MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants

SV Tower, No. 27, Floor 4
80 Feet Road, 6th Block, Koramangala
Bengaluru 560095, INDIA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss, including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 31,2025, and 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 Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us 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.

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the 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.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, were audited by another auditor whose report dated May 26, 2024 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.
Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above.

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.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

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(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 Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2025 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) The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, 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, as on the date of this audit report, 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) as provided under (1) and (2) above, contain any material mis-statement.

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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 account during the year ended March 31, 2025, 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.

Based on our examination, the Company has used payroll software for maintaining its books of account which do not have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility as explained in Note 45 to the financial statements. Accordingly, we are unable to comment whether the audit trail feature has been tampered.

Based on our examination, the Company has used inventory software for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, except that no audit trail feature was enabled at the database level during the year ended March 31, 2025 in respect of the software to log any direct data changes as explained in Note 45 to the financial statements. Further, the audit trail facility has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the inventory software, except for the software at the database level as stated above, in respect of which the audit trail facility has not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in this software during the year ended March 31, 2025. Further, during the course of our examination, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, post enablement of the audit trail facility.

Further, in relation to abovementioned softwares, the audit trail has not been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention prescribed under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors is within the limits laid prescribed under Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act and the rules thereunder.

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552
UDIN: 25233552BMJHPS4219

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MATRIX DESIGN & INDUSTRIES PRVATE 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
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552
UDIN: 25233552BMJHPS4219

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

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ANNEXURE B TO INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MATRIX DESIGN & INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2025.

[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.

B The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment and right of use assets were physically verified by the management according to a phased programme designed to cover all items over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of Property, plant and equipment and right of use assets have been physically verified by Management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(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.

(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.

(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. In respect of inventory lying in custody with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them and 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. 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.

ii. (b) During any point of time of the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores rupees, 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 / statements filed with such Banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company. Refer note 16 to the financial statements.

iii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has provided advances in the nature of loans, to other entities.

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(A) The details of such loans, advances, to other parties are as follows:

	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances in the nature of loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year - Employees	-	-	-	31.50 lakhs
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases - Employees	-	-	-	0.67 Lakhs

iii. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions in relation to grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans, are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In case of the loans and advances in the nature of loan, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have been stipulated and the borrowers have been regular in the repayment of the principal and payment of interest.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of the loans and/ or advances in the nature of loans, granted to Other Parties.

(e) According to the information and explanations provided to us, there were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans or advances in the nature of loan given to the same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not any granted loans and / or advances in the nature of loans, including to promoters or related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is 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 Companies Act, 2013, are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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vi. The provisions of sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 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 requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, in our opinion, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees, income-tax, duty of customs, cess, and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year, though there has been a slight delay in a few cases. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2025, 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 transaction which are not recorded 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 requirement to report as stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised. Refer Note 16 to the financial statements.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations 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 reporting requirement under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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xi. (a) Based on our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year in the course of our audit.

(b) During the year no report under Section 143(12) of the Act, has been filed by auditor in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(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.

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 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, requirement to report under clause 3(xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its 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.

(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.

(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.

(d) The Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any Core Investment Company (as part of its group. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is 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 provisions stated under clause 3(xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xviii. There has been resignation of the erstwhile statutory auditors during the year. No issues, objections or concerns were raised by the outgoing auditor.

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xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (as disclosed in note 44 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone 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.

xx According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification, provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552
UDIN: 25233552BMJHPS4219

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

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ANNEXURE C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF MATRIX DESIGN & INDISTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED

[Referred to in paragraph (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of **Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited** on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, 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, 2025, based on the internal control 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 Responsibility 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 control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by 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.

