

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Albonair (India) Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Albonair (India) Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

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 "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
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 of the aforesaid financial statements.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.



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iv.

- a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, and as disclosed in the note 3.13 to the financial statements, 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 person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- b. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, and as disclosed in the note 3.13 to the financial statements, 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, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- c. Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination, the Company has used an accounting software, for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same has been enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. Further, during the course of our examination, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years have been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the previous years.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions laid under company Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is applicable to the entity. However, the company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year.

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187

T.V. Ganesh

Partner

Membership No.: 203370

UDIN: 26203370UWQTCC3475



Place: Chennai

Date: May 15, 2026

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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ALBONAIR (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

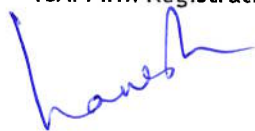
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187



T.V. Ganesh

Partner

Membership No.: 203370

UDIN: 26203370UWQTCC3475



Place: Chennai

Date: May 15, 2026

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ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ALBONAIR (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2026

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

- i. (a) A The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- i. (a) B The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- i. (b) All the Property, Plant and Equipment, and right of use assets were physically verified by the management in the previous year in accordance with a planned programme of verifying them once in two years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
- i. (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no immovable properties, and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. Lease agreements for properties held by the Company under lease and executed in favour of lessee has expired as at year end and has been renewed subsequent to the year end.
- i. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- i. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. (a) The inventory (excluding stocks with third parties and stocks-in-transit) has been physically verified by the management during the year. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. Discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such confirmations. In respect of goods in transit, the goods have been received subsequent to the year end.

In our opinion, the frequency, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations.

- ii. (b) During the year the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from Banks on the basis of security of current assets. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the financial statements, quarterly returns filed with such Banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- iii. According to the information explanation provided to us, the Company has not made any investments in, or provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act, are applicable and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



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- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor any amounts which are deemed to be deposits, within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products/ services of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026, outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- vii. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no dues relating to goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lenders during the year. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(ix)(a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information explanation given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- x. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly, or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.
- xi. (b) During the year no report under Section 143(12) of the Act, has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- xi. (c) As represented to us by the Management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



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- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards. Further, the Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, provisions started under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- xiv. (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of our audit report, for the period under audit.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) and accordingly, the requirements to report under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year and accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (c) The Company is not a Core investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have more than one Core Investment Company as a part of its group. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 3.11 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has only ongoing projects and accordingly the reporting in respect of other than ongoing projects under clause 3(xx)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- xx. (b) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has transferred unspent amount to a special fund within a period of thirty days from the end of the financial year in compliance with sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act. Refer Note 3.10 to the financial statements.

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187



T.V. Ganesh
Partner
Membership No.: 203370
UDIN: 26203370UWQTCC3475



Place: Chennai
Date: May 15, 2026

ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ALBONAIR (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of Albonair (India) Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026]

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

Opinion

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

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

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/W101187



T.V. Ganesh

Partner

Membership No.: 203370

UDIN: 26203370UWQTCC3475



Place: Chennai

Date: May 15, 2026

Albonair (India) Private Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	1.1	14.31	17.96
Capital work-in-progress	1.1	-	0.90
Right-of-use asset	1.1A	5.48	0.52
Other intangible assets	1.2	16.24	17.71
Intangible assets under development	1.2	8.55	7.05
Deferred tax assets (net)	1.3	5.52	1.84
Income tax assets (net)	1.3A	21.82	0.82
Other non-current assets	1.4	2.80	1.82
		74.72	48.62
Current assets			
Inventories	1.5	81.48	102.55
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	1.6	131.52	218.44
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1.7	92.61	46.92
(iii) Bank balances other than (iii) above	1.7A	70.00	-
(iv) Other financial assets	1.8	0.02	0.02
Other current assets	1.9	5.36	1.55
		380.99	369.48
TOTAL ASSETS		455.71	418.10
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	1.10	45.00	45.00
Other equity	1.11	162.82	132.65
		207.82	177.65
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	1.12	5.03	-
Provisions	1.13	16.57	24.62
		21.60	24.62
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	1.12	0.35	0.59
(ii) Trade payables			
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.14	7.53	4.42
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		188.73	168.71
(iii) Other financial liabilities	1.15	4.55	3.95
Provisions	1.16	23.90	31.21
Other current liabilities	1.17	1.23	6.95
		226.29	215.83
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		455.71	418.10

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Firm Registration No. - 105047W / W101187
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board
Albonair (India) Private Limited
CIN: U74110TN2009PTC073654

T.V. Ganesh
Partner
Membership No.- 203370



N. Saravanan
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 08772440

V. Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Namratha K
Company Secretary
Membership No: A67271

Place: Chennai
Date: 15th May 2026

Place: Chennai
Date: 15th May 2026



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	2.1	950.16	929.35
Other income	2.2	30.27	19.55
Total Income		980.43	948.90
Expenses			
Cost of materials and services consumed	2.3	845.47	739.90
Changes in inventories of finished goods	2.4	(5.34)	18.69
Employee benefits expense	2.5	15.57	13.30
Finance costs	2.6	1.33	0.17
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.7	14.26	12.05
Other expenses	2.8	58.46	52.14
Total Expenses		929.75	836.25
Profit before exceptional items and tax		50.68	112.65
Exceptional items	2.8A	9.23	-
Profit before tax		41.45	112.65
Tax expense:			
Current tax - Charge		14.65	29.91
Deferred tax Credit		(3.60)	(1.00)
		11.05	28.91
Profit for the year		30.40	83.74
Other Comprehensive Loss			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
- Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans		(0.31)	(0.93)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		0.08	0.23
Total Other Comprehensive Loss		(0.23)	(0.70)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		30.17	83.04
Earnings per share (Face value Re. 10 each)	3.3		
-Basic (in Rs.)		6.76	18.61
-Diluted (in Rs.)		6.76	18.61

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Firm Registration No. - 105047W / W101187
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board
Albonair (India) Private Limited
CIN: U74110TN2009PTC073654

T.V. Ganesh
Partner
Membership No.- 203370



N. Saravanan
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 08772440

Vasan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Namratha K
Company Secretary
Membership No: A67271

'Place: Chennai
Date: 15th May 2026

'Place: Chennai
Date: 15th May 2026



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the year	30.40	83.74
Adjustments for :		
Tax expense	11.05	28.91
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13.71	11.53
Depreciation of Right-of-use asset	0.55	0.52
Impairment / (Reversal) of loss allowance, write off on trade receivable / other receivable (net)	0.06	0.76
Exchange variation (net)	0.30	(0.03)
Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets - net	0.02	0.06
Statutory impact of new Labour Codes on Provisions	9.23	-
Finance costs	1.33	0.17
Interest income	(5.32)	(3.43)
Operating profit before working capital changes	61.33	122.23
Adjustments for changes in :		
Trade receivables	86.92	(55.16)
Inventories	21.07	2.48
Other non-current and current financial assets	-	-
Other non-current and current assets	(3.85)	10.57
Trade payables	22.78	(8.77)
Non-current and current financial liabilities	0.83	0.84
Other current liabilities	(5.71)	6.35
Other non-current and current provisions	(24.89)	(16.08)
Cash generated from operations	158.48	62.46
Income tax paid (net of refunds, if any)	(35.66)	(27.18)
Net cash generated from operating activities	[A] 122.82	35.28
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of PPE and intangible assets (Including capital advances & capital payables)	(10.50)	(16.61)
Investment in bank deposits	(70.00)	-
Interest received	5.32	3.95
Net cash used in investing activities	[B] (75.18)	(12.66)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Payments of Lease liability	(0.64)	(0.62)
Interest paid	(1.31)	(0.10)
Dividend paid	-	(45.00)
Net cash used in financing activities	[C] (1.95)	(45.72)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	[A+B+C] 45.69	(23.10)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	46.92	70.02
Exchange fluctuation on foreign currency bank balances	-	-
Closing cash and cash equivalents [Refer Note 1.7 to the financial statements]	92.61	46.92

