's contribution to Employee State Insurance Scheme	0.99	0.38
	78.38	14.93

B) Defined Benefit Plans:

(i) The Company provides for gratuity obligations through a defined benefit retirement plan (the 'Gratuity Plan') covering all company employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement termination of employment or death of an employee, based on the respective employees' salary and years of employment with the Company.

(ii) Risk exposure

a) Risk to the beneficiary

The greatest risk to the beneficiary is that there are insufficient funds available to provide the promised benefits. This may be due to:

- The insufficient funds set aside, i.e. underfunding
- The insolvency of the Employer
- The holding of investments which are not matched to the liabilities
- A combination of these events

b) Risk Parameter

Actuarial valuation is done basis some assumptions like salary inflation, discount rate and withdrawal assumptions. In case the actual experience varies from the assumptions, fund may be insufficient to pay off the liabilities.

Similarly, reduction in discount rate in subsequent future years can increase the plan's liability. Further, actual withdrawals may be lower or higher than what was assumptions the valuation, may also impact the plan's liability.

c) Risk of illiquid Assets

Another risk is that the funds, although sufficient, are not available when they are required to finance the benefits. This may be due to assets being locked for longer period or in illiquid assets.

d) Risk of Benefit Change

There may be a risk that the benefit promised is changed or is changeable within the terms of the contract.

e) Asset liability mismatching risk

ALM risk arises due to a mismatch between assets and liabilities either due to liquidity or changes in interest rates or due to different duration.

(iii) Changes in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Changes in present value of obligation				
Present value of obligation as at beginning of the year	21.59	-	16.36	-
Liability Transfer In/(Out)	40.65	1.41	34.10	0.87
Current service cost	28.90	11.40	29.04	9.95
Past service cost (including curtailment gain/loss)	-	8.72	-	5.51
Interest Cost	2.16	0.16	1.69	0.03
Benefit paid	-	-	(7.08)	-
Remeasurement-Actuarial loss/(gain)	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement gains / (losses) recognised in other				
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising from				
-Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
-Changes in financial assumptions	(5.65)	(0.11)	(5.76)	-
-Changes in experience adjustments	21.51	-	13.74	-
	109.16	21.59	82.09	16.36



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026
(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Fair Value of Plan Assets

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
Expenses recognised in profit and loss account		-		-
Expected return on plan assets		-		-
Actuarial gain/(loss)		-		-
Contributions by employer directly settled		-		-
Contributions by employer	-		7.08	
Benefit payments	-	-	(7.08)	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

(v) Amount recognised in Balance Sheet

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	109.16	21.59	82.09	16.36
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-		
Recognised in the balance sheet	109.16	21.59	82.09	16.36
Current portion of above				
Non Current portion of above				

(vi) Expense recognised in the Statement of profit & loss

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current service cost	28.90	20.12	29.04	15.46
Interest expense	2.16	0.16	1.69	0.03
Interest Income on plan Assets	-	-		-
Remeasurement-Actuarial loss/(gain)	-	-		-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	31.06	20.28	30.73	15.49
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:				
Return on plan assets (excluding amount included in net interest expense)				
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising form changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss arising form changes in financial assumptions	(5.65)	(0.11)	(5.76)	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss arising form experience adjustments	21.51	-	13.74	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	15.86	(0.11)	7.98	-

(vii) The significant actuarial assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation were as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discounting rate	7.30%	6.79%	7.30%	6.79%
Future salary growth rate	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Life expectancy/ Mortality rate*	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
withdrawal rate	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Method used	Projected unit credit Actuarial method	Projected unit credit Actuarial method	Projected unit credit Actuarial method	Projected unit credit Actuarial method

* Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics (i.e. IALM 2012-14 ultimate/PY-IALM 2012-14 ultimate). These assumptions translate into an average life expectancy in years at retirement age.



