INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statement").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act and other 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, changes in equity and its cash flows and for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs"), 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Directors Report including Annexures, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and the statement of 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.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of the appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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 appears from our examination of those books;

   c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Financial Statements;

   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 written representations received from the directors of the Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company, 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 over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Financial Statements;

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements as referred to in note no. 32 to the financial statement.

      ii. The Company did 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.

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iv. (a) Management has represented to us that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons 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) Management has represented to us that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) based on our audit procedure conducted that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2) (g) (iv) (a) & (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and in accordance with requirements of the Implementation Guide on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software.

Further, audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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The back-up of audit trail (edit log) has been maintained on the servers physically located in India for financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

For **Luniya & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 129787W

Luniya And Company * Chartered Accountants * Mumbai

Akshay Luniya
Partner
Membership No.: 126548
UDIN : 26126548WQPIZN9688
Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2026

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Chickoowadi, Borivali (West), Mumbai- 400 092

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

i. a) (i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment on the basis of available information.

(ii) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets on the basis of available information.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, Property, Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regards to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us in respect of immovable properties disclosed as Property, Plant & Equipment (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) in the financial statements are in the name of the Company.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us and basis of our examinations, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

e) According to information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii. a) As explained to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, in our opinion, physical verification of the inventories except inventory lying with third parties have been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and having regard to the size and nature of business of the Company and nature of its inventory, the coverage and procedures of such verification by the management is appropriate. As explained to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, the value of the discrepancies noticed on physical verification by management did not exceed 10% or more in aggregate of each class of inventory. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, which has not been physically verified, there is a process of obtaining confirmation from such parties.

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b) As per the information and explanation given to us and examination of books of accounts and other records produced before us, in our opinion quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions pursuant to terms of sanction letters for working capital limits secured by current assets are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company.

iii. With respect to investments made in or any guarantee or security provided or any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, granted during the year by the Company to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties:

a) As per the information and explanations given to us and books of accounts and records examined by us, Company has provided corporate guarantee to holding company during the year and details of which are given below:

Particulars	Corporate Guarantee (Rs. in Lakhs)
A. Aggregate amount of guarantee provided during the year - to Holding Company	32,177.00
B. Balance outstanding guarantee as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - to Holding Company	1,03,233.00

Company has not provided loans or advances in nature of loans or security to any party during the year.

b) The terms and conditions of the grant of above- mentioned guarantee granted during the year and investments made are, in our opinion, *prima facie,* not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

c) As Company has not granted any loans and advances in nature of loans, clause [iii (c) to (f)] of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not granted any loans or security but has provided guarantees to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of investments made or loans or guarantee or security provided to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act.

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v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Therefore, the clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 prescribed by the central government under section 148(1)(d) of the Companies Act 2013 and are of the opinion that, *prima facie*, the prescribed accounts and cost records have been maintained. We have however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. In respect of Statutory dues :

a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Customs Duty, Cess, and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts in respect of the Statutory dues referred above outstanding as at 31st March 2026, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management, Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, any transactions which are not recorded in the books of account.

ix. a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given and books of accounts and records examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to Banks.

b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

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c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given and records examined by us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the year. Hence clause (ix) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

d) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, funds raised on the short-term basis, prima facie, have not been utilized for long term purposes.

e) Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and hence clause (ix) (e) and (ix) (f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. a) The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year and hence clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. a) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by us or by any other auditor in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated by the Companies Act, 2013. Hence clause (xi) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. In our opinion, company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Act, to the extent applicable. Being a Private Limited Company provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the company. In our opinion, details of transactions with the related parties have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

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b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Act.

xvi. a) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year as per the Reserve bank of India Act 1934.

c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

xvii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause (xviii) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of 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 and assuming renewal of working capital facilities by the lenders, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, 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.

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xx. According to information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Therefore, clause (xx) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **Luniya & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 129787W

Akshay Luniya
Partner
Membership No.: 126548
Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PRIVATE LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the Internal Financial Control over financial reporting of **JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the company") as of 31st March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year then ended.

Management Responsibility for the 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 company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Luniya & Company**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 129787W

Akshay Luniya
Partner
Membership No.: 126548
Place : Navi Mumbai
Date : June 30, 2026

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited
CIN No. U27205MH2006PTC159193
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Note	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
ASSETS			
Non - Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipments	4	1,720.26	1,884.68
Intangible assets	4	0.07	0.07
Capital work-in-progress	4	9.20	9.20
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	5.00	-
Others	6	0.67	0.67
		1,735.20	**1,894.62**
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	1,305.69	2,896.22
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	8	6,126.70	8,970.39
Cash and Cash Equivalents	9	1,034.42	65.00
Other Financial Assets	10	132.63	189.16
Current Tax Assets (Net)		13.68	18.68
Other Current Assets	11	815.66	253.24
		9,428.78	**12,392.69**
Total		**11,163.98**	**14,287.31**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	12	527.00	527.00
Other Equity	13	2,387.53	2,179.89
		2,914.53	**2,706.89**
Liabilities			
Non - Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	1,001.00	1,001.00
Lease Liabilities		38.56	42.26
Provisions	15	4.26	2.04
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	16	168.28	129.52
		1,212.10	**1,174.82**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	17	2,444.64	1,621.32
Lease Liabilities		2.80	2.80
Trade Payables Due to	18		
- Micro and Small Enterprise		437.19	-
- Other than Micro and small enterprise		4,087.62	8,160.57
Other current liabilities	19	65.05	620.60
Provisions	20	0.05	0.31
		7,037.35	**10,405.61**
Total		**11,163.98**	**14,287.31**

Material accounting policies and Notes on financial statements 1-45

As per our report of even date

For Luniya & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 129787W

Akshay Luniya
Partner
Membership no. 126548

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: June 30, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited