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 "Cash Flow Statements".
 The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
 For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
 Firm Registration No. - 105047W / W101187

T.V. Ganesh
 Partner
 Membership No.- 203370



'Place: Chennai
 Date: 15th May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board
 Albonair (India) Private Limited
 CIN: U74110TN2009PTC073654

N. Saravanan
 Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
 DIN: 08772440

Vasan Ranganathan
 Chief Financial Officer

Namratha K
 Company Secretary
 Membership No: A67271

'Place: Chennai
 Date: 15th May 2026



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1. For the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2025	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of March 31, 2026
45.00	-	45.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at the beginning of April 1, 2025	132.65	132.65
Profit for the year	30.40	30.40
Other comprehensive loss	(0.23)	(0.23)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	30.17	30.17
Dividends paid / payable	-	-
Balance as at the end of March 31, 2026	162.82	162.82

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2. For the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of March 31, 2025
45.00	-	45.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at the beginning of April 1, 2024	94.61	94.61
Profit for the year	83.74	83.74
Other comprehensive loss	(0.70)	(0.70)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	83.04	83.04
Dividends paid / payable	(45.00)	(45.00)
Balance as at the end of March 31, 2025	132.65	132.65

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date
 For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates) Albonair (India) Private Limited
 Firm Registration No. - 105047W / W101187
 Chartered Accountants

T.V. Ganesh
Partner
Membership No.- 203370



N. Saravanan
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 08772440

Vasan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer
Namratha K
Company Secretary
Membership No: A67271



'Place: Chennai
 Date: 15th May 2026

'Place: Chennai
 Date: 15th May 2026

Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1. General Information

Albonair India Private Limited ("The Company") is an unlisted private company domiciled in India and governed by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). The Company's registered office is situated at 1, Sardar Patel Road, Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The Company is principally engaged in the development and production of exhaust after-treatment systems for on-road and off-road vehicles. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Ashok Leyland Limited.

2. Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

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

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

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the nearest crores as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, except when otherwise indicated



The material accounting policies are detailed below:

3.1 Revenue Recognition

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. The standard also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

Revenue from Sale of Products

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when the product is delivered at the customer premises or appropriated in accordance with the terms of Sale and when the Collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. With respect to revenue from sale of Exhaust After treatment system the Company operates predominantly on credit basis (30 to 45 days) to customers.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties). In determining the transaction price for the sale of product, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of consideration payable to the customer, etc.

Revenue from Sale of Services

Revenue from services is recognised over the period of time as and when services are rendered in accordance with the specific terms of contract with customers. Revenue in excess of invoicing are classified as Contract assets (referred to as Unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as Contract liabilities (referred to as Unearned revenue)

Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.) Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

3.2 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, wages, performance incentives, medical benefits and other short-term benefits in the period the related service is rendered, at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Long-term employee benefits

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



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payment to defined contribution retirement benefits plans are determined under the relevant schemes and /or statute and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of incurrence when the services are rendered by the employees.

Payments to defined contribution plans i.e., Company's contribution to provident fund, and other funds are determined under the relevant schemes and/ or statute and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of incurrence when the services are rendered by the employees.

For defined benefit plans i.e. Company's liability towards gratuity (unfunded) and compensated absences (unfunded), the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period.

Defined benefit costs are comprised of:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement.

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/ asset pertaining to gratuity comprise of actuarial gains/ losses (i.e. changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments and effects of changes in actuarial assumptions) and is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3.3 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

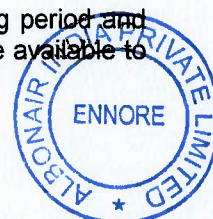
Current tax

Current tax is determined on taxable profits for the year chargeable to tax in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 including other applicable tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax credits (MAT entitlement), deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those unused tax credits, deductible temporary differences and unused losses can be utilised.

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



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

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

If there is uncertainty over tax treatment of an item, company will predict the resolution of the uncertainty. If it is probable that the taxation authority will accept the tax treatment, there will be no impact on the amounts of taxable profits/losses, tax bases, unused tax losses/credits and tax rates. If it is not so probable that tax authority will accept the tax treatment, company will show the effect of the uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either the most likely outcome or the expected outcome of the uncertainty.

3.4 Property, Plant and Equipment.

Cost:

Property, Plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost (net of duty/ tax credit availed) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost includes expenses attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition and also borrowing cost in respect of qualifying assets.

Depreciation/ amortisation:

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is recognised from the date the assets are ready for their intended use so as to write off the cost of the assets less their residual values over their useful lives using the straight-line method.

Depreciation on Property, plant and Equipment which are added/disposed during the year, is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/ deletion. When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of Property, Plant and Equipment.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (the transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

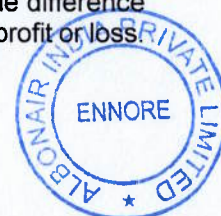
Estimated useful lives of the assets, based on technical assessment, which are different in certain cases from those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act, are as follows:

Classes of Property, Plant and Equipment	Useful life (years)
Plant and machinery	1 to 20 years
Furniture and fittings	2 to 8 years
Office equipment	3 to 8 years
Office equipment – Data processing system (including servers)	3 to 8 years

De-recognition:

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

3.5 Intangible Assets



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets are capitalised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, commencing from the date the asset is available to the Company for its use and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (the transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying values as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

De-recognition of intangible assets:

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

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets, based on technical assessment, are as follows:

Classes of Intangible Asset	Useful life (years)
Other Software	2 to 8 years

3.6 Impairment losses

At the end of each reporting period, the Company determines whether there is any indication that its assets (property, plant and equipment and intangible assets) have suffered an impairment loss with reference to their carrying amounts. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use) of such assets is estimated and impairment is recognised, if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

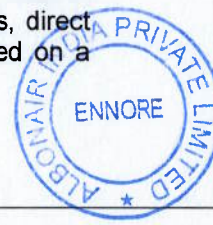
When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount carried had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of raw materials and components, stores, spares, and consumable tools comprises cost of purchases and includes taxes and duties and is net of eligible credits under GST schemes. Cost of work-in-progress, work-made components and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads, which is allocated on a



Albonair (India) Private Limited**Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

systematic basis. Cost of inventories also includes all other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of inventories are determined as follows:

- Raw materials and components, stores, spares, consumable tools: on moving weighted average basis; and
- Work-in-progress, works-made components and finished goods: on moving weighted average basis plus appropriate share of overheads.

Cost of surplus/ obsolete/ slow moving inventories are adequately provided for.

3.8 Provisions

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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation it's carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material.)

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursements will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Warranties:

Provision for expected cost of warranty obligations governing sale of goods are recognised on the date of sale of the relevant products at the Management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation which takes into account the empirical data on the nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims regarding possible future incidences. Product warranty is estimated and made for the unexpired period with regard to obligations after considering contractual recourse on the supplier for product defects.

3.9 Financial instruments

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

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

3.10 Financial assets

Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

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

3.10.1 Classification of financial assets

The financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets are added to the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition.

Financial instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments on principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial assets which are not classified in any of the above categories are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the "Other Income" line item.

3.10.2 Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is regarded as credit impaired or subject to significant increase in credit risk, when one or more events that may have a detrimental effect on estimated future cash flows of the asset have occurred. The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets (i.e. the shortfall between the contractual cash flows that are due and all the cash flows (discounted) that the Company expects to receive).