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

viii) Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Changes in liability for 0.5% increase in discount rate	(5.05)	(1.34)	(5.10)	(0.97)
Changes in liability for 0.5% decrease in discount rate	5.53	1.48	5.64	1.07
Changes in liability for 1.00% increase in salary growth rate	8.40	2.43	11.29	2.11
Changes in liability for 1.00% decrease in salary growth rate	(7.10)	(2.06)	(9.47)	(1.78)
Changes in liability for 2.00% increase in withdrawal rate	(1.94)	(1.77)	(4.04)	(0.85)
Changes in liability for 2.00% decrease in withdrawal rate	2.41	2.25	5.51	1.16

(ix) The followings payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years

Particulars	Gratuity		Leave Encashment	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within next 12 months	23.23	0.35	5.06	0.70
Between 2 to 5 years	18.83	3.30	16.28	4.43
Beyond 5 years	246.97	61.32	257.17	42.69

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12 years (March 31,2025: 15 years)

No Plan assets are maintained.



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

32 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following table provides categorisation of all financial instruments with comparison of the carrying amount and fair value except non current investments in subsidiaries which are carried at cost.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets at amortised cost				
Fixed deposits with banks (Non Current)	932.76	932.76	296.83	296.83
Cash and bank balances	1,283.95	1,283.95	3,114.04	3,114.04
Trade receivables	28,370.14	28,370.14	16,895.00	16,895.00
Loans (current)	2.61	2.61	-	-
Other financial assets (Non Current)	172.60	172.60	81.05	81.05
Other financial assets (Current)	50.01	50.01	0.13	0.13
Financial Assets at FVTPL				
Investment In equity shares	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Financial liabilities at amortised cost				
Borrowings (Non Current)	9,862.38	9,862.38	7,022.19	7,022.19
Borrowings (Current)	6,549.00	6,549.00	5,909.37	5,909.37
Trade Payable	57,608.74	57,608.74	15,119.47	15,119.47
Other financial liabilities (Non current)	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (Current)	6,056.96	6,056.96	3,767.64	3,767.64

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

32.1 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

- i) The Company uses the following hierarchy for fair value measurement of the company's financials assets and liabilities:

Level 1: Quoted prices/NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Particulars	Carrying Value March 31, 2026	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets at fair Value				
Fair Value through Profit & Loss				
Investment in equity shares	0.25	0.25	-	-
Fair Value through amortised cost				
Loan	2.61	-	-	2.61
Trade Receivables	28,370.14			28,370.14
Other Financial Assets (Non Current)	172.60			172.60
Other Financial Assets (Current)	50.01			50.01
Liability at fair Value				
Fair Value through amortised cost				
Borrowings (Non Current)	9,862.38			9,862.38
Borrowings (Current)	6,549.00			6,549.00
Trade Payables	57,608.74			57,608.74
Other Financial Liabilities (Non Current)	-			-
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	6,056.96			6,056.96



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Carrying Value March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets at fair Value				
Fair Value through Profit & Loss				
Investment in mutual funds	-	-	-	-
Investment in equity shares	0.25	0.25	-	-
Fair Value through amortised cost				
Loan	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	16,895.00	-	-	16,895.00
Other Financial Assets (Non Current)	81.05	-	-	81.05
Other Financial Assets (Current)	0.13	-	-	0.13
Liability at fair Value				
Fair Value through amortised cost				
Borrowings (Non Current)	-	-	-	7,022.19
Borrowings (Current)	-	-	-	5,909.37
Trade Payables	-	-	-	15,119.47
Other Financial Liabilities (Non Current)	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	-	-	-	3,767.64

There are no transfers among levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

ii) Fair valuation techniques

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. 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 participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1) Fair value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

2) Borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics. Fair value of variable interest rate borrowings approximates their carrying values.