Narayan Prasad Malpani
Director
DIN: 01550026

Ram Prakash Malpani
Director
DIN: 01664955

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited
CIN No. U27205MH2006PTC159193
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Note	2025-26	2024-25
Income			
Revenue from operation	21	26,050.05	20,815.00
Other Income	22	378.98	22.06
Total Income		**26,429.03**	**20,837.06**
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	23	23,632.48	18,636.47
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	24	879.02	226.40
Change in inventories	25	38.13	563.38
Employee benefits expenses	26	40.66	33.88
Finance Costs	27	594.43	330.81
Depreciation & Amortisation expenses	28	164.42	178.21
Other Expenses	29	783.29	651.08
Total Expenses		**26,132.43**	**20,620.23**
Profit Before Tax		**296.60**	**216.83**
Tax Expenses			
Current tax		(49.41)	(39.96)
Deferred tax		(38.98)	(8.51)
		(88.39)	**(48.47)**
Profit for the Year		**208.21**	**168.36**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:			
Re-measurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans		0.79	(0.01)
Tax expenses relating to above		(0.22)	0.00
Total Other Comprehensive (Income)/Loss for the Year (Net of Tax)		**0.57**	**(0.01)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		**207.64**	**168.37**
Earning per equity share of face value of share Rs10 each			
Basic (in Rs.)	31	3.95	3.19
Diluted (in Rs.)	31	3.95	3.19
Material accounting policies and notes on financial statements	1-45		

As per our report of even date

For Luniya & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 129787W

Akshay Luniya
Partner
Membership no. 126548

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: June 30, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited

Narayan Prasad Malpani
Director
DIN: 01550026

Ram Prakash Malpani
Director
DIN: 01664955

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited
CIN No :- U27205MH2006PTC159193
Cashflow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Particulars	2025-26 (Rupees in lakhs)	2024-25 (Rupees in lakhs)
Cash flow from Operating Activities		
Profit before tax	296.60	216.83
Depreciation and amortization expenses	164.42	178.21
Finance cost	555.21	327.18
Effect of exchange differences on foreign exchange	(295.35)	2.89
Interest and finance charges on lease liabilities	2.29	2.00
Expected Credit Loss	(1.08)	5.91
Government Grant	(129.46)	(125.29)
Interest income	(28.43)	(5.19)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**564.20**	**602.54**
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(3,635.75)	7,775.62
Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	1.18	0.94
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(555.56)	(54.95)
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	3,177.04	(8,004.83)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	1,590.53	(216.16)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current and non-current assets	(404.22)	369.65
Cash generated from /(used in) operations	737.43	472.81
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	(39.40)	(60.55)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**698.03**	**412.26**
Cash flows from Investing activities		
Purchase of property , plant and equipment (including CWIP and capital advances)	-	(9.20)
Purchase of investments	(5.00)	-
Interest received	51.21	0.52
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**46.21**	**(8.68)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Long Term Borrowing Repaid during the year	-	(36.04)
Proceeds/(Repayment) from Short term borrowings (net)	786.39	(37.52)
Repayment of lease liabilities (Principal)	(3.71)	(4.00)
Repayment of lease liabilities (Interest)	(2.29)	(2.00)
Interest Paid	(555.21)	(327.23)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)	**225.18**	**(406.79)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	969.42	(3.20)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	65.00	68.20
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1,034.42**	**65.00**
Cash on hand	2.57	3.05
With banks- on current account and deposit account	1,031.85	61.95
Total Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 9)	**1,034.42**	**65.00**

Lunia And Company Mumbai Chartered Accountants

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited
CIN No :- U27205MH2006PTC159193
Cashflow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

Note :

Movement in borrowings during the year :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Short term	Long term borrowings*	Total Debt
Opening Balance as at 01 April 2024	1,657.21	1,037.04	2,694.25
Cash Flows (Net)	(37.52)	(36.04)	(73.56)
Other non-cash changes**	1.63	-	1.63
As at 31st March 2025	**1,621.32**	**1,001.00**	**2,622.32**
Cash Flows (Net)	786.39	-	786.39
Other non-cash changes**	36.93	-	36.93
As at 31st March 2026	**2,444.64**	**1,001.00**	**3,445.64**

* including current maturities of long term borrowings.
** other non cash changes represents foreign exchange adjustments.

Material accounting policies and Notes to the financial statements	1-45

As per our report of even date
For Luniya & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 129787W

Akshay Luniya
Partner
Membership no. 126548

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: June 30, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited

Narayan Prasad Malpani
Director
DIN: 01550026

Ram Prakash Malpani
Director
DIN: 01664955

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited
CIN No. U27205MH2006PTC159193
Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31st March 2026

A. Share Capital

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 1st April 2024	Changes during 2024-25	As at 31st March 2025	Changes during 2025-26	As at 31st March 2026
Equity Share Capital	527.00	-	527.00	-	527.00

B. Other Equity

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of OCI	
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans	Total Other Equity
As at 1st April 2024	**946.80**	**1,064.08**	**0.64**	**2,011.52**
Profit for the year	-	168.36	-	168.36
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	0.01	0.01
As at 31st March 2025	**946.80**	**1,232.44**	**0.65**	**2,179.89**
Profit for the year	-	208.21	-	208.21
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	(0.57)	(0.57)
As at 31st March 2026	**946.80**	**1,440.65**	**0.08**	**2,387.53**

As per our report of even date

For Luniya & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 129787W

Akshay Luniya
Partner
Membership no. 126548

For and on behalf of the Board of
Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited

Narayan Prasad Malpani
Director
DIN: 01550026

Ram Prakash Malpani
Director
DIN: 01664955

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: June 30, 2026

1 Corporate information

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on 23rd January 2006 by the name "M. G. Multitrade Private Limited". The name of company changed from "M. G. Multitrade Private Limited" to "Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited" on 2nd June, 2014. Registered office of the company is situated at Office No. 0405, The Landmark, Plot No. 26A, Sector 07, Kharghar, Raigarh(MH), Panvel, Navi Mumbai,Maharashtra, India, 410210.

The company is mainly engaged in manufacturing of stainless steel and its allied products.

2 Material accounting policies

A. Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

i. Certain financial assets and liabilities

ii. Defined Benefit Plans

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (upto two decimal), except when otherwise indicated.

B. Current and 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 satisfies any of the following criteria:

- 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

C. Property, plant and equipments

Property, plant and equipments are stated at cost net of recoverable taxes, trade discounts and rebates and include amounts added on revaluation(if any), less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. The cost of Property, plant and equipments comprises its purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent expenditures related to an item of Tangible Asset are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Projects under which assets are not ready for their intended use are disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provide on the straight-line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on additions is provided on Pro-rata basis for the period for which the Assets are put to use.

In respect of additions or extensions forming an integral part of existing assets and insurance spares, depreciation is provided as aforesaid over the residual life of the respective assets. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

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D. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Computer Software is amortised over a period of 5 years

E. Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

F. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, plant & equipment and Intangible assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that an asset (property, plant and equipments and intangible) may be impaired. An asset is treated as impaired, when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

An impairment loss is charged to Profit and Loss Account in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

G. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event. 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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

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

H. Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any, except in case of by-products which are valued at net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

Cost of raw materials, process chemicals, stores and spares, packing materials, trading and other products are determined on First in First out basis.