The Company applies expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets not designated as at FVTPL.

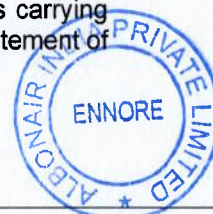
Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

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

3.10.3 De-recognition of financial assets

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

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



3.11 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.11.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

3.11.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3.11.3 Financial liabilities

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

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

3.11.4 De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

4. Critical Accounting Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

4.1 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates (accounted on a prospective basis) are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.



4.2 Critical accounting estimates

4.2.1 Provision for product warranty

The Company's product warranty obligations and estimations thereof are determined using historical information on the type of product, nature, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and the estimates regarding possible future incidences of product failures. Changes in estimated frequency and amount of future warranty claims, which are inherently uncertain, can materially affect warranty expense.

4.2.2 Taxation

Tax expense is calculated using applicable tax rate and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted. In arriving at taxable profit and all tax bases of assets and liabilities, the Company determines the taxability based on tax enactments, relevant judicial pronouncements and tax expert opinions, and makes appropriate provisions which includes an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments / litigations. Any difference is recognised on closure of assessment or in the period in which they are agreed.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax credits could be utilised.

4.2.3 Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Amendments to IND AS effective from April 1, 2026

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

The Ministry of corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified amendments on 7 May 2025 and 13 August 2025 under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025.

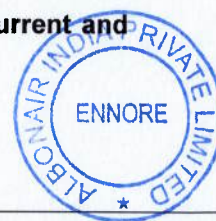
(a) Amendment to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangement:

The amendments to Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and Ind AS 107 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures for such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

To enable early payments to MSME suppliers, the company has arranged with service providers on the TREDs platform. Suppliers that opt for early payment can use the platform to receive payment before the invoice due date. On the invoice due date, the TREDs service provider automatically debits the company for the invoice amount.

As this arrangement does not provide the company with any financial benefit, the amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 had no impact on the company for the reporting period ended March 2026. Refer Note 1.14 for further details on

(b) Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:



The amendment specifies the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current in the balance sheet, and clarifies the following:

- I) An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification of liability as current or non-current is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.
- II) If an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to covenants, such covenants affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period.
- III) In case of a liability that can be settled, at the option of the counterparty, by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, such settlement terms do not affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current only if the option is classified as an equity instrument.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the financial statements of the company. The company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

c) Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Pillar-Two Tax Reforms:

The Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in the jurisdiction in which it operates.

d) Amendment to Ind AS 21-Lack of exchangeability:

The Amendments introduces requirement to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The amendment requires an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency. These amendments had no effect on the financial statements of the company.

The below amendments are notified but not yet effective

Amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'- Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below:

- a) Breach of material covenant for long-term loan arrangement on or before end of reporting period with effect that liability becomes payable on demand as on reporting date, then it shall be classified as current liability, if lender agreed after reporting period and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment as a consequence of breach.
- b) Classify as non-current liability, if lender agreed by end of reporting period to provide grace period ending at least 12 months after reporting period within which entity can rectify the breach provided lender does not demand immediate repayment.
- c) Disclose information about the timing of settlement to understand the impact of the liability on the financial statements.

The company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.



1.1 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

DESCRIPTION	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT (COST)				DEPRECIATION			NET CARRYING AMOUNT
	April 01, 2025	Additions	Disposals	March 31, 2026	Charge during the year	Disposals	March 31, 2026	
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)								
Buildings on leasehold land	2.67	-	-	2.67	0.27	-	0.47	2.20
Plant and equipment	29.99	1.96	0.03	31.92	5.00	0.03	20.94	10.98
Furniture and fittings	1.20	-	-	1.20	0.17	-	1.04	0.16
Office equipment	3.34	0.20	0.36	3.18	0.36	0.35	2.21	0.97
Total	37.20	2.16	0.39	38.97	5.80	0.38	24.66	14.31

Description	April 01, 2025	Additions / Adjustments	Capitalised during the year	March 31, 2026
Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)	0.90	1.26	2.16	-

CWIP Ageing Schedule

Amount in CWIP for a period of	Rs. Crores			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Of the above, there are no projects where the cost has exceeded the budget.



1.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

DESCRIPTION	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT (COST)				DEPRECIATION			NET CARRYING AMOUNT
	April 01, 2024	Additions	Disposals	March 31, 2025	Charge during the year	Disposals	March 31, 2025	
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)								
Buildings on leasehold land	-	2.67	-	2.67	0.20	-	0.20	2.47
Plant and equipment	26.41	4.46	0.86	29.99	4.81	0.83	15.97	14.02
Furniture and fittings	0.64	0.42	0.06	1.20	0.21	0.06	0.87	0.33
Office equipment	2.83	0.60	0.09	3.34	1.78	0.09	2.20	1.14
Total	30.08	8.15	1.03	37.20	14.49	0.98	19.24	17.96

Description	April 01, 2024	Additions / Adjustments	Capitalized during the year	March 31, 2025
Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)	0.60	8.25	8.15	0.90

CWIP Ageing Schedule

Amount in CWIP for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	0.90	-	-	-	0.90
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.90	-	-	-	0.90

Of the above, there are no projects where the cost has exceeded the budget.

Notes:

- There are no immovable properties held by the Company as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.
- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current year and previous year.
- There are no Capital Work in Progress as at 31 March 2026 and March 31, 2025, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
- The aggregate depreciation expense for the year is included under "Depreciation and Amortisation" expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. - Refer Note 2.7



1.1A RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Description	Rs. Crores			
	Net Carrying Amount April 01, 2025	Additions	Depreciation	Closure / Pre closure
Building	0.52	5.51	0.55	-
Total	0.52	5.51	0.55	5.48

Notes:

1. Escalation clause - Effective Jan'26 till the closure of lease term (i.e. Mar'26), there is increase in lease rent by 15% and monthly renewed rent stands at INR 5,95,240.
2. Discounting rate used for the purpose of computing right to use asset of lease concluded on March 31, 2026 is 8.3%.
3. Rental amount per annum is INR. 0.64 Crores.
4. The existing lease period of 5 Years concluded on March 31, 2026, over which the existing right to use asset is depreciated .
5. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any major covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets are not used as security for borrowing purposes.
6. Due to esclataiton made in lease rental for 3 months, the ROU stands revalaued and additional ROU for INR 0.02 Crores got recognized in the books of accounts.
7. The aggregate amortisation expense for the year is included under "Depreciation and Amotisation" expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. - Refer Note 2.7

Renewed Lease:

- 8 Effective 01st April 2026, the Leased premises got renewed for a period of 10 years ending March 31, 2036.
- 9 Rental amount as per renewed rental agreement is INR 6,75,993 per month.
- 10 Discounting rate used for the purpose of computing right to use asset as per renewed lease is 8.80%.
- 11 ROU as per renewed lease agreement for 10 years comes to Rs. 5.48 Crores (Includes incidental expenses of INR 0.10 Crores).
12. There is no escalation clause under renewed clause.
13. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any major covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets are not used as security for borrowing purposes.