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33 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to compliance of Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 24 "Related Party Disclosures", the relevant information is provided here

Related Parties where control exists

- i) **Holding Company**
PG Technoplast Private Limited Holding Company w.e.f. 3rd March, 2024
PG Electroplast Limited Ultimate Holding Company

- ii) **Key Management Personnel**
Mr. Vishal Gupta (Director)
Mr. Vikas Gupta (Director)
Mr. Anurag Gupta (Director)

- iii) **Relatives of Key Management Personnel**
Mrs. Sarika Gupta (Wife of Vishal Gupta)
Mrs. Neelu Gupta (Wife of Anurag Gupta)
Mr. Pranav Gupta (Son of Anurag Gupta)
Mr. Vatsal Gupta (Son of Vishal Gupta)

- iv) **Enterprises in which the Key Management Personnel or Relatives of them of the Company are interested**

Goodworth Electronics Pvt. Ltd. (Subsidiary of Parent Company)
Goodworth Electronics Private Limited
Goodworth Appliance Private Limited w.e.f. January 27, 2025 *
Goodworth Optima Private Limited w.e.f. January 30, 2025 *
Goodworth Innovation Private Limited w.e.f. January 30, 2025 *
Goodworth Gadgets Private Limited w.e.f. January 30, 2025 *
* Subsidiaries of Joint Venture

b) Related Party transaction

For the year ended March 31, 2026

For the year ended March 31 2025

Description	Holding	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Others	Holding	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Others
Revenue - Sales of Products						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	78,085.02	-	-	33,213.78	-	-
PG Electroplast Limited	191.19	-	-	-	-	-
Purchases of goods						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	1,27,524.68	-	-	24,701.58	-	-
PG Electroplast Limited	1,087.66	-	-	71.55	-	-
Goodworth Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	1.30	-	-	-
Deemed Contribution						
PG Electroplast Limited	42.86	-	-	37.38	-	-
Borrowing Received						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	35,620.32	-	-	35,275.03	-	-
Borrowing Repayment						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	(4,488.66)	-	-	(4,834.03)	-	-
Loan converted into Share capital						
PG Technoplast Private Limited - Equity Shares	(36,100.00)	-	-	(25,000.00)	-	-
*During the Financial Year, Loan of Rs 36,100 Lakhs (March 31, 2025 Rs 25,000 lakhs) repaid to PG Technoplast Private Limited by way of conversion of Equity Shares.						
Shares issued to Holding company						
PG Technoplast Private Limited -	36,100.00	-	-	26,500.00	-	-
During the year 2024-25, 1,50,000 equity shares on right issue basis pursuant to conversion of CCDs of face value of Rs.100/-						
During the year 2024-25, allotted 25,00,000 equity shares face value of Rs.10 & share premium @ Rs.990 (31st March 2024 - 545,454 Equity Shares @ Rs. 10 & Premium @ Rs. 540)						
During the financial year 2025-26, the Company allotted 16,00,000 and 2,05,000 equity shares on December 27, 2025 and March 28, 2026, respectively, to PG Technoplast Private Limited on a rights issue basis, pursuant to the conversion of a loan amounting to ₹361,00,00,000. Each equity share had a face value of ₹10 and was issued at a price of ₹2,000 per share, including a share premium of ₹1,990 per share						
Corporate Guarantee Fees						
PG Electroplast Limited	3.12	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Received						
PG Electroplast Limited	7,500.00	-	-	35,200.00	-	-
Finance Expenses						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	1,103.04	-	-	513.58	-	-
Salary & Bonus						
Mrs. Sarika Gupta (Wife of Vishal Gupta)	-	25.81	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Neelu Gupta (Wife of Anurag Gupta)	-	25.17	-	-	-	-
Mr. Pranav Gupta (Son of Anurag Gupta)	-	70.26	-	-	-	-
Mr. Vatsal Gupta (Son of Vishal Gupta)	-	59.35	-	-	-	-