Mumbai

I. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessary takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Statement in the period in which they are incurred.

J. Foreign Currency Transactions

a. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction or that approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

b. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets.

c. Non-monetary foreign currency items are carried at cost.

d. In respect of integral foreign operations, all transactions are translated at rates prevailing on the date of transaction or that approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are restated at the year end rates.

K. Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays specified contributions to a separate entity. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Pension Scheme. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Statement during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment and other long term benefits are charged to the other Comprehensive Income

L. Revenue recognition

Sales of goods and services:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Generally, control is transfer upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue from services are recognised at the point in time when the services are rendered.

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Contract Balances - Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities

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

Other Income:

Incentives on exports and other Government incentives related to operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss after due consideration of certainty of utilization of such incentives.

Interest Income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend Income:

Dividend Income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

M. Government grants

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

N. Income taxes

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

i. Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

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 assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset, if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

O. 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**

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial asset are recognised using trade date accounting i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

b) Subsequent measurement

Financial Assets measured at Amrotised Cost

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

c) Other Equity Instruments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

d) Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected Credit Losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or

- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forwardlooking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

ii) **Financial Liabilities**

a) Initial recognition and measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

b) Subsequent Measurement

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii) **Derecognition of Financial Instruments**

The Company derecognises 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 under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

iv) **Offsetting**

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

P. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

Q. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at bank, short-term deposits and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's Financial Statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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 next financial years.

A. Property, Plant and Equipment

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes, whichever is more appropriate.

B. Recoverability of Trade Receivable

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

C. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

D. Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets

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

In case of non-financial assets the Company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

E. Fair Value Measurement

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments refer note 35 of financial statements.

3A New Standards , Amendments and Interpretations Issued

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notifications dated May 7, 2025 and August 13, 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, whereby certain Indian Accounting Standards were amended and became effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025. The Company has evaluated the impact of these amendments and appropriate disclosures have been made in respect of the standards that are applicable on the Company.

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited

CIN No. U27205MH2006PTC159193

Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

4 Property Plant & Equipment

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block					Depreciation					Net Block	
	As at 1st April 2024	Additions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2025	Additions/ Adjustments	As at 31st March 2026	As at 1st April 2024	During the year	As at 31st March 2025	During the year	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
a. Tangible Assets												
Own Assets												
Free hold Land	73.98	-	73.98	-	73.98	-	-	-	-	-	73.98	73.98
Building	749.00	-	749.00	-	749.00	195.42	23.49	218.91	24.18	243.09	505.91	530.09
Plant and Machinery	1,356.69	-	1,356.69	-	1,356.69	451.30	64.44	515.74	64.44	580.18	776.51	840.95
Equipments	1,187.93	-	1,187.93	-	1,187.93	758.81	85.54	844.35	71.45	915.80	272.13	343.58
Vehicles	6.80	-	6.80	-	6.80	5.25	0.65	5.90	0.57	6.47	0.33	0.90
Furniture & Fixture	0.94	-	0.94	-	0.94	0.73	0.09	0.82	0.07	0.89	0.05	0.12
Right of Use of Assets												
Leasehold Land	123.67	-	123.67	-	123.67	24.61	4.00	28.61	3.71	32.32	91.35	95.06
Total (A)	**3,499.01**	-	**3,499.01**	-	**3,499.01**	**1,436.12**	**178.21**	**1,614.33**	**164.42**	**1,778.75**	**1,720.26**	**1,884.68**
b. Intangible Assets												
Software	2.99	-	2.99	-	2.99	2.92	-	2.92	-	2.92	0.07	0.07
Total (B)	**2.99**	-	**2.99**	-	**2.99**	**2.92**	-	**2.92**	-	**2.92**	**0.07**	**0.07**
Total (A+B)	**3,502.00**	-	**3,502.00**	-	**3,502.00**	**1,439.04**	**178.21**	**1,617.25**	**164.42**	**1,781.67**	**1,720.33**	**1,884.75**
c. Capital Work In Progress											**9.20**	**9.20**

4.1 Freehold Land , Building and Plant and Machinery is hypothecated as security (Refer Note 14).

4.2 CWIP Ageing Schedule :

a) For FY 2025 - 2026

(Rupees in lakhs)

CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress	-	9.20	-	-	**9.20**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

b) For FY 2024 - 2025

(Rupees in lakhs)

CWIP	Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3	Total
Projects in progress	9.20	-	-	-	**9.20**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Luniya And Company * Chartered Accountants * Mumbai

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited
CIN No. U27205MH2006PTC159193
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
		No of Unit/Share	Amount	No of Unit/Share	Amount
5	**Investments - Non-current**				
	Investment measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss				
	In Equity Shares of Others - Unquoted, fully paid up				
	NKGSB Bank Ltd of Rs. 10 each	50,000	5.00	-	-
	Total		**5.00**		-
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		5.00		-
	Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments		-		-

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
6	**Others - Non Current Assets**		
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
	Security Deposits	0.67	0.67
		0.67	**0.67**

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
7 Inventories		
Raw Materials	683.94	2,230.64
Work-in-progress	278.08	78.28
Finished goods	343.67	581.60
Stores, spares & Others	-	5.70
	1,305.69	**2,896.22**

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
8	**Trade Receivables**		
	(Unsecured and Considered Good)		
	Considered Good	6,132.93	8,977.70
	Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
		6,132.93	8,977.70
	Less : Provision for Expected Credit Loss	6.23	7.31
	Total	**6,126.70**	**8,970.39**

8.1 The credit period given to customers ranges from 30 to 180 days.

8.2 For amounts due relating to related party receivables see note 30

8.3 Includes Debts due from Private companies in which director is member or director Rs.Nil Lakhs (Previous Year Rs. 64.40 lakhs)

8.4 Movement of Expected Credit Loss allowances

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
As per Last Balance Sheet	7.31	1.40
Add : Allowance made during the year	-	5.91
Less : Reversal during the year	(1.08)	-
Closing Balance	**6.23**	**7.31**

8.5 **Trade Receivables ageing schedule**

a) **As at 31st March, 2026**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Oustanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Particualrs	**Not Due**	**< 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**> 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	6132.39	0.54	-	-	-	-	**6,132.93**
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**6,132.39**	**0.54**	-	-	-	-	**6,132.93**