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.1A RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Description	Net Carrying Amount April 01, 2024	Additions	Depreciation	Closure / Pre closure	Rs. Crores	
					Net Carrying Amount March 31, 2025	
Building	1.05	-	0.53	-	0.52	
Total	1.05	-	0.53	-	0.52	

Notes:

1. Escalation clause - There is no escalation clause
2. Discounting rate used for the purpose of computing right to use asset is 8.3%.
3. Rental amount per annum is Rs. 0.62 Crores.
4. The lease period is 5 Years over which the right to use asset has been depreciated.
5. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any major covenants other than the security
6. The Company has not revalued its Right-of-use Asset during the current year and previous year.
7. The aggregate amortisation expense for the year is included under "Depreciation and Amortisation" expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. - Refer Note 2.7



1.2 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT (COST)				AMORTISATION			Rs. Crores NET CARRYING AMOUNT
	April 01, 2025	Additions	Disposals	March 31, 2026	Charge during the year	Disposals	March 31, 2026	
Other intangible assets								
Computer software - Acquired	6.07	6.45	-	12.52	3.12	-	5.88	6.64
Technical knowhow - Acquired	24.00	-	-	24.00	4.80	-	14.40	9.60
Total	30.07	6.45	-	36.52	7.92	-	20.28	16.24

Description	April 01, 2025	Additions / Adjustments	Impairment	Capitalised during the year	March 31, 2026
Intangible assets under development (IAUD)	7.05	7.95	-	6.45	8.55

Ageing of Intangible assets under development

Amount in IAUD for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	4.01	4.54	-	-	8.55

Notes:

- There are no intangible assets under development as at 31 March 2026, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan or suspended.
- The Company has not revalued its Intangible Assets during the current year and previous year.
- The aggregate amortisation expense for the year is included under "Depreciation and Amortisation" expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. - Refer Note 2.7



1.2 OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT (COST)				AMORTISATION			Re. Crores
	April 01, 2024	Additions	Disposals	March 31, 2025	Charge during the year	Disposals	March 31, 2025	
Other intangible assets								
Computer software - Acquired	2.77	3.44	0.14	6.07	1.90	0.14	2.76	3.31
Technical knowhow - Acquired	24.00	-	-	24.00	4.80	-	9.80	14.40
Total	26.77	3.44	0.14	30.07	6.70	0.14	12.56	17.71

Description	April 01, 2024	Additions / Adjustments	Impairment	Capitalised during the year	March 31, 2025
Intangible assets under development (IAUD)	1.57	8.92	-	3.44	7.05

Ageing of Intangible assets under development

Amount in IAUD for a period of	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	7.05	-	-	-	7.05

Of the above, there are no projects where the cost has exceeded the budget.

Notes:

- There are no intangible assets under development as at 31 March 2025, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, or suspended.
- The Company has not revalued its Intangible Assets during the current year and previous year.
- The aggregate amortisation expense for the year is included under "Depreciation and Amortisation" expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. - Refer Note 2.7.



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.3 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)

a) Deferred tax (liabilities)

b) Deferred tax assets

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(1.38)	(0.13)
6.90	1.97
5.52	1.84

Notes:

Refer Note 3.1 for details of deferred tax liabilities and assets.



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.3A NON-CURRENT - INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)

Advance income tax (net of provision*)

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
21.82	0.82
21.82	0.82

* Includes provision for tax of Rs. 14.71 Crores for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Rs. 29.98 Crores for year ended March 31, 2025)



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.4 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

a) Advances given towards purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible assets

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Considered good	2.72	1.68
Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	-	-
	<u>2.72</u>	<u>1.68</u>

b) Balances with Government Authorities

(including paid under protest)

Considered good	-	-
Considered doubtful	0.37	0.70
Less: Allowance for doubtful balances	(0.37)	(0.70)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

c) Others

Prepaid Expenses	0.08	0.14
	<u>0.08</u>	<u>0.14</u>
	<u>2.80</u>	<u>1.82</u>

Note :

Movement in allowance for doubtful balances towards balances with Government Authorities is as follows:

Particulars	March 2026	March 2025
Opening	0.70	0.70
Add: Additions	-	0.06
Less: Utilisations / Reversals	(0.33)	(0.06)
Closing	0.37	0.70



1.5 INVENTORIES (AT LOWER OF COST AND NET REALISABLE VALUE)

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Raw materials and components	49.81	74.66
(b) Finished goods	31.07	25.73
(c) Stores, spares and consumable tools	0.60	2.16
	81.48	102.55

Notes:

	March 31, 2026	March 2025
1. Goods-in-transit included above are as below :		
Raw materials and components	6.02	12.89
2. Cost of inventories (including cost of stock-in-trade purchased and write down of inventories) recognised as an expense during the year are Rs.840.13 crores (2024-25: Rs.758.59 crores).		
3. Provision made for Non / Slow moving inventory & others	1.87	2.68
Borrowings are secured by inventories		



1.6 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES

Considered good		
Related parties (Refer Note 3.6)		
Others	123.73	210.53
Considered Doubtful	7.79	7.91
	-	-
	131.52	218.44
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	131.52	218.44

Ageing for trade receivable

			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Rs. Crores
Year ended March 31, 2026	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Related Parties								
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables								
- considered good	111.58	12.15	-	-	-	-	123.73	
Others								
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables								
- considered good	7.71	0.08	-	-	-	-	7.79	
Gross Receivables	119.29	12.23	-	-	-	-	131.52	
Less: Loss allowance							-	
Total							131.52	

			Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Year ended March 31, 2025	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
Related Parties								
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables								
- considered good	201.45	9.08	-	-	-	-	210.53	
Others								
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables								
- considered good	6.95	0.96	-	-	-	-	7.91	
Gross Receivables	208.40	10.04	-	-	-	-	218.44	
Less: Loss allowance							-	
Total							218.44	

Notes :

Borrowings are secured by Trade Receivables



	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1.7 A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
i) Balance with banks:		
a) In current accounts	2.61	6.92
b) In deposit accounts	90.00	40.00
ii) Cash and stamps on hand*	-	-
	92.61	46.92
1.7A B. BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN (A) ABOVE		
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months:	70.00	-
	70.00	-

* amount is below rounding off norms adopted by the Company.



1.8 CURRENT - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS
(At Amortised cost)

Interest accrued

- On Fixed Deposits

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
0.02	0.02
0.02	0.02



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.9 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS
 (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

a) Supplier advances
 Considered good

b) Balances with Government Authorities

c) Prepaid Expenses

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	1.83	0.77
	2.70	-
	0.83	0.78
	5.36	1.55



1.10 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised

45,000,000 (March 2025: 45,000,000) Equity shares of Re.10 each

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
45.00	45.00
45.00	45.00

Issued

a) 45,000,000 (March 2025: 45,000,000) Equity shares of Re.10 each

45.00	45.00
45.00	45.00

1. Reconciliation of number of equity shares subscribed

Balance as at the beginning of the year

Add: Issued during the year

Balance as at end of the year

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
4,50,00,000	4,50,00,000
-	-
4,50,00,000	4,50,00,000

2. Rights, Preferences and Restrictions attached to Shares

The Company has one class of equity share having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend when proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity share holders are eligible to receive the assets of the company will be in proportion to their shareholding.

3. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Ashok Leyland Limited	4,50,00,000	100%	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Ashok Leyland Limited	4,50,00,000	100%	-

4. Shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Ashok Leyland Limited	4,50,00,000	100%	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Ashok Leyland Limited	4,50,00,000	100%	-

5. Shares held by the Holding Company

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Ashok Leyland Limited	4,50,00,000	100%	-

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Ashok Leyland Limited	4,50,00,000	100%	-

6. Shares issued in preceding 5 years

No class of shares have been;

(a) issued as bonus shares

(b) issued for a consideration other than cash

(c) have been bought back by the Company

during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end and previous year end.



1.11 OTHER EQUITY

Retained Earnings

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance as at the beginning of the year	132.65	94.61
Current year profit	30.40	83.74
Other Comprehensive Income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (net of tax)	(0.23)	(0.70)
Dividend payment *	-	(45.00)
Balance as at the end of the year	162.82	132.65

Notes:

* The company had declared interim dividend of Rs. 10 per share on March 21, 2025 to its shareholders of fully paid equity shares which was paid on March 21, 2025.