25.81
25.17
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(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Reimbursement of Expenses						
Mr. Pranav Gupta (Son of Anurag Gupta)	-	5.58	-	-	-	-
Mr. Vatsal Gupta (Son of Vishal Gupta)	-	4.50	-	-	-	-
Leave Encashment paid during the year						
Mrs. Sarika Gupta (Wife of Vishal Gupta)	-	1.52	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Neelu Gupta (Wife of Anurag Gupta)	-	2.52	-	-	-	-

c) Outstanding Balances

Description	As at 31st March 2026			As at 31st March 2025		
	Holding	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Others	Holding	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Others
Loan Payable						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	475.57	-	-	5,443.92	-	-
Trade Payables						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	27,486.18	-	-	3,373.12	-	-
PG Electroplast Limited	30.26	-	-	10.96	-	-
Trade Receivable						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	-	-	-	11,613.03	-	-
Interest Payable						
PG Technoplast Private Limited	241.00	-	-	242.76	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Given on behalf of						
PG Electroplast Limited	42,700.00	-	-	35,200.00	-	-
Deferred financial guarantee						
PG Electroplast Limited	5.35	-	-	-	-	-
Deemed contribution ESOP						
PG Electroplast Limited	80.24	-	-	37.38	-	-
Deemed contribution Corporate Guarantee Fees						
PG Electroplast Limited	8.47	-	-	-	-	-
Salary & Bonus Payable						
Mrs. Sarika Gupta (Wife of Vishal Gupta)	-	3.12	-	-	-	-
Mrs. Neelu Gupta (Wife of Anurag Gupta)	-	3.02	-	-	-	-
Mr. Pranav Gupta (Son of Anurag Gupta)	-	3.18	-	-	-	-
Mr. Vatsal Gupta (Son of Vishal Gupta)	-	8.76	-	-	-	-

d) Terms & Conditions

The outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free, except loan taken from holding company. There have been no guarantees provided to or received for any related party receivable or payables. The Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 other than that stated above.



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

34 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalent that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it mainly to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The monitoring and management of such risks is undertaken by the senior management of the Company and there are appropriate policies and procedures in place through which such financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company policy not to carry out any trading in derivative for speculative purposes.

A) 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 prices comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Most of the borrowings availed by the Company are subject to interest on floating rate of basis linked to the base rate or MCLR (marginal cost of funds based lending rate). In view of the fact that the total borrowings of the Company are quite substantial, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk.

The above strategy of the Company to opt for floating interest rates is helpful in declining interest scenario. Further, most of the loans and borrowings have a prepayment clause through which the loans could be prepaid with pre payment premium. The said clause helps the Company to arrange debt substitution to bring down the interest costs or to prepay the loans out of the surplus funds held. While adverse interest rate fluctuations could increase the finance cost, the total impact, in respect of borrowings on floating interest rate basis.

Interest rate sensitivity

With all other variable held constant, the following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on floating rate portion of loans and borrowings as on date.

Currency	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Increase/ decrease in base points	Impact on profit before tax an equity	Increase/ decrease in base points	Impact on profit before tax an equity
Term Loan	+0.50	(54.58)	+0.50	(33.93)
Term Loan	-0.50	54.58	-0.50	33.93

(ii) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency). The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policies.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in Rs. are as follows;

Currency	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Foreign Currency	Indian Rupee	Foreign Currency	Indian Rupee
Financial liabilities				
Payables				
USD	116.94	11,073.87	54.64	4,696.02
JPY	678.25	398.27	-	-
CNY	101.66	1,404.93	46.45	554.83
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	896.86	12,877.06	101.10	5,250.86

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arise mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	Impact on Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026		Impact on Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025	
	Gain/(Loss) on increase	Gain/(Loss) on decrease	Gain/(Loss) on increase	Gain/(Loss) on decrease

1% appreciation / depreciation in Indian Rupees against following foreign currencies

Payables				
USD, JPY & CNY	(128.77)	128.77	(52.51)	52.51
	(128.77)	128.77	(52.51)	52.51

(iii) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flow of the Company will fluctuate on account of changes in market price of key raw materials. The Company is exposed to the movement in the price of key raw materials in domestic and international markets. the company has in place policies to manage exposure to fluctuation in the prices of the key raw materials used in operations.