Luniya And Company * Chartered Accountants * Mumbai

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

b) **As at 31st March, 2025**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Oustanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Particualrs	**Not Due**	**< 6 months**	**6 months - 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**> 3 years**	**Total**
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	8,977.70	-	-	-	-	-	**8,977.70**
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**8,977.70**	-	-	-	-	-	**8,977.70**

Luniya And Company * Chartered Accountants * Mumbai

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited
CIN No. U27205MH2006PTC159193
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
9	**Cash and Bank Balance**		
(i)	Cash & Cash Equivalents		
	Cash in hand	2.57	3.05
	Balance with bank		
	- In Current account	10.33	1.23
		12.90	4.28
(ii)	Other Bank Balances		
	Balance in deposit accounts with Banks with maturity more than 3 months	1,021.52	60.72
		1,034.42	**65.00**

9.1 All Fixed Deposits are lien under bank guarantees and against collateral security.

Luniya And Company Chartered Accountants Mumbai

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited
CIN No. U27205MH2006PTC159193
Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
10	**Other Financial Asset - Current**		
	Interets accrued but not due on Fixed Deposit	0.82	23.60
	Security Deposit	2.45	2.00
	Government Grant Receivable	129.36	163.56
		132.63	**189.16**

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
11	**Other Current Assets**		
	Advance to vendors	41.09	2.67
	Balances with statutory / government authorities	755.25	185.53
	Others	19.32	65.04
	Total	**815.66**	**253.24**

11.1 Others include prepaid expenses

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
		No of Share	Amount	No of Share	Amount
12	**Share Capital**				
	Authorised Share Capital				
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	60,00,000	600.00	60,00,000	600.00
	Issued, Subscribed & Paid-up Capital				
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each Fully Paid up	52,70,000	527.00	52,70,000	527.00
			527.00		**527.00**

12.1 Rights, Preference and restrictions attached to Equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs.10/- per share. Each share of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

12.2 Reconciliation of Number of Shares

	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Equity Shares		
Opening balance	52,70,000	52,70,000
Issued during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	**52,70,000**	**52,70,000**

12.3 The details of shareholders holding more than 5% Equity shares in the Company including those held by Holding Company

	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	No of Share	%	No of Share	%
Jay Jagdamba Limited	52,70,000	100.00%	52,70,000	100.00%

12.4 There was no change in shareholding of Promoter during the Financial Year and Previous year.

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
13	**Other Equity**				
	Securities Premium				
	As per Last Balance Sheet	946.80		946.80	
	Add: On issue of shares	-		-	
			946.80		946.80
	Retained Earning				
	As per Last Balance Sheet	1232.44		1064.08	
	Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	208.21		168.36	
			1440.65		1232.44
	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
	As per Last Balance Sheet	0.65		0.64	
	Add : Movement in OCI during the year	(0.57)		0.01	
			0.08		0.65
			2387.53		**2179.89**

13.1 Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Securities Premium

Securities Premium was created when shares were issued at premium. It shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represent the accumulated Profits / (losses) made by the company over the years.

Other Comprehensive Income

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) represents the amount recognised in other equity consequent to remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan.

Luniya And Company * Chartered Accountants * Mumbai

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited

CIN No. U27205MH2006PTC159193

Notes on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
		Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
14	**Borrowings**				
	Unsecured - At Amrotised Cost				
	Loan from Others	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	-
	Loans from Related Party	1.00	-	1.00	-
		1,001.00	-	1,001.00	-
		1,001.00	-	**1,001.00**	-

14.1 Rate of Interest

Unsecured Loan : -

Unsecured loan From related party is an interest free loan and payable over the period of 10 years.Unsecured loan from others carrying interest rate of 8% p.a. and payable after 3 years.

Luniya And Company * Chartered Accountants * Mumbai

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
15	**Provisions - Non Current**		
	Provision for Employee benefits (Refer Note 26)	4.26	2.04
		4.26	**2.04**

Luniya And Company * Chartered Accountants * Mumbai

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

16 Income Tax

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
16.1	**Deferred tax Liabilities / (Asset)**		
	At the start of the year	129.52	121.01
	Charge to Statement of Profit and Loss	38.98	8.51
	Charge to Other Comprehensive Income	(0.22)	0.00
	Total	**168.28**	**129.52**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 1st April 2024	Charge / (Credit) During the Year		As at 31st March 2025
			Statement of P&L	OCI	
16.2	**Component of Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets)**				
	Property Plant & Equipment	252.25	(13.72)	-	238.53
	Provision on Receivables	(0.39)	(1.64)	-	(2.03)
	MAT Credit	(130.46)	24.13	-	(106.33)
	Others	(0.39)	(0.26)	-	(0.65)
	Total	**121.01**	**8.51**	-	**129.52**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 1st April 2025	Charge / (Credit) During the Year		As at 31st March 2026
			Statement of P&L	OCI	
	Component of Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets)				
	Property Plant & Equipment	238.53	(14.76)	-	223.77
	Provision on Receivables	(2.03)	0.29	-	(1.73)
	MAT Credit	(106.33)	53.78	-	(52.55)
	Others	(0.65)	(0.33)	(0.22)	(1.20)
	Total	**129.52**	**38.98**	**(0.22)**	**168.28**

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
16.3	**Income Tax Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Current Tax	(49.41)	(39.96)
	Deferred tax	(38.98)	(8.51)
	Total	**(88.39)**	**(48.47)**

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
16.4	**Reconciliation of Tax Expense to the accounting profit**		
	Profit before tax	296.60	216.83
	Applicable Tax Rate	27.82%	27.82%
	Computed Tax Expense	82.52	60.32
	Tax Effect on account of		
	Tax Effect of Depreciation under Income Tax Laws	15.79	14.83
	Expenses not allowed	5.75	(10.32)
	MAT Credit Availed/Utilized	(53.78)	(24.13)
	Others	(0.87)	(0.74)
	Current Tax Provision	**49.41**	**39.96**
	Incremental deffered tax on account of Property, Plant & Equipment	(14.76)	(13.72)
	Incremental deffered tax on account of Investment & Others	53.74	22.23
	Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**88.39**	**48.47**

Luniya And Company Chartered Accountants Mumbai

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
17	**Borrowings - Current**		
	Secured - at Amortised Cost		
	Working capital loan from bank	549.86	835.72
	Packing Credit Loan	944.78	785.60
	Bank Overdraft	950.00	-
		2,444.64	**1,621.32**

17.1 Security

a) Secured working capital loan from bank is secured by hypothecation of all current assets (both present and future) of the Company ("Primary security") and Mortgage of the factory land & building situated at Wada, Palghar ("Collateral security") and by the personal guarantee of the directors and corporate guarantee of M/s Jay Jagdamba Limited and M/s Jay Bhavani Metal Private Limited.

b) Secured packing credit loan from bank is secured by stock purchase for export.

c) Bank Overdraft is secured against Fixed Deposit of the Company.