1.12 Lease Liability

The following is the break up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current lease liabilities	5.03	-
Current lease liabilities	0.35	0.59

The movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning	0.59	1.14
Additions	5.40	-
finance cost accrued during the period	0.03	0.07
Payment of lease liabilities	(0.64)	(0.62)
Balance at the end	5.38	0.59

Maturity analysis of future lease payments on an undiscounted basis

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Not later than year	0.81	0.52
(b) Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	3.24	-
(c) Later than 5 years	4.06	-

Details of amount recognised in Statement of Profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Amortisation of Right of use assets	0.55	0.53
Interest expenses	0.03	0.07
Expense relating to short-term leases (refer note below)	0.01	0.01

Short term leases has been accounted for applying paragraph 6 of Ind AS 116- Leases and accordingly recognised as expense in the statement of profit and loss



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.13 NON-CURRENT PROVISIONSa) Provision for employee benefits
Provision for Gratuity - Refer Note 3.2

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
9.10	2.10
7.47	22.52
16.57	24.62

b) Others
i. Product warranties**Notes:**

Movement in Provision for product warranties is as follows :

Particulars

Opening (Current (Refer Note 1.17) and Non-current)

Add: Addition (net)

Less: Reversals

Less: Utilisations

Closing (Current (Refer Note 1.17) and Non-current)

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
52.20	69.42
3.96	3.28
(27.99)	(18.82)
(1.69)	(1.68)
26.48	52.20

This provision is recognised once the products are sold. The estimated provision takes into account historical information, frequency and average cost of warranty claims and the estimate regarding possible future incidence of claims. The provision for warranty claims represents the present value of management's best estimate of the future economic benefits. The outstanding provision for product warranties as at the reporting date is for the balance unexpired period of the respective warranties on the various products which range from 1 to 36 months.



1.14 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES

- a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises 4.42
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises 168.71

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	7.53	4.42
	188.73	168.71
	196.26	173.13

Trade Payables ageing schedule

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Un-billed	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	0.26	7.27	-	-	-	-	7.53
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	4.41	182.80	1.52	-	-	-	188.73
(iii) Disputed dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.67	190.07	1.52	-	-	-	196.26

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Related Parties - Refer Note 3.6	0.07	3.84	-	-	-	-	3.91
Others	4.60	186.23	1.52	-	-	-	192.35

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Un-billed	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	0.37	3.99	0.06	-	-	-	4.42
(ii) Undisputed dues - Others	4.66	163.99	0.03	-	0.01	-	168.71
(iii) Disputed dues – Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5.05	167.98	0.09	-	0.01	-	173.13

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025						Total
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Related Parties - Refer Note 3.6	-	5.07	-	-	-	-	5.07
Others	5.05	162.91	0.09	-	0.01	-	168.06

Supplier finance arrangements

To enable early payments to MSME suppliers, the company has arranged with service providers on the TREDIS platform. Suppliers that opt for early payment can use the platform to receive payment before the invoice due date. On the invoice due date, the TREDIS service provider automatically debits the company for the invoice amount. Below table provides the information on the usage of said TREDIS facility by MSME suppliers:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Carrying amount of financial liabilities that are part of a supplier finance arrangement		
Presented in trade and other payable:-	4.65	-
- of which suppliers have received payment from the finance provider	3.90	-
Range of payment due dates		
Liabilities that are part of the arrangements	45 days after GRN date	
Comparable trade payables that are not part of the arrangements	45 days after GRN date	



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.15 CURRENT - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(At Amortised cost)

a) Payables on purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible assets

b) Others

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Payables on purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible assets	0.01	0.24
b) Others	4.54	3.71
	4.55	3.95



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

1.16 CURRENT PROVISIONS

a) Provision for employee benefits

i. Compensated absences (Refer Note 3.2)

ii. Gratuity (Refer Note 3.2)

b) Others

i. Product warranties

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	4.85	1.49
	0.04	0.04
	19.01	29.68
	23.90	31.21

Notes:

For movement in Provision for product warranties refer note 1.13.



1.17 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Statutory liabilities

As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1.23	6.95
1.23	6.95



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2.1 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Sale of products		
- BS6 Specific parts	999.68	903.48
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)	1.98	4.31
- Spare parts and others	34.43	34.05
(A)	1,036.09	941.84
b) Sale of services	27.47	24.67
c) Other operating revenues		
- Scrap sales	0.14	0.07
- Others	0.74	-
(C)	0.88	0.07
(A+B+C)	1,064.44	966.58
Less: Rebates and discounts	(114.28)	(37.23)
Revenue from operations (Net)	950.16	929.35



Albonair (India) Private Limited**Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
2.2 OTHER INCOME		
a) Interest Income from Deposits with bank Others	5.32 -	3.43 0.16
b) Other non-operating Income Provision no longer required written back (Refer note below) Others	24.35 0.60	15.54 0.42
	30.27	19.55

1. This represents reversal of warranty provision of Rs 24.02 Crores created in FY 2022-23 (net of warranty expense created for FY 25-26 of Rs 3.96 Crores). Also includes provision reversal of INR 0.33 Crores made towards refund received on GST penalty paid.

2 'During the year, the company reassessed its estimate for provision for warranty from 0.36% of eligible sales to 0.40%. Due to this revision, the profit for the year is lower by Rs. 0.40 crores.



Albonair (India) Private Limited**Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2.3 Cost of materials and services consumed

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31 , 2025
Opening Stock	74.66	58.87
Add:- Purchases and expenses- net	820.62	755.69
	895.28	814.56
Less: Closing Stock	(49.81)	(74.66)
	845.47	739.90



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2.4 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS

Changes in inventories
- Finished goods

Net change

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(5.34)	18.69
(5.34)	18.69



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2.5 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Salaries and wages	13.22	10.69
b) Contribution to provident and other funds	0.41	0.37
c) Gratuity and Compensated absences expenses - Refer note 3.2	0.85	1.17
d) Staff welfare expenses	1.09	1.07
	15.57	13.30



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2.6 FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31 , 2025
Interest expense	1.30	0.10
Interest on lease liability	0.03	0.07
	1.33	0.17



Albonair (India) Private Limited**Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2.7 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A) Property, plant and equipment		
(i) Buildings	0.26	0.20
(ii) Plant and equipment	5.00	4.80
(iii) Furniture and fittings	0.17	0.21
(iv) Office equipment	0.36	0.51
	5.79	5.72
B) Other intangible assets		
(i) Computer software - Acquired	3.12	1.00
(ii) Technical knowhow - Acquired	4.80	4.80
	7.92	5.80
C) Depreciation of Right-of-use asset	0.55	0.53
(A+B+C)	14.26	12.05



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2.8 OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Consumption of stores and tools	0.42	0.23
(b) Power and fuel	0.37	0.33
(c) Rent	0.01	0.01
(d) Repairs and maintenance - Plant and machinery	0.38	0.48
(e) Insurance	0.56	0.59
(f) Rates and taxes, excluding taxes on income	2.38	1.18
(g) Packing and forwarding charges	21.74	21.69
(h) Consultancy and Professional charges	11.18	9.51
(i) Foreign exchange loss – net	1.48	0.55
(j) Payments to Auditor – Refer Note below	0.09	0.10
(k) Travel Expenses and conveyance	2.28	1.72
(l) Selling and administration expenses - net	2.05	1.52
(m) Manpower and Security agent Charges	3.10	2.83
(n) Annual maintenance contracts	1.25	1.12
(o) Loss on sale of property plant and equipment- net	0.02	0.06
(p) Bank Charges	0.04	0.04
(q) Impairment loss allowance / write off on trade/other receivable	0.06	0.06
(r) Royalty	9.03	8.58
(s) CSR Expenditure (Also refer note 3.10)	2.02	1.54
	58.46	52.14

Note:



Payments to Auditor comprise:

For Statutory Audit	0.08	0.06
For Limited Reviews	-	0.02
For Taxation matters	0.01	0.01
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.01

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
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Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

2.8A EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Statutory impact of new Labour Codes*

Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
9.23	-
9.23	-

*On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and disclosed the incremental impact of these changes on the basis of the best information available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented such incremental impact as "Exceptional items" in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to Rs. 9.23 crores. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed.