Auditors' 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 and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552
UDIN: 25233552BMJHPS4219

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly known as MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non- current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	3,704.56	2,863.92
Right-of-use assets	4	5,801.75	5,841.73
Capital work-in-progress	5	658.27	425.36
Other intangible assets	5	17.78	22.10
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	6	205.04	135.35
Non current tax assets (net)	7 (a)	-	2.50
Deferred tax assets (net)	8	139.05	163.33
Other non-current assets	13 (a)	50.77	28.96
Total non-current assets		**10,577.22**	**9,483.25**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	7,331.46	6,009.50
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	7,757.06	6,544.12
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,076.70	94.53
Other bank balances (other than cash and cash equivalents)	12	43.06	40.51
Other financial assets	6	1.07	11.98
Other current assets	13 (b)	1,829.61	627.65
Total current assets		**18,038.96**	**13,328.29**
Total assets		**28,616.18**	**22,811.54**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	14	1.00	1.00
Other equity	15	(1,484.30)	(3,689.91)
Total equity		**(1,483.30)**	**(3,688.91)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	17,293.16	-
Lease liabilities	17	4,674.34	4,968.30
Provision for employee benefits	18	322.16	21.36
Total non-current liabilities		**22,289.66**	**4,989.66**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	16	644.59	1,415.65
Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		436.65	518.21
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,900.49	2,596.75
Lease liabilities	17	500.77	388.55
Other current financial liabilities	20	1,661.91	16,046.00
Income tax liabilities (net)	7 (b)	62.26	-
Other current liabilities	21	365.30	200.05
Provision for employee benefits	18	237.85	345.58
Total current liabilities		**7,809.82**	**21,510.79**
Total equity and liabilities		**28,616.18**	**22,811.54**

Summary of material accounting policies. 2

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

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

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
CIN: U18209HR2020PTC085127

Sathyamurthy A
Director
DIN: 07425034

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Prabhat Kumar Singh
Director
DIN: 08275987

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Matrix Design & Industries Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon

MSKA & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants

Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly known as MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year March 31, 2025	For the year March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	45,840.62	2,451.30
Other income	23	475.54	2.86
Total Income		**46,316.16**	**2,454.16**
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials consumed	24	20,102.66	1,640.14
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	25	(266.37)	(545.48)
Employee benefits expense	26	14,368.14	804.88
Finance costs	27	2,262.98	77.88
Depreciation and amortization expense	28	1,195.66	122.32
Job work charges		1,592.72	100.29
Other expenses	29	3,838.08	286.50
Total expenses		**43,093.87**	**2,486.53**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**3,222.29**	**(32.37)**
Tax expense/(credit)	30		
Current tax		856.00	-
Deferred tax (credit)/charge	8	58.61	(163.33)
Total Tax expense/(credit)		**914.61**	**(163.33)**
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year		**2,307.68**	**130.96**
Other comprehensive (loss) (net of tax)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurement (loss) on defined benefit plan		(1.77)	(173.70)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Effective portion of gain /(loss) on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge (net)		(100.30)	-
Total other comprehensive (loss) for the year		**(102.07)**	**(173.70)**
Total comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		**2,205.61**	**(42.74)**
Earnings per equity share	31		
[Nominal value per share Rs. 10 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 10]			
Basic/Diluted (in Rs.)		23,076.80	1,309.60
Summary of material accounting policies.	2		

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

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

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
CIN: U18209HR2020PTC085127

Sathyamurthy A
Director
DIN: 07425034

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Prabhat Kumar Singh
Director
DIN: 08275987