17.2 Maturity Profile

Secured working capital loan are repayable on demand and Secured Export Packing Credit loan are repayable within 1-6 months from the date of drawal.

17.3 Rate of Interest

Secured working capital loan interest rate PLR -6.25% i.e 10.50 % p.a
Secured export packing credit loan interest @ SOFR + 2.50% p.a.
Bank Overdraft interest is 5% above Fixed Deposit Rate i.e. 11.40 % p.a.

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
18	**Trade Payables**		
	Due to Micro & Small Enterprises	437.19	-
	Other including Supplier Finance Arrangement (Note 40)	4,087.62	8,160.57
	Total	**4,524.81**	**8,160.57**

18.1 Trade Payables Ageing

a) **As at 31st March 2026 :**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	**Not Due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**> 3 years**	**Total**
i) MSME	437.19	-	-	-	-	437.19
ii) Others	4,087.62	-	-	-	-	4,087.62
iii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**4,524.81**	-	-	-	-	**4,524.81**

b) **As at 31st March 2025 :**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	**Not Due**	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**> 3 years**	**Total**
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	7,946.56	214.01	-	-	-	8,160.57
iii) Disputed dues -MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues -Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**7,946.56**	**214.01**	-	-	-	**8,160.57**

18.2 Details of dues to Micro & Small Enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act,2006

(Rupees in lakhs)

	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid	-	-
(ii) Interest due thereon	-	-
(iii) Interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
(iv) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in payment	-	-
(v) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(vi) Interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	-	-

This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified as Micro & Small Enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
19	**Other Current Liabilities**		
	Advance from Customer	29.63	584.51
	Statutory Dues Payables	3.85	5.21
	Others Payables	31.57	30.88
		65.05	**620.60**

19.1 Other Payables mainly include reimbursable claims payable to employees and Outstanding Expenses.

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
20	**Provisions - Current**		
	Provision for Employee benefits (Refer Note 26)	0.05	0.31
		0.05	**0.31**

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
21	**Revenue from Operation**		
	Sale of Products	25,708.55	20,433.34
	Income from services	203.08	247.74
	Other Operating Income	138.42	133.92
		26,050.05	**20,815.00**

21.1 Revenue Disaggregation by type of Products and Services as follows :

(Rupees in lakhs)

	2025-26	2024-25
Rolled And Bright Products	24,824.44	19,396.56
Others*	-	804.21
Billet/Ingot	884.11	160.50
Flange	-	72.07
Job Work Service	203.08	247.74
	25,911.63	**20,681.08**

*Others include primarily traded goods viz. SS Kull, Store Waste etc.

21.2 Other Operating Revenue includes Government grant of Rs.129.46 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs.125.29 Lakhs) which represents subsidy accrued under the Package Scheme of Incentives, 2013 from the Government of Maharashtra.

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
22	**Other Income**		
	Interest Income from Financial Assets measured at amortised cost		
	Interest on Deposits	28.43	5.19
	Gain/loss on foreign exchange (Net)	343.18	8.23
	Reversal of Expected Credit Loss	1.08	-
	Other Income	6.29	5.64
	Sundry Balances written back (Net)	-	3.00
		378.98	**22.06**

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
23	**Cost of Material Consumed**		
	Opening Stock	2,230.64	1,449.98
	Add: Purchases	22,085.78	19,417.13
		24,316.42	**20,867.11**
	Less: Closing Stock	683.94	2,230.64
		23,632.48	**18,636.47**

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
23.1	**Particular Of Purchases**		
	Steel products	22,085.78	19,417.13
		22,085.78	**19,417.13**

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
24	**Purchases of Stock - in - trade**		
	Steel products	879.02	226.40
		879.02	**226.40**

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
25	**Changes in Inventories**		
	Inventory (at close)		
	Finished Goods	343.67	581.60
	Work-in-Progress	278.08	78.28
		621.75	**659.88**
	Inventory (at commencement)		
	Finished Goods	581.60	1,223.26
	Work-in-Progress	78.28	-
		659.88	**1,223.26**
		38.13	**563.38**

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
26	**Employee Benefit Expenses**		
	Salaries and Wages	36.33	30.44
	Contribution to provident & other funds	4.33	3.44
		40.66	**33.88**

26.1 Disclosures As Required By Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As) 19 Employee Benefits

(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
(a)	**Defined Contribution Plan**		
	Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	1.37	1.23
	Employer's Contribution to ESIC	0.43	0.39
	Total	**1.80**	**1.62**

(b) **Defined Benefit Plan**

The present value of obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

I **Movement in Obligation**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
Present value of Defined Benefit obligation at the beginning of year	2.35	1.42
Interest Cost	0.15	0.10
Current Service Cost / Past Servive Cost	1.02	0.84
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial Gain /loss	0.79	(0.01)
Present value of Defined Benefit obligation at the end of year	**4.31**	**2.35**

II **Movement in Plan Assets**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of year	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Employer's Contribution	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Return on Plan Asset (Excl Interest)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of year	-	-

III **Amount recognised in Balance Sheet**

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	4.31	2.35
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-
Liability / (Asset) recognised in the Balance Sheet	**4.31**	**2.35**

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JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

IV Expense Recognised during the year in Statement of Profit & Loss

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
Current Service Cost	1.02	0.84
Interest Cost (Net)	0.15	0.10
Net (Income) / Expenses recognised	**1.17**	**0.94**

V Expense Recognised during the year in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
Acturial (Gain) / Loss	0.79	(0.01)
Return on Plan Asset (Excl Interest)	-	-
Net (Income) / Expenses recognised	0.79	(0.01)

VI Investment Details

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
Insurance Policy		
- Amount	-	-
- % Invested	-	-

VII Acturial Assumptions

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)		
Discount Rate (p.a.)	7.37%	6.69%
Estimated rate of return on Plan Assets (p.a.)	-	-
Estimated rate of increase in salary (p.a.)	7.00%	7.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	1.00%	1.00%