3.1 Income taxes relating to continuing operations

3.1.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Current tax		
In respect of the current year	14.65	29.91
B. Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(3.60)	(1.00)
Total income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	11.05	28.91

3.1.2 Income tax expense for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	41.45	112.65
Income tax rate*	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense	10.43	28.35
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.58	0.40
Others	0.04	0.16
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	11.05	28.91

* The Company has opted to exercise the option under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the taxation laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 in the financial year 2020-21.

3.1.3 Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Deferred tax		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(0.08)	(0.23)
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive income (A+B)	(0.08)	(0.23)



3.1.4 Analysis of deferred tax assets / liabilities:

March 31, 2026	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Excess of Depreciation on Fixed assets as	0.91	1.11	-	2.02
Excess Depreciation and interest on leases over actual rent paid	0.02	(0.04)	-	(0.02)
Arising on account of Employee Benefits	0.91	2.53	0.08	3.52
Total	1.84	3.60	0.08	5.52

March 31, 2025	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:				
Excess of Depreciation on Fixed assets as	0.20	0.71	-	0.91
Excess Depreciation and interest on leases over actual rent paid	0.03	(0.01)	-	0.02
Arising on account of Employee Benefits	0.38	0.30	0.23	0.91
	0.61	1.00	0.23	1.84

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax base.

3.1.5 Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

There are no unused tax losses and unused tax credits balance as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.2 Retirement benefit plans

3.2.1 Defined contribution plans

Eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of Provident Fund and Employee's pension scheme, are defined contribution plans, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions to the Employee's Provident Fund Organisation at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs. 0.41 crores (2024-25: Rs.0.37 crores) represents employers contribution to the fund said above..

3.2.2 Compensated absence and Defined benefit plans

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation.

Company's liability towards gratuity (unfunded) and compensated absences (unfunded) are actuarially determined at the end of each year using the projected unit credit method as applicable.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields on government bonds denominated in Indian Rupees.
Interest rate risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.2 Employee benefit plans (Including Retirement benefit plans) (continued)

3.2.3 The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gratuity		
Discount rate	7.75%	6.67%
Expected rate of salary increase	15.00%	15.00%
Average past service	5.27	4.36
Average Longevity at retirement age - future service	20.21	13.61
Attrition rate	1.00%	5.00%
Compensated absences		
Discount rate	7.75%	6.67%
Expected rate of salary increase	15.00%	15.00%
Attrition rate	1.00%	5.00%

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

3.2.4 Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans and compensated absence are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026 Rs. Crores	Year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. Crores
Gratuity		
Current service cost	0.45	0.19
Past service costs	6.10	-
Net interest (income)	0.14	0.06
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	6.69	0.25
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.13	0.92
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(0.82)	0.01
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	0.31	0.93
Total	7.00	1.18
Compensated absences and other defined benefit plans		
Current service cost	0.13	0.06
Past service costs	3.13	-
Net interest expense	0.10	0.04
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.59	0.60
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(0.56)	0.22
Components of Compensated absences and defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	3.39	0.92

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in "Gratuity and compensated absences expenses" under employee benefits expense in profit or loss (Refer Note 2.5).

3.2.5 The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans and compensated absence is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2026 Rs. Crores	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. Crores
Gratuity		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	9.14	2.14
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation (funded)	9.14	2.14
Compensated absences and other defined benefit plans		
Present value of compensated absences and other defined benefit obligation	4.85	1.49
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability arising from Compensated absences and defined benefit obligation (unfunded)	4.85	1.49



3.2 Employee benefit plans (Including Retirement benefit plans) (continued)

3.2.6 Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and Compensated absences were as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026 Rs. Crores	Year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. Crores
Gratuity		
Opening defined benefit obligation	2.14	0.96
Current service cost	0.45	0.19
Past service costs	6.10	-
Interest cost	0.14	0.06
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	1.13	0.92
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(0.82)	0.01
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	9.14	2.14
Compensated absences and other defined benefit plans		
Opening defined benefit obligation	1.49	0.60
Current service cost	0.13	0.06
Past service costs	3.13	-
Interest cost	0.10	0.04
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.59	0.60
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(0.56)	0.22
Benefits paid	(0.03)	(0.03)
Closing Compensated absences and defined benefit obligation	4.85	1.49

3.2.7 Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period.

	As at March 31, 2026 Rs. Crores	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. Crores
Gratuity		
If the discount rate is 50 basis points higher/lower, the defined benefit obligation would:		
decrease by	7.67	1.30
increase by	6.40	1.08
If the expected salary increases/decreases by 50 basis points, the defined benefit obligation would:		
increase by	7.63	1.29
decrease by	6.43	1.08
Compensated absences		
If the discount rate is 50 basis points higher/lower, the defined benefit obligation would:		
decrease by	3.68	0.97
increase by	3.08	0.82
If the expected salary increases/decreases by 50 basis points, the defined benefit obligation would:		
increase by	3.66	0.97
decrease by	3.10	0.82

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of each reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

The average duration of the benefit obligation (gratuity) is 18.7 years (March 2025: 15.7 years).



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.3 Earnings per share

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Basic earnings in Rs per share	6.76	18.61
Diluted earnings in Rs per share	6.76	18.61
Face value per share	10.00	10.00

3.3.1 Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share from continuing operations	30.40	83.74

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	Nos.	Nos.
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	4,50,00,000	4,50,00,000

3.3.2 Diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	30.40	83.74

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
	Nos.	Nos.
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	4,50,00,000	4,50,00,000



3.4 Financial Instruments

3.4.1 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual master planning and budgeting and five year's corporate plan for working capital, capital outlay and long-term product and strategic involvements. The funding requirements are met through equity, internal accruals and a combination of both long-term and short-term borrowings.

The company has registered the charges on security offered for the purpose of availing loan within the stipulated period. The company has utilised the loans borrowed during the year for the purpose for which it is obtained as mentioned in the borrowing agreements. The company is not declared as a wilful defaulter. The periodical returns submitted to the banks matches with books of accounts of the Company.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Debt (long-term and short-term borrowings and lease liabilities net off effective interest rate adjustment)	5.38	0.59
Total Equity	207.82	177.65
Debt equity ratio	0.03	0.00

The Company is required to comply with certain covenants under the Facility Agreements executed for its borrowings, which is monitored for compliance.

3.4.2 Financial risk management

In course of its business, the Company is exposed to certain financial risks that could have significant influence on the Company's business and operational / financial performance. These include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and approves risk management framework and policies for managing these risks and monitors suitable mitigating actions taken by the management to minimise potential adverse effects and achieve greater predictability to earnings.

In line with the overall risk management framework and policies, the treasury function provides services to the business, monitors and manages through an analysis of the exposures by degree and magnitude of risks.

(A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, liquidity and other factors that could have an adverse effect on realizable fair values or future cash flows to the Company. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates as future specific market changes cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.