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Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at reasonable price. The Company uses liquidity forecast tools to manage its liquidity. The Company is able to organise liquidity through own funds and through working capital loans. The Company has good relationship with its lenders, as a result of which it does not experience any difficulty in arranging funds from its lenders. Table here under provides the current ratio of the Company as at the year end.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total current assets	79,796.69	36,983.73
Total current liabilities	72,991.79	30,828.12
Current ratio	1.09	1.20

Maturities analysis of financial liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturity of financial liabilities :

Particulars	on demand	< 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than-5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026						
Borrowings	4,519.22	2,029.78	3,990.68	3,414.62	2,457.08	16,411.38
Trade payable	-	57,564.57	44.17	-	-	57,608.74
Other financial liabilities	-	6,056.96	-	-	-	6,056.96
	4,519.22	65,651.31	4,034.85	3,414.62	2,457.08	80,077.08

Particulars	on demand	< 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than-5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025						
Borrowings	5,443.92	465.45	2,806.40	2,140.41	2,075.37	12,931.56
Trade payable	-	15,119.46	-	-	-	15,119.46
Other financial liabilities	-	3,767.65	-	-	-	3,767.65
	5,443.92	19,352.57	2,806.40	2,140.41	2,075.37	31,818.67

C) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables. The credit risks in respect of deposits with the banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments are only nominal.

The customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedure and controls relating to customer credit risk management. In order to contain the business risk, prior to acceptance of an order from a customer, the creditworthiness of the customer is ensured through scrutiny of its financials, if required, market reports and reference checks. The Company remains vigilant and regularly assesses the financial position of customers during execution of contracts with a view to limit risks of delays and default. Further, in most of the cases, the Company normally allow credit period of 30-90 days to all customers which vary from customer to customer except mould & dies business. In case of mould & dies business, advance payment is taken before start of execution of the order. In view of the industry practice and being in a position to prescribe the desired commercial terms, credit risks from receivables are well contained on an overall basis.

The impairment analysis is performed on each reporting period on individual basis for major customers. Some trade receivables are grouped and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data of losses, current conditions and forecasts and future economic conditions. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each financial asset.

The trade receivables position is provided here below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total receivables (note 4)	28,370.14	16,895.00
Receivables individually in excess of 10% of the total receivables	12,057.94	16,683.68
Percentage of above receivables to the total receivables of the Company	42.50%	98.75%

Refer note 4 for ageing of trade receivables as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.



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35 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segment are defined as components of the company about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision-maker, or decision- making company, in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company primarily operates in one business segment- Consumer Electronic Goods and Components.

36 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of Capital Management, Capital includes net debt and total equity of the Company. The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current borrowings (note 14)	9,862.38	7,022.19
Current borrowings (note 14)	4,519.22	5,443.92
Current maturities of long term borrowings (note 14)	2,029.78	465.45
Total debts	16,411.38	12,931.56
Less: Cash and cash equivalent (note 11(a))	(40.71)	(2,038.41)
Net Debt (A)	16,370.66	10,893.14
*Total equity (note 12 & note 13) (B)	68,095.87	31,229.92
Gearing ratio (A/B)	0.24	0.35

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2026.

37 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

a) Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Guarantees excluding financial guarantees		
-ICICI Bank	268.06	144.93
-Yes Bank	15.85	14.91
-HDFC Bank	456.55	0.35
	740.46	160.18

b) Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account and not provided for (Net of advances)	3,427.02	3,397.47
	3,427.02	3,397.47

38 DETAILS REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 22 OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

Based on the intimation received by the Company from its suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the relevant information is provided here below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principle amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year;		
(i) Principal Amount	1,222.23	1,592.16
(ii) Interest due on above	15.56	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.		-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year on delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006,		-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and		-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due above are actually paid to the Small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowances of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006		-



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39 STANDARD NOTIFIED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

a. Ind AS 118 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will replace Ind AS 1 and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2027. Ind AS 118 introduces revised presentation requirements in the statement of profit and loss and enhanced disclosure requirements.

b. Amendments to Ind AS 1 - For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, any breach of a covenant—whether material or immaterial—occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event.