The estimates of rate of increase in salary is considered in the acturial valuation after taking into acount inflation, seniority, promotion, attrition and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market

VIII The following payments are expected towards Gratuity in future years:

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
1st Following Year	0.05	0.19
2nd Following Year	0.05	0.02
3rd Following Year	0.06	0.02
4th Following Year	0.07	0.02
5th Following Year	0.08	0.03
Sum of Years 6 To 10	0.48	0.16

IX Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the projected benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the projected benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the projected benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

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(Rupees in lakhs)

	Gratuity (Un-Funded)	
	2025-26	2024-25
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Discounting	(1.20)	(0.29)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Discounting	1.46	0.36
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	0.72	0.36
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(1.13)	(0.30)
Delta Effect of +1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.01)	(0.02)
Delta Effect of -1% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.00	0.02

X **Risk exposures**

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and entity is exposed to the Following Risks:

Interest rate risk:

A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G.Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

Investment risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

Mortality risk:

Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

Concentration risk:

Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very less as insurance companies have to follow regulatory guidelines

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(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
27	**Finance Cost**		
	Interest expenses at amortised cost	463.69	288.68
	Interest Expenses on lease obligations	2.29	2.00
	Exchange Difference to the extent considered as an adjustment to borrowing cost	36.93	1.63
	Other Borrowing Costs	91.52	38.50
		594.43	**330.81**

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(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
28	**Depreciation and Amortisation**		
	Depreciation on Property Plant & Equipment	164.42	178.21
		164.42	**178.21**

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(Rupees in lakhs)

		2025-26	2024-25
29	**Other Expenses**		
	Manufacturing expenses		
	Stores & Spares Consumables	304.12	173.25
	Power and fuel	289.91	319.31
	Labour Charges	88.96	84.04
	Freight and forwarding charges	6.83	6.25
	Factory Expenses	4.51	0.68
	Job Work Charges	1.68	-
	Insurance	2.50	3.47
	Sub total (i)	**698.51**	**587.00**
	Sales & Administration Expenses		
	Rent, Rates and taxes	11.44	17.32
	Printing and stationery	0.06	0.06
	ROC Charges	0.10	0.14
	Repair & Maintenance Expenses	5.17	0.81
	Payment to auditor	5.00	4.50
	Legal & Professional Fees	14.38	11.86
	Selling Expenses	38.48	19.17
	Office and Administrative expenses	0.86	2.19
	Provision for Expected Credit Loss	-	5.91
	Other Miscellaneous Expenses	0.53	2.12
	Sundry Balances written back (Net)	8.76	-
	Sub total (ii)	**84.78**	**64.08**
		783.29	**651.08**

29.1 Rent Rates and Taxes includes Rs.0.55 lakhs (Previous year Rs. Nil) on account of Interest on late payment of income taxes.

29.2 Payment to Auditors As:

(Rupees in lakhs)

	2025-26	2024-25
Statutory Audit Fees	5.00	4.50
Total (Net off GST)	**5.00**	**4.50**

30 Related Party Transactions

30.1 List of Related Parties Where Control Exists And Related With Whom Transactions Have Taken Place And Relationships:

S.No.	Name of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship
1	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company
2	Mr. Narayan Prasad Malpani	Key Management Personnel (KMP)
3	Mr. Ram Prakash Malpani	
4	Jay Jagdamba Forgings Private Limited	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives
5	Shree Jay Jagdamba Flanges Private Limited	
6	Gyana Realestate Private Limited	
7	Krish Mahi Logistic Pvt. Ltd.	
8	Jay Bhavani Metals Private Limited	

30.2 Transactions during the year with related parties (Excluding Reimbursements)

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Nature Of Transactions	Holding Company	Key Management Personnel	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By KMP Or Their Relatives
1	**Purchase of Goods**	6,407.54	-	-
		441.50	-	-
2	**Sale of goods**	18,734.09	-	563.56
		19,501.85	-	*96.44*
3	**Corporate Guarantee Commission Received**	5.94	-	-
		5.64	-	-
4	**Job Work Income**	32.68	-	-
		17.88	-	*0.48*
5	**Freight Expenses**	-	-	2.56
		-	-	*2.72*
6	**Corporate Guarantee Commission Paid**	17.50	-	5.78
		17.50	-	-
7	**Rent Paid**	2.07	-	6.00
		1.19	-	*7.70*
8	**Security Deposit (Repaid)**	-	-	-
		-	-	*2.00*
9	**Security Deposit (Given)**	-	-	-
		2.00	-	-

Note: Figures in Italics Represents Last year Figures

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30.3 Disclosure in respect of Related Party Transactions During the year

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	Relationship	2025-26	2024-25
1	**Purchase Of Goods**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	6,407.54	441.50
2	**Sale of goods**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	18,734.09	19,501.85
	Jay Jagdamba Forgings Private Limited	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives	563.56	96.44
3	**Corporate Guarantee Commission Received**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	5.94	5.64
4	**Job Work Charges Income**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	32.68	17.88
	Jay Jagdamba Forgings Private Ltd	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives	-	0.48
5	**Freight Expenses**			
	Krish Mahi Logistic Pvt. Ltd.	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives	2.56	2.72
6	**Corporate Guarantee Commission Paid**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	17.50	17.50
	Jay Bhavani Metals Pvt Ltd	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives	5.78	-
7	**Rent Paid**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	2.07	1.19
	Gyana Realestate Pvt Ltd	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives	-	1.70
	Jay Bhavani Metals Pvt Ltd		6.00	6.00
8	**Security Deposit (Repaid)**			
	Gyana Realestate Pvt Ltd	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives	-	2.00
9	**Security Deposit (Given)**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	-	2.00

30.4 Balances with related parties : -

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
1	**Unsecured Loans**			
	Mr. Narayan Prasad Malpani	KMP	1.00	1.00
2	**Trade Payable**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	-	232.59
	Krish Mahi Logistic Pvt Ltd	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives	0.33	3.79
	Jay Bhavani Metals Pvt Ltd		6.70	2.16
3	**Trade Receivable**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited		265.47	8,781.08
	Jay Jagdamba Limited-JW	Holding Company	-	0.77
	Jay Jagdamba Forgings Private Limited - JW	Enterprise Significantly Influenced By Key Management Personnel Or Their Relatives	-	0.53
	Jay Jagdamba Forgings Private Limited		-	63.88
4	**Other Current Liabilities**			
	Ramprakash Malpani	KMP	-	0.04
5	**Other Financial Assets - Current : Security Deposit**			
	Jay Jagdamba Limited	Holding Company	2.00	2.00

30.5 Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

All transactions with related parties are done in the ordinary course of business.