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly known as MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit/(loss) before tax		**3,222.29**	**(32.37)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense		1,195.64	122.32
Interest income		(15.06)	(1.29)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss, (net)		(21.62)	-
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment		21.31	-
Provision for doubtful debt		66.69	140.19
Finance costs on borrowing		1,683.88	77.88
Finance cost on lease liabilities		579.10	-
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		**6,732.23**	**306.73**
Changes in operating assets & liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(1,321.96)	(918.79)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		(1,254.52)	(1,323.06)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		(46.59)	(40.59)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(1,199.70)	162.85
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		1,223.88	860.09
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		342.18	1,272.59
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities and provisions		232.24	74.38
Cash generated from operations		4,707.76	394.20
Income tax paid, net of refunds		(791.24)	(2.16)
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)		**3,916.52**	**392.04**
B. Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,440.35)	(421.44)
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment		21.02	-
Investment in bank deposits		(2.15)	-
Redemption of bank deposits		-	50.49
Interest received		2.47	1.29
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		**(1,419.01)**	**(369.66)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		(1,484.27)	(216.31)
Proceeds from borrowings from banks, (net)		1,304.19	-
Proceeds from borrowings from related parties, (net)		13,586.35	302.55
Payment of liability towards business transfer		(14,485.50)	-
Interest paid		(436.11)	(20.97)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities (C)		**(1,515.34)**	**65.27**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**982.17**	**87.65**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		94.53	6.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1,076.70**	**94.53**
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per the cash flow statement:			
Components of cash and cash equivalents	11		
Balance with banks in current accounts		1,075.95	93.53
Cash in hand		0.75	1.00
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**1,076.70**	**94.53**

Summary of material accounting policies. 2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

Matrix Design & Industries Pvt. Ltd. ★ Gurgaon

Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly known as MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

1. Explanatory notes to statement of cash flows

The changes in the liabilities arising from financing activities are as below:

Particulars	Borrowings	Lease liability	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**1,113.10**	-	**1,113.10**
Cash flows	302.55	(216.31)	86.24
Non-cash changes	-	5,573.16	5,573.16
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1,415.65**	**5,356.85**	**6,772.50**
Cash flows	14,890.54	(1,484.27)	13,406.27
Non-cash changes	13.91	1,302.53	1,316.44
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**16,320.10**	**5,175.11**	**21,495.21**

2. The above Statement of Cash flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in IND AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015], as amended.

This is the Cashflow statement referred to in our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
CIN: U18209HR2020PTC085127

Sathyamurthy A
Director
DIN: 07425034
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Prabhat Kumar Singh
Director
DIN: 08275987
Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly known as MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2024: Rs.10) issued, subscribed and fully paid

	No. of shares	Amount
At April 01, 2023	10,000	1.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**10,000**	**1.00**
Changes during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**10,000**	**1.00**

(b) Other equity

	Reserves and surplus		
	Capital reserve on business combination under common control	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
As at April 01, 2023*	(3,598.63)	(48.54)	(3,647.17)
Changes in accounting policy (transition to Ind AS, refer Note 42)	-	-	-
Restated balance as at April 01, 2023	**(3,598.63)**	**(48.54)**	**(3,647.17)**
Profit for the year	-	130.96	130.96
Other comprehensive loss	-	(173.70)	(173.70)
As at March 31, 2024	**(3,598.63)**	**(91.28)**	**(3,689.91)**
As at April 01, 2024	(3,598.63)	(91.28)	(3,689.91)
Profit for the year	-	2,307.68	2,307.68
Other comprehensive loss	-	(102.07)	(102.07)
As at March 31, 2025	**(3,598.63)**	**2,114.33**	**(1,484.30)**

*As per Previous GAAP

There are no prior period errors other than those adjusted on Ind AS transition (Refer Note 42).

Capital reserve on business combination under common control : This reserve was created pursuant to the acquisition of Matrix Design And Industries Private Limited has acquired business from Matrix Clothing Private Limited, capital reserve on business combination under common control represents difference between the net assets acquired in business combination under common control and the consideration paid / payable, in accordance with IND AS 103 Appendix C.

Summary of material accounting policies. 2
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the Statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
CIN: U18209HR2020PTC085127

Sathyamurthy A
Director
DIN: 07425034

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Prabhat Kumar Singh
Director
DIN: 08275987

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

1. **General Information**

Matrix Design and Industries Private Limited, (formerly MHPL Clothing Private Limited) ('the Company') having Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U18209HR2020PTC085127 was incorporated on January 31, 2020 to carry on the business of design, manufacture and export of a wide range of garments for men, women and children and caters to the needs of several leading international fashion brands. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Gokaldas Exports Limited.