3.4 Financial Instruments continued...

(1) Foreign currency risk management:

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies and thus it is exposed to exchange rate fluctuations. The Company actively manages its currency rate exposures, arising from transactions entered and denominated in foreign currencies, its treasury team.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

As on March 31, 2026 (all amounts are in equivalent Rs. in Crores):

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	15.06	-	15.06	-	-	-	(15.06)
EUR	2.93	-	2.93	0.76	-	0.76	(2.17)

As on March 31, 2025 (all amounts are in equivalent Rs. in Crores):

Currency	Liabilities			Assets			Net overall exposure on the currency - net assets / (net liabilities)
	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net liability exposure on the currency	Gross exposure	Exposure hedged using derivatives	Net asset exposure on the currency	
USD	12.06	-	12.06	-	-	-	(12.06)
EUR	4.41	-	4.41	-	-	-	(4.41)

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis:

Movement in the functional currencies of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenues from its operations. Any weakening of the functional currency may impact the Company's cost of imports and cost of borrowings and consequently may increase the cost of financing the Company's capital expenditures.

The foreign exchange rate sensitivity is calculated for each currency by aggregation of the net foreign exchange rate exposure of a currency and a parallel foreign exchange rates shift in the foreign exchange rates of each currency by 2%, which represents Management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments. The following table details the Company's sensitivity movement in the increase / decrease in foreign currencies exposures (net):

	USD impact	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit or loss	0.30	0.23

	EUR impact	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit or loss	0.04	0.09



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.4 Financial Instruments continued...

(2) Interest rate risk management:

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk pertaining to funds borrowed at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. Further, in appropriate cases, the Company may also effect changes in the borrowing arrangements to convert floating interest rates to fixed interest rates and vice versa.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming that the amount of the liability as at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis points increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents Management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/ lower, the Company's profit / loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 would decrease / increase by NIL (March 31, 2025 decrease / increase by NIL). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.4 Financial Instruments continued...

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure since the Holding Company is its main customer. The Company, thus has Nil expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable after considering historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Age analysis of Trade receivables:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Gross	Allowance	Net	Gross	Allowance	Net
Not Due	119.29	-	119.29	208.40	-	208.40
Due less than 6 months	12.23	-	12.23	10.04	-	10.04
Due greater than 6 months	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	131.52	-	131.52	218.44	-	218.44

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure is the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables, and other financial assets excluding equity investments.



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.4 Financial Instruments continued...

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company has obtained fund based working capital lines from bank.

The company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)		
From Banks		
- Secured	51.00	51.00
- Unsecured	-	-
Total	51.00	51.00

The table below summarises the maturity profile remaining contractual maturity period at the balance sheet date for its non-derivative financial liabilities based on the undiscounted cash flows.

March 31, 2026	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Trade payables	196.26	-	-	196.26
Other financial liabilities	4.55	-	-	4.55
Lease liabilities	0.81	3.24	4.06	8.11
	201.62	3.24	4.06	208.92
March 31, 2025				
Trade payables	173.13	-	-	173.13
Other financial liabilities	3.89	-	-	3.89
Lease liabilities	0.62	-	-	0.62
	177.64	-	-	177.64



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.5 Revenue from contracts with customers:

3.5.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
Type of goods and service		
a) Sale of products		
- 'BS6 Specific parts	999.68	903.48
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)	1.98	4.31
- Spare parts and others	34.43	34.05
	1,036.09	941.84
b) Sale of services		
- Freight and related services		
- Others	27.47	24.67
	27.47	24.67
c) Other operating revenues		
- Scrap sales	0.14	0.07
- Others	0.74	-
	0.88	0.07
Less: Rebates and discounts	(114.28)	(37.23)
Total revenue from contracts with customers	950.16	929.35
India	949.97	928.92
Outside India	0.19	0.43
Total revenue from contracts with customers	950.16	929.35

Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	At a point in time	Over a period of time	At a point in time	Over a period of time
- Sale of products and other operating revenue	1,036.97	-	941.91	-
- Sale of Services - Freight and related services	27.47	-	24.67	-
Less: Rebates and discounts	(114.28)	-	(37.23)	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	950.16	-	929.35	-

There are no critical judgements involved in the determination of the amount and timing of revenue.



3.5.2 Contract balances

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables (Refer Notes 1.6)	131.52	218.44

Trade receivables are non - interest bearing and are generally on terms of 45 days. No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. There are no trade or other receivables which are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

3.5.3 Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Contracted price	1,064.44	966.58
Adjustments		
Rebates and discounts	(114.28)	(37.23)
Revenue from contract with customers	950.16	929.35

3.5.4 Unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligation

There are no unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied performance obligation as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.



3.6 Related party disclosure

a) List of parties where control exists

Holding company
Ashok Leyland Limited
(Holding Company)
Hinduja Automotive Limited, United Kingdom
(Holding company of Ashok Leyland Limited)
Machen Holdings SA
(Holding Company of Hinduja Automotive Limited, United Kingdom)
Machen Development Corporation, Panama
(Holding Company of Machen Holdings, SA)
Amas Holdings SA
(Holding Company of Machen Development Corporation, Panama)

Fellow Subsidiaries

Albonair GmbH, Germany
- Albonair (Taicang) Automotive Technology Co. Limited., China
Gro digital platforms Limited
Hinduja Tech Limited

Key management personnel

Dr. N Saravanan, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Mr. Kaniyur Chandrasekaran Sathiyarayanan , Director
Mr.Georg Huethwohl Heribert Christoph, Director
Ms. Sumy Saraf, Director
Mr.Narayanan Pandi, Company Secretary (Till February 2nd 2026)
Ms.Namratha K, Company Secretary (From May 15 2026)
Mr. Vasan Ranganathan, Chief Financial Officer

Note:

- a) Related Party relationships are as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors
b) All transactions with Related Parties are at arm's length price and in accordance with the Related Party policy of the Company



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
 (All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.6 Related party disclosure continued...

c) Related Party Transactions - summary

	Transactions during the year ended March 31	Fellow Subsidiaries		Holding Company		Key Management Personnel		Total	
		2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
1	Purchase of raw materials, components and traded goods (net of GST)	2.92	2.61	5.12	-	-	-	8.04	2.61
2	Sales and services (net of GST)	0.25	0.43	899.66	899.10	-	-	899.97	899.53
3	Other expenditure incurred / (recovered) (net)	16.93	15.62	5.54	5.06	-	-	22.78	20.68
4	Purchase of assets	6.04	5.42	-	-	-	-	6.04	5.42
5	Dividend payments	-	-	-	45.00	-	-	-	45.00
6	Warranty Reimbursement	-	-	1.69	1.68	-	-	1.69	1.68
7	Remuneration to key management personnel	-	-	-	-	0.86	0.77	0.86	0.77
		26.14	24.08	912.01	950.84	0.86	0.77	939.38	975.69



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.6 Related party disclosure continued...

d) Related Party balances - summary

	Fellow Subsidiaries		Holding Company		Total	
	2026	2025	2026	2025	2026	2025
Balances as on March 31						
1 Trade receivables (Refer Note 1.6)	0.01	0.07	123.72	210.46	123.73	210.53
2 Trade and other payables (Refer Note 1.14)	3.66	4.73	0.25	0.34	3.91	5.07



Albonair (India) Private Limited**Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.6 Related party disclosure continued...**e) Significant Related Party Transactions**

Transactions during the year ended March 31		2026	2025
1 Purchase of raw materials, components and traded goods (net of GST)			
Albonair GmbH, Germany		2.92	2.61
Ashok Leyland Limited*		5.12	-
Albonair (Taicang) Automotive Technology Co. Limited., China		-	-
2 Sales and services (net of GST)			
Albonair GmbH, Germany		0.12	0.41
Ashok Leyland Limited		1,013.94	936.33
Albonair (Taicang) Automotive Technology Co. Limited., China		0.07	0.02
Gro Digital Platforms Limited		0.06	-
Volume Discount			
Ashok Leyland Limited		(114.28)	(37.23)
4 Other expenditure incurred / (recovered) (net)			
Hinduja Tech Limited		0.19	-
Ashok Leyland Limited		4.89	4.43
Albonair GmbH, Germany		16.43	14.39
Gro digital platforms Limited		0.31	1.23
Rent Expenses			
Ashok Leyland Limited		0.65	0.63
5 Purchase of Intangible assets			
Intangible assets			
Albonair GmbH, Germany		5.74	5.22
Hinduja Tech Limited		0.29	0.21
6 Warranty Reimbursement			
Ashok Leyland Limited		1.69	1.68
7 Dividend payment			
Ashok Leyland Limited		-	45.00
8 Remuneration to key management personnel *		0.86	0.77

*amount is below rounding off norms adopted by the company.