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31 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	2025-26	2024-25
Net Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	208.21	168.36
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic/Diluted EPS (In No.)	52,70,000	52,70,000
Basic Earning Per Share (In Rs.)	3.95	3.19
Diluted Earning Per Share (In Rs.)	3.95	3.19
Face Value Per Share (In Rs.)	10.00	10.00

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32 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(Rupees in lakhs)

		As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
A	**Contingent Liabilities**		
(i)	Guarantees		
	Bank Guarantee Issued	56.10	46.11
	Corporate guarantees for borrowings done by Jay Jagdamba Limited (Holding Company)	1,03,233.00	71,056.00

(ii) The Income-tax assessments of the Company have been completed up to Assessment Year 2025-26. The disputed tax demand outstanding up to the said assessment year amounts to Rs. 2.58 lakhs. Based on judicial precedents, interpretations and rectification applications filed by the Company, the management does not expect any liability to arise in respect of the aforesaid matter.

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33 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. No change were made in the objective, policies or process during year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025. The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Loans and borrowings	3,487.00	2,667.38
Less : cash and cash equivalents	1,034.42	65.00
Net Debts	2,452.58	2,602.38
Total Equity (Equity Share Capital plus Other Equity)	**2,914.53**	**2,706.89**
Capital Gearing Ratio	**0.84**	**0.96**

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34 Financial Instruments by Category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at year end is as follows:

A For year ended on 31st March 2026

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Particular	At Amortised Cost	At FVTPL	At FVTOCI
i)	**Financial Assets**			
	Trade Receivables	6,126.70	-	-
	Cash and Bank Balance	1,034.42	-	-
	Other Financial Assets	133.30	-	-
		7,294.42	-	-
ii)	**Financial Liabilities**			
	Borrowings (including current maturities)	3,445.64	-	-
	Lease Liabilities	41.36	-	-
	Trade Payable	4,524.81	-	-
		8,011.81	-	-

B For the year ended on 31st March 2025

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Particular	At Amortised Cost	At FVTPL	At FVTOCI
i)	**Financial Assets**			
	Trade Receivables	8,970.39	-	-
	Cash and Bank Balance	65.00	-	-
	Other Financial Assets	189.83	-	-
		9,225.22	-	-
ii)	**Financial Liabilities**			
	Borrowings (including current maturities)	2,622.32	-	-
	Lease Liabilities	45.06	-	-
	Trade Payable	8,160.57	-	-
		10,827.95	-	-

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35 Fair Value

35.1 Measurement hierarchy

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques

i **Level 1** :- Quoted prices / published NAV (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date and financial instruments like mutual funds for which net assets value (NAV) is published by mutual fund operators at the balance sheet date.

ii **Level 2** :- Inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the Company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.

iii **Level 3** :- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

A **For the year ended on on 31st March 2026**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss			
- Unlisted Equity Instruments#	-	-	5.00
	-	-	5.00
	-	-	**5.00**

For the year ended on 31st March 2025

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets designated at fair value through profit or loss			
- Unlisted Equity Instruments#	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

There were no transfers between Level 2 and Level 3 during the year.

Since the investments under level 3 category are not material, so the disclosure for the same is not given.In absence of sufficient information for fair value, the cost of investment is considered as approximate estimate of fair value.

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35.2 Fair Valuation techniques used to measure fair value

The Company maintains 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:

i) Fair Value of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Other Bank Balances, Trade Receivable, Trade Payables, Current Loans, Lease Liability, Current Borrowings, and other Current Financial Assets and Liabilities are approximate at their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

ii) The fair values of Non-Current Borrowings and Margin money are approximate at their carrying amount due to interest bearing features of these instruments.

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

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36 Financial Risk Management

Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors of the Company oversees the management of these risks. The focus of Risk Management is to assess risks, monitor, evaluate and deploy mitigation measures to manage these risks within risk appetite.

36.1 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial Instrument affected by market risk includes loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

i) Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the Fair Value or Future Cash Flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. Exposures can arise on account of the various assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies other than Indian Rupee.

The following table shows foreign currency exposures in US Dollar on financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

A As at 31st March 2026

a) Foreign Currency Exposure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	USD
Borrowing	944.78
Trade and other payables	-
Trade and other receivables	5,836.34
Derivatives	
Forward & Futures	-
	6,781.12

*Trade and other Receivable partially naturally hedged against Packing Credit Foreign Currency limits.

b) Foreign Currency Sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis of 5% change in exchange rate at the end of reporting period net of hedges (if any)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	USD
5% Depreciation in INR	
Impact on P&L	(291.82)
	(291.82)
5% Appreciation in INR	
Impact on P&L	291.82
	291.82

B As at 31st March 2025

a) Foreign Currency Exposure

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	USD
Borrowing	785.60
Trade and other receivables	94.70
Derivatives	
Forward & Futures	-
	880.30

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b) Foreign Currency Sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis of 5% change in exchange rate at the end of reporting period net of hedges (if any)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	USD
5% Depreciation in INR	
Impact on P&L	(44.02)
	(44.02)
5% Appreciation in INR	
Impact on P&L	44.02
	44.02

ii) **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is having non current borrowings in the form of term loan and unsecured loans. Also, the Company is having current borrowings in the form of working capital and packing credit. There is a fixed rate of interest in case of unsecured loans . Hence, there is no interest rate risk associated with these borrowings. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk associated with term loan from banks (including ECLGS) and working capital facility due to floating rate of interest.

The table below illustrates the impact of a 1% increase / decrease in interest rates on interest on financial liabilities assuming that the changes occur at the reporting date and has been calculated based on risk exposure outstanding as of date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year.

a) 1% Increase - Impact on P&L

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	2025-26	2024-25
Working Capital Facilities	14.95	16.21
	14.95	**16.21**

b) 1% Decrease - Impact on P&L

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particular	2025-26	2024-25
Working Capital Facilities	(14.95)	(16.21)
	(14.95)	**(16.21)**

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36.2 Credit Risk

a) Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables which are subject to credit risk based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates and adjusted for forward looking information. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends.