40 EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of these standalone financial statements.

41 FINANCIAL RATIOS

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026	As at March, 2025	Variance %	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.95	0.97	-2%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debt = Long term borrowings including current maturities + current borrowings	Shareholders equity	0.24	0.41	-42%	Significant increase in Shareholders Equity due to Increase in Issued Share Capital & Share Premium
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service = Profit after tax + finance costs + depreciation and amortisation expense	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.24	0.45	-48%	Significant Increase in Borrowings during the year
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profits after taxes	Average Shareholders Equity	0.01	0.11	-87%	Significant increase in Shareholders Equity due to increase in Issued Share Capital & Share Premium & decrease in Net profit
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold (Cost of Material Consumed + Purchases of stock-in-trade of traded goods+ Changes in Inventory) or Sale	Average Inventories of Finished Goods, stock-in-process and stock-in-trade	6.40	6.38	0%	
Trade Receivables turnover Ratio	Revenue from sale of products and services	Avg. Accounts Receivable	7.24	4.49	61%	Significant increase in Revenues during the year
Trade Payable turnover Ratio	Purchases of goods = Purchase of raw materials included in cost of raw materials consumed + Purchases of stock in trade	Average Trade Payables	4.94	5.81	-15%	
Net Capital turnover Ratio	Revenue from sale of products and services	Working Capital	24.08	6.16	291%	Increase in revenue during the year and increase in working capital during the year
Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue from operations	0.00	0.05	-92%	Significant increase in foreign exchange rate fluctuation (Net)
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed = Net worth + Total debt + Deferred tax liability	0.03	0.07	-60%	During the year increase in shareholder fund but decrease in net profit.
Return on Investment-	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	Not Applicable			



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Notes To The Financial Statements For The Year Ended March 31, 2026

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42 RECONCILIATION OF QUARTERLY BANK RETURNS -FY 2025-26

Name of the Bank	Particulars	Quarter	Amount as per books	Amount as per reported in quarterly returns	Amount of difference
Saraswat Bank for Supa unit only	Inventory	31st March 2026	23,322.68	23,322.68	-
	Debtors	31st March 2026	11,739.45	11,406.52	332.93
	Creditors	31st March 2026	13,821.86	13,882.87	(61.01)
	Net Total	31st March 2026	48,884.00	48,612.07	271.92
	Inventory	31st December 2025	18,000.29	18,000.29	0.00
	Debtors	31st December 2025	24,459.17	24,427.56	31.61
	Creditors	31st December 2025	31,699.58	8,465.91	23,233.67
	Net Total	31st December 2025	74,159.05	50,893.76	23,265.28

Note for discrepancies

- The difference in inventory is due to goods in transit included in books of accounts which is not considered in DP statements filled with bankers.
- The difference in the creditors' balance is due to reclassification of creditors in the Financials & at the time of preparing the DP (Drawing Power) statement.
- The difference in debtors is due to group company debtors are excluded in DP statements filled with bankers.

RECONCILIATION OF QUARTERLY BANK RETURNS -FY 2025-26

Name of the Bank	Particulars	Quarter	Amount as per books	Amount as per reported in quarterly returns	Amount of difference
ICICI Bank for Bhiwadi unit only	Inventory	31st March 2026	16,057.87	16,147.98	(90.11)
	Debtors	31st March 2026	16,630.69	51,194.91	(34,564.23)
	Creditors	31st March 2026	21,150.54	57,850.23	(36,699.69)
	Net Total	31st March 2026	53,839.09	1,25,193.12	(71,354.03)
	Inventory	31st December 2025	8,711.68	8,711.68	(0.00)
	Debtors	31st December 2025	12,709.29	12,711.20	(1.91)
	Creditors	31st December 2025	15,705.30	15,824.85	(119.55)
	Net Total	31st December 2025	37,126.28	37,247.74	(121.46)
	Inventory	30th September 2025	2,533.78	2,493.45	40.33
	Debtors	30th September 2025	2,520.43	2,520.43	0.00
	Creditors	30th September 2025	9,571.91	1,451.49	8,120.42
	Net Total	30th September 2025	14,626.12	6,465.36	8,160.75
	Inventory	30th June 2025	2,434.61	2,434.61	0.00
	Debtors	30th June 2025	10,035.16	10,035.16	(0.00)
	Creditors	30th June 2025	12,858.36	2,311.02	10,547.34
	Net Total	30th June 2025	25,328.13	14,780.79	10,547.34

Note for discrepancies

- The difference in inventory is due to goods in transit included in books of accounts which is not considered in DP statements filled with bankers.
- The difference in the creditors' balance is due to reclassification of creditors in the Financials & at the time of preparing the DP (Drawing Power) statement.
- The difference in debtors is due to group company debtors are excluded in DP statements filled with bankers.