The Company is a Private company domiciled in India and the registered office of the Company is located in Delhi. The Company is engaged in the business of design, manufacture, and sale of a wide range of garments for men, women, and children and caters to the needs of several leading international fashion brands and retailers. The principal source of revenue for the Company is from manufacture and sale of garments and related products, both domestic and overseas.

2. **Material Accounting Policies**

The material accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements.

2.1 Statement of compliance with IndAS:

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as 'Ind AS') notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) amendment Rules 2016, as amended with effect from April 01, 2016. The Financial Statements of the Company, have been prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which are measured at fair value.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (₹) which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

The Board of Directors approved the financial statements for the year ended March 31,2025 and authorised for issue on May 21, 2025.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
Advance tax paid is classified as non-current assets.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents
The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Fair value measurement of financial instrument

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date using valuation techniques.

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

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

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Matrix Design & Industries Pvt. Ltd. * Gurgaon

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Financial Statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole :

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

c. Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the Financial Statements, transactions in the currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in the foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the restatement or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

d. Revenue recognition

i. Revenue from Contracts with Customers:
The Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

The following is a summary of new and/or revised significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition.

Performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition:

The Company derives its revenue primarily from sale (export) of garments and related products, with revenue recognised at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer.
This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer/agent nominated by the customer.
There is limited judgement needed in identifying the point when control passes:

- once physical delivery of the products has occurred to the location as per agreement,
- the Company no longer has physical possession,
- usually will have a present right to payment (as a single payment on delivery) and
- retains none of the significant risks and rewards of the goods in question.

The Company also derives some revenue from job work contracts. In these cases, revenue is recognised as and when services are rendered i.e. the products on which job work is performed is delivered to the customer at agreed location.

Determining the transaction price:

The Company's revenue is derived from fixed price contracts and therefore the amount of revenue to be earned from each contract is determined by reference to those fixed prices.
There is no significant variable consideration involved.

Allocating amounts to performance obligations:
For most contracts, there is a fixed unit price for each unit sold, therefore, there is no judgement involved in allocating the contract price to each unit.

Costs of fulfilling contracts:
The costs of fulfilling contracts do not result in the recognition of a separate asset because such costs are included in the carrying amount of inventory for contracts involving the sale of goods.
The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and loss.
Advances received from customers are in the nature of contract liability.

ii. Revenue from export incentives:
Export incentives are recognised on accrual basis in accordance with the applicable schemes formulated, by the Government of India and where there is reasonable assurance that the enterprise will comply with the conditions attached to them.

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Matrix Design & Industries Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon

iii. Interest income:
For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income ('OCI'), interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

For other income viz. interest on fixed deposits, income is recognised on accrual basis.

iv. Dividends:
Dividend income on investments is accounted when the right to receive the dividend is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

v. Others:
Insurance/other claims are recognized on acceptance basis.

e. Government grants
The Company recognizes government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them shall be complied with, and the grants will be received. Government grants related to assets are treated as income in the statement of profit and loss upon fulfilment of the conditions attached to the grant received. These grants are presented in the balance sheet by deducting the grant in arriving at the carrying amount of the asset.

Government grants related to revenue are recognized on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Export incentives are recognized on accrual basis in accordance with the applicable schemes formulated, by the Government of India and where there is reasonable assurance that the enterprise will comply with the conditions attached to them.

f. Taxes

Current income tax
Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax
Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability model.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred assets are only recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized.

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Matrix Design & Industries Pvt. Ltd. * Gurgaon

g. Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and intangible assets and depreciation/amortozation

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at March 31, 2023 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment as on April 01, 2023.