The Company has used practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account the historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on ageing of the days for which the receivables are due.

Details of Provision Loss Allowance and its Movement has been given under Note 8.

b) **Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits:-**

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances are maintained. Credit risk from balances with bank is managed by the Company finance department. Investment of surplus funds are also managed by finance department. The Company does not maintain significant cash in hand. Excess balance of cash other than those required for its day to day operations is deposited into the bank.

36.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times, maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies operating cash flows and short term borrowings in the form of buyers credit to meet its needs for funds. The Company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding as per requirement. The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

A **For the year ended on 31st March 2026**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particular	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Carrying Value
Borrowings (including current maturities)	2,444.64	1,001.00	3,445.64
Lease Liabilities	2.80	38.56	41.36
Trade Payable	4,524.81	-	4,524.81

B **For the year ended on 31st March 2025**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particular	Less than 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Carrying Value
Borrowings (including current maturities)	1,621.32	1,001.00	2,622.32
Lease Liabilities	2.80	42.26	45.06
Trade Payable	8,160.57	-	8,160.57

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37 Segments Reporting

37.1 Factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments including the basis of organization :

For management purposes the Company has only one reportable segment i.e. stainless steel and mild steel/alloy steel products.

The Director of the Company acts as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by operating segments.

37.2 Since all the operations of the Company are predominantly conducted within India, there are no separate geographical reportable segments .No Non-Current Assets of the Company is located outside India as on 31st March, 2026 and 31st March 2025.

37.3 Revenue from operations for the year ended 31st March 2026 include Rs.21,670.22 lakhs (for the year ended 31st March, 2025 include 19,501.85 lakhs) from two customers for the year ended ended 31st March 2026 (one customers for the year ended 31st March, 2025) having more than 10% of the total revenue.

37.4 Revenue disaggregation by geography is as follows:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
India	19,639.16	19,979.95
Outside India	6,410.89	835.05
	26,050.05	**20,815.00**

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38 Lease Disclosures

38.1 The Company has lease contracts for land used in its operations. The lease term is of 29 years.

38.2 The discount rate used by the Company 7% (incremental borrowing rate) which is applied to all lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet.

38.3 The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended amount to Rs. 3.71 lakhs (excluding variable lease payment) (previous year Rs.4.00 lakhs)

38.4 Lease Liabilities – Maturity Analysis (undiscounted)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particular	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Not later than 1 year	6.00	6.00
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	30.00	30.00
Later than 5 years	108.00	114.00
	144.00	**150.00**

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39 Ratio Analysis and Formula for computation of ratios are as follows

Sr. No.	Formula	Formula	F.Y. 25-26	F.Y. 24-25	Variation
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current liabilities	1.34	1.20	12%
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt / Total Equity	1.18	0.97	22%
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings before Interest, Depreciation, Tax and Exceptional Items / Interest Expense + Principal Repayments made during the year for long term loans	1.83	1.98	(8%)
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit After Tax (Attributable to Owners) / Average Net Worth	0.07	0.06	15%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio*	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Process and Stock-in-Trade	19.34	6.91	180%
6	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio**	Cost of Materials Consumed (after adjustment of RM Inventory) + Purchases of Stock-in-Trade + Other Expenses / Average Trade Payables	6.02	2.32	159%
7	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio**	Value of Sales & Services / Average Trade Receivables	4.25	2.32	83%
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Value of Sales & Services / Net worth	8.94	7.69	16%
9	Net Profit Ratio	Profit After Tax (after Exceptional items) / Value of Sales & Services	0.80%	0.80%	-
10	Return on Capital Employed ***	Earnings Before Interest & Taxes (EBIT) / Capital Employed#	21.59%	14.11%	53%
11	Return on Investments****	Other Income (Excluding Dividend) / Average Cash, Cash Equivalents & Other Marketable Securities	2.75%	7.98%	(66%)

* Due to reduction in inventory during the year
** Due to reduction in payables/receivables during the year
*** Due to increase in profits during the year
**** Due to increase in Fixed Depsoits at the end of year

Capital Employed = Total Assets - Total Current Liabilities

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40 The Company has entered into certain Supplier Finance Arrangements (SFA) with finance providers . The primary objective of these arrangements is to benefit the suppliers with early payments. The Company doesn't provide any collateral or guarantees to the finance provider.

Carrying Amount of Financial Liabilities:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(i) Financial liabilities classified under 'Trade Payables'	4,065.90	1,178.68
(ii) Out of (i), amount received by suppliers from finance providers	4,065.90	1,178.68

Payment Terms:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
(i) The Financial liabilities that are part of the arrangement	30-180 days	30-180 days
(ii) Comparable trade payable that are not part of the arrangement	30-180 days	30-180 days

41 With effect from November 21, 2025, the Government of India has consolidated the existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising four Labour Codes, collectively referred to as the "New Labour Codes". However, the corresponding Rules under these New Labour Codes are yet to be fully notified and implemented.

The Company has evaluated the impact of the New Labour Codes based on the currently available provisions, existing wage structure and other relevant factors. Based on such assessment, the Company does not envisage any material impact on the financial statements. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of the Central/State Rules and clarifications issued by the Government of India on various aspects of the New Labour Codes and will give appropriate accounting effect, if any, arising from such developments in the period in which the same become effective.

JAY JAGDAMBA PROFILE PVT. LTD.

Lunlya And Company * Chartered Accountants * Mumbai

42 Details of investment made, loans given, guarantee given and securities provided during the year ended 31st March, 2026 covered U/S 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Investment Made Refer Note 5

b) Loan given : NIL (Previous year NIL)

c) Guarantees given and securities provided by the Company in respect of loans : Refer Note 32

43 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company did not have any outstanding balances nor entered with any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the current year and previous year.

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

(iii) The company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(iv) Company have not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(v) The company has complied with layers prescribed in Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current year or previous year.

(vii) The Company have 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.

(viii) The Company have 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.

(ix) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(x) The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current year or previous year.

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

44 Events after Reporting Date

The management has assessed events occurring after the reporting date and up to the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on this assessment, no events have occurred that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements in accordance with Ind AS 10 – Events After the Reporting Period.

45 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on June 30, 2026.

For Luniya & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.: 129787W

Akshay Luniya
Partner
Membership no. 126548

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: June 30, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of
Jay Jagdamba Profile Private Limited

Narayan Prasad Malpani
Director
DIN: 01550026

Ram Prakash Malpani
Director
DIN: 01664955

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