RECONCILIATION OF QUARTERLY BANK RETURNS -FY 2024-25

Name of the Bank	Particulars	Quarter	Amount as per books	Amount as per reported in quarterly returns	Amount of difference
ICICI Bank	Inventory	31st March 2025	912.21	912.21	0.00
	Debtors	31st March 2025	5,403.40	5,403.40	-
	Creditors	31st March 2025	(5,547.19)	(5,547.32)	0.13
	Net Total	31st March 2025	768.42	768.29	0.13

Note for discrepancies

- The difference in inventory is due to goods in transit included in books of accounts which is not considered in DP statements filled with bankers.
- The difference in the creditors' balance is due to outstanding transactions with the group company that were not considered at the time of preparing the DP (Drawing Power) statement.
- The difference in debtors is due to group company debtors are excluded in DP statements filled with bankers.



43 CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, Company meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A CSR committee has been formed by the Company as per the Act. The funds were primarily allocated to a corpus and utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	14.86	-
(ii) Amount spent during the period	-	-
Construction / acquisition of any asset	-	-
On purpose other than above	25.13	-
(iii) Shortfall / (Excess) at the end of the period	(10.27)	-
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(v) Details of related party transactions	-	-

(vi) The nature of CSR activities undertaken by the Company as follows :-

S.No	Nature of Activities	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
1	Promotion of skill development in India through apprenticeships, encouraging youth employment and industry growth by enrolment of apprentices to develop skilled workforce and upskilling opportunities through 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS)' under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship*.	25.13	Nil

44 OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off Company.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India, during the year ended March 31 2025 and 31 March 31, 2026.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).

As per our report of even date attached

For M.S. Barmecha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 01010729W



CA Mohanlal S Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

Place: Ahilyanagar

Dated: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

 Mr. Vikas Gupta
Director
DIN - 00182241

 Mr. Vishal Gupta
Director
DIN - 00184809

Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited

CIN : U31904PN2019PTC187587

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

(All Amounts are in Rupees lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Note	Amount
As at April 1, 2024		55.55
Issue of Share Capital		
As at March 31, 2025	12	265.00
Issue of Share capital during the year		320.55
As at March 31, 2026	12	180.50
		501.05

B OTHER EQUITY *

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other Comprehensive income	Equity Components of compulsory convertible	Contribution From Parents	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings				
Balance as at April 1, 2024	2,945.45	(290.34)		1,500.00	-	4,155.11
Profit for the year	-	1,981.88		-	-	1,981.88
Amount received on issue of equity share capital	26,235.00	-		-	-	26,235.00
Converted into equity share capital	-	-		(1,500.00)	-	(1,500.00)
Contribution From Parents	-	-		-	37.38	37.38
Balance as at March 31, 2025	29,180.45	1,691.54	-	-	37.38	30,909.37
Profit for the year	-	727.76		-	-	727.76
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(13.14)	-	-	(13.14)
Amount received on issue of equity share capital	35,919.50	-	-	-	-	35,919.50
Contribution From Parents	-	-	-	-	51.33	51.33
Balance as at March 31, 2026	65,099.95	2,419.30	(13.14)	-	88.71	67,594.82

* Kindly refer Note No. 13.

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

As per our report of even date attached

For M.S. Barmecha & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0101029W



CA Mohanlal S Barmecha

Proprietor

M. No. 040842

Place: Ahilyanagar

Dated: May 11, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Next Generation Manufacturers Private Limited


Mr. Vikas Gupta
Director
DIN - 00182241


Mr. Vishal Gupta
Director
DIN - 00184809