Albonair (India) Private Limited**Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.7 Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (net) (refer note below)	-	-

Notes :

The Company had Customs demand towards differential duty on CTH misclassification of one piece nozzle that resulted in short payment of INR 1.94 Crores. Accordingly short paid duty is levied along with interest @15%p.a. till the date of payment (INR 1.29 Crores) and penalty @ 15% on differential duty (INR 0.29 Crores). The said duty along with interest were paid and the penalty is sought for waiver which the company expects to be in the favour of company. Further, there are no other contingent liabilities that exist on the date of Balance sheet.



Albonair (India) Private Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements
(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.7A Commitments

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital account - net of advances and not provided for.	6.81	5.56

- 3.8 The company operates only in one segment viz. development and production of exhaust after-treatment systems for on-road and off-road vehicles and hence, segment reporting is not applicable.



3.9 The information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined on the basis of information available with the Company. The amount of principal and interest outstanding is given below:

Particulars	March 2026	March 2025
i) Principal amount paid after appointed date during the year	-	-
ii) Amount of interest due and payable for the delayed payment of principal amount	-	-
iii) Principal amount remaining unpaid as at year end (over due)	-	0.10
iv) Principal amount remaining unpaid as at year end (not due)	7.53	4.31
v) Interest due and payable on principal amount unpaid as at the year end	-	0.01
vi) Total amount of interest accrued and unpaid as at year end	-	0.01
vii) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

amount is below rounding off norms adopted by the Company.

Dues to enterprises as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 which is on the basis of such parties having been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.



Albonair (India) Private Limited**Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements**

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.10 CSR Expenditure:

As per section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a Company meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibilities (CSR) activities.

The details of Corporate Social Responsibility as prescribed under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is as follows

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with schedule VII (including unspent amount of previous year, as applicable)	2.02	1.54
Amount of expenditure incurred		
(i) Ongoing projects*	1.99	1.54
(ii) On purposes other than above	0.03	-
Total amount of expenditure incurred	2.02	1.54
* Includes amount to be deposited in earmarked bank account for designated ongoing projects as at the March 31, 2026 (subsequently deposited in April 2026)		
Shortfall if any	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	NIL	NIL
Nature of CSR activities	Refer note below	Refer note below
Details of related party transactions where CSR is entrusted to a related party	NIL	NIL
Opening balance of earmarked bank account relating to CSR activities	-	0.90
Addition for the year	0.58	-
Utilisation from the balance for the year	0.58	0.90
Closing balance of earmarked bank account relating to CSR activities	-	-
Opening balance of provision relating to CSR activities	0.58	0.90
Addition	2.02	1.54
Utilisation	(2.34)	(1.86)
Closing balance of provision relating to CSR activities***	0.26	0.58

Note :

*The Company is committed to spend its CSR fund towards its ongoing project titled 'Road to School' in the field of Education as a holistic child development model which supports 7,969 number of children in better school environment, foundation numeracy & literacy, health & well-being, art education and sports for a designated 58 number of schools identified in the districts of Hosur and Namakkal, Tamilnadu State through its CSR implementing agency named Learning Links Foundation.

**Other than ongoing Road to school project mentioned above, the company has funded towards IED (Inclusive Education for Disabled) Kits for Government School Students for INR 0.03 Crores through its CSR implementing agency named Learning Links Foundation.

***Unspent CSR amount is transferred to the earmarked Bank account within 30 days from the end of financial year.



3.11 Financial Ratios

Ratios	FY 2025-2026	FY 2024-2025	% of Change
Debt equity ratio #	0.026	0.003	679%
Debt service coverage ratio #	18.85	135.15	-86%
Current ratio	1.68	1.71	-2%
Trade receivable turnover ratio	5.43	4.87	12%
Inventory turnover ratio	9.13	7.31	25%
Trade payable turnover ratio	4.87	4.68	4%
Net capital turnover ratio	5.94	6.05	-2%
Return on capital employed (%) ##	22.67%	55.78%	-59%
Return on equity (%) ##	14.63%	47.14%	-69%
Net profit margin % ##	3.20%	9.01%	-64%

Reason for variance exceeding 25%

#Effective April 01st 2026, the company has renewed its lease term of factory premises for a period of 10 years and there by Lease liability and Right of use asset are recognized. This lead to reported variation in debt equity ratio.

##I The company has provided additional volume discount during the year. This has reduced the profits and revenue and accordingly resulted in significant variances in various ratios referred above. Also New labour code implementation has increased the employee costs and reduced the profits of the company accordingly.

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator
Debt equity ratio (in times)	Total Debt (Debt represents Short term borrowings and lease liabilities current & non-current.)	Shareholder's Equity
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation and amortisation + finance cost)	Debt Service (Interest + Lease payments)
Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities
Trade receivable turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of materials consumed	Average inventory
Trade payable turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases of materials and other expenses	Average trade payable
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average Working capital
Return on capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed (Total assets- Current liabilities)
Return on equity (%)	Profit / (Loss) after tax	Shareholder's Equity
Net profit margin (%)	Profit / (Loss) after tax	Revenue from operations

3.12 The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956, during the year.



Albonair (India) Private Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial statements

(All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated)

3.13 Ultimate Beneficiary

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 / entities, including foreign entities ('Intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary has, 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.

No funds have been received by the Company from any persons / entities, including foreign entities, that the company has 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.

3.14 The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017

3.15 The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (previous year) in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

3.16 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

3.17 The company has registered the charges on security offered for the purpose of availing fund based facilities (CC & OD). The periodical returns submitted to the banks matches with books of accounts of the company. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

3.18 The company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any banks or financial institutions.

3.19 The Board of Directors has reviewed the realizable value of all current assets of the Company and has confirmed that all the value of such assets in the ordinary course of business will not be less than the value at which these are recognized in the financial statements. Further, the board, duly taking into account all relevant disclosures made, has approved these financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026 in its meeting held on May 15, 2026

3.20 There are no significant subsequent events after the reporting period requiring either disclosure or an adjustment to the reported financial

3.21 The figures for the previous year have been reclassified/ regrouped wherever necessary for better understanding and comparability.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates LLP (Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Firm Registration No. - 105047W / W101187

Chartered Accountants

T.V. Ganesh
Partner

Membership No.- 203370



For and on behalf of the Board
Albonair (India) Private Limited

N. Saravanan
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 08772440

V. Vasanthan
Vasan Ranganathan
Chief Financial Officer

Namratha K
Company Secretary
Membership No: A67271

'Place: Chennai
Date: 15th May 2026

'Place: Chennai
Date: 15th May 2026