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and is not depreciated. Capital work in progress and all other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as separate assets are de-recognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/part of the asset separately, if the component/part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset having useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated over their useful lives; the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Depreciation is provided using the Straight line method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management with residual value upto 5%, which is equal to the corresponding rates prescribed under schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Category of asset	**Estimated useful life (in years)**
Buildings	30 Years
Plant and Machinery	15 Years
Plant and Machinery (Wind mill)	22 Years
Electrical Equipment	10 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years
Office equipment	5 Years
Vehicles	8 Years
Computers	3 Years

Leasehold improvements are capitalized at cost and amortized over their expected useful life or the non-cancellable term of the lease, whichever is less.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period with the effect of any change in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of the policies applied to the Company's intangible assets is, as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful lives	Amortisation method used	Internally generated or acquired
Computer software	Definite (3 years)	WDV	Acquired

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h. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

i. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease.

For arrangements entered into prior to April 01, 2023, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee
A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Finance leases are capitalised at the commencement of the lease at the inception date fair value of the leased asset or, at the present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

j. Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:
Raw materials, packing materials, stores, spares and consumables are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost of the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Work in progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. These are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value after considering provision for obsolescence and other anticipated loss, wherever considered necessary.

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

k. Provisions and contingent liabilities

i. Provisions:

Provisions are recognized 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

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ii. Contingent liabilities:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Financial Statements. Provisions and contingent liabilities are reviewed at each balance sheet.

l. Retirement and other employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund, employee state insurance and pension fund are defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

The Company recognises contribution payable to provident fund, pension fund and employee state insurance as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet reporting date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

All employee benefits payable/available within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, allowances and bonus etc., are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation which is funded through policy taken from Life Insurance Corporation of India('LIC') and liability (net of fair value of investment in LIC) is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each balance sheet date. Every employee who has completed 4 years 240 days or more of the service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days' salary (last drawn salary) of each completed year of service. The fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognise the obligation on a net basis.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.
The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.
The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
a. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
b. The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
a. Service costs comprising current service costs, past service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements; and
b. Net interest expense or income.

m. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract embodying the related financial instruments. All financial assets, financial liabilities and financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at transaction cost and where such values are different from the fair value, 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 and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of interest free or concession loans/debentures/preference shares given to subsidiaries, the excess of the actual amount of the loan over initial measure at fair value is accounted as an equity investment.

Investment in equity instruments issued by subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

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i. Financial assets at amortised cost

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

ii. Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments

iii. Impairment of financial assets excluding investments in subsidiary

Loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company recognises impairment loss on trade receivables using expected credit loss model, which involves use of provision matrix constructed on the basis of historical credit loss experience as permitted under Ind AS 109 – Impairment loss on investments.

For financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition.

iv. De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

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 assets 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 carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

v. Financial liabilities and equity instruments Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

vi. De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Off-setting of financial instruments

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

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n. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management

o. Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.

(a) Financial assets or financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss. This category has derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges. Any derivative that is either not designated a hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting gains or losses are included in the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Cash flow hedge accounting
The Company designates certain foreign exchange forward contracts as cash flow hedges to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange exposure on highly probable forecast cash transactions. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in the net profit in the statement of profit and loss. If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in cash flow hedging reserve till the period the hedge was effective remains in cash flow hedging reserve until the forecasted transaction occurs. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the net profit in the statement of profit and loss upon the occurrence of the related forecasted transaction. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the amount accumulated in cash flow hedging reserve is reclassified to net profit in the statement of profit and loss.

p. Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period, attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Partly paid equity shares are treated as a fraction of an equity share to the extent that they are entitled to participate in dividends relative to a fully paid equity share during the reporting period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

q. Impairment of non-financial assets
As at the end of each accounting year, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property, intangible assets and investments in subsidiary companies to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the said assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any. Goodwill and the intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the net selling price and the value in use; and
(ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's net selling price and the value in use.

(The amount of value in use is determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. For this purpose, the discount rate (pre-tax) is determined based on the weighted average cost of capital of the company suitably adjusted for risks specified to the estimated cash flows of the asset).
For this purpose, a cash generating unit is ascertained as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If recoverable amount of an asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, such deficit is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as impairment loss and the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.
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, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss is recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

r. Recent pronouncement on Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):
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, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant and Machinery	Computer equipments	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Cost						
As at March 31, 2023	**2,073.62**	**49.73**	**206.28**	**503.15**	**63.48**	**2,896.26**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**2,073.62**	**49.73**	**206.28**	**503.15**	**63.48**	**2,896.26**
Additions during the year	1,055.72	41.67	28.69	120.52	48.73	1,295.33
Disposals during the year	42.30	-	-	1.71	-	44.01
As at March 31, 2025	**3,087.04**	**91.40**	**234.97**	**621.96**	**112.21**	**4,147.58**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	17.99	2.57	5.02	5.73	1.03	32.34
Disposal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**17.99**	**2.57**	**5.02**	**5.73**	**1.03**	**32.34**
Charge for the year	255.91	25.78	54.94	64.11	11.62	412.36
Disposal during the year	1.68	-	-	-	-	1.68
As at March 31, 2025	**272.22**	**28.35**	**59.96**	**69.84**	**12.65**	**443.02**
Net book value						
As at March 31, 2024	**2,055.63**	**47.16**	**201.26**	**497.42**	**62.45**	**2,863.92**
As at March 31, 2025	**2,814.82**	**63.05**	**175.01**	**552.12**	**99.56**	**3,704.56**

4. Right-of-use assets

	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
As at March 31, 2023	**414.22**	-	414.22
Additions during the year	-	5,516.25	5,516.25
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**414.22**	**5,516.25**	**5,930.47**
Additions during the year	477.22	246.21	723.43
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**891.44**	**5,762.46**	**6,653.90**
Accumulated depreciation			
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-
Charge for the year	15.93	72.81	88.74
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**15.93**	**72.81**	**88.74**
Charge for the year	39.55	723.86	763.41
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**55.48**	**796.67**	**852.15**
Net book value			
As at March 31, 2024	**398.29**	**5,443.44**	**5,841.73**
As at March 31, 2025	**835.96**	**4,965.79**	**5,801.75**

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5. Intangible assets and Capital work-in-progress

	Software	Total other intangible assets	Capital work in progress
Cost			
As at March 31, 2023	**23.34**	**23.34**	**3.92**
Additions during the year	-	-	421.44
Disposals during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**23.34**	**23.34**	**425.36**
Additions during the year	15.55	15.55	650.42
Disposals during the year		-	417.51
As at March 31, 2025	**38.89**	**38.89**	**658.27**
Accumulated amortisation			
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1.24	1.24	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**1.24**	**1.24**	**-**
Charge for the year	19.87	19.87	-
Disposal during the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**21.11**	**21.11**	**-**
Net book value			
As at March 31, 2024	**22.10**	**22.10**	**425.36**
As at March 31, 2025	**17.78**	**17.78**	**658.27**

Aging of Capital work-in-progress

	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025					
i) Project in progress	650.42	3.93	3.92	-	658.27
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	650.42	**3.93**	**3.92**	**-**	**658.27**
As at March 31, 2024					
i) Project in progress	421.44	3.92	-	-	425.36
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	421.44	**3.92**	**-**	**-**	**425.36**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
6. Other financial assets		
(Financial assets at amortised cost)		
a. **Non-current**		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	205.04	135.35
	205.04	**135.35**
b. **Current**		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advances to employees	0.67	11.62
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	0.40	0.36
Total other financial assets	**1.07**	**11.98**
7. Income tax assets/ liabilities		
a. **Income tax assets (net)**		
Advance tax net of provision for income tax Rs. Nil (Previous year: Rs. Nil)	-	2.50
	-	**2.50**
b. **Income tax liabilities (net)**		
Provision for income tax net of advance tax paid Rs. 793.74 Lakhs (Previous year: Rs. 2.50 Lakhs)	62.26	-
Total income tax assets/ liabilities	62.26	-

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		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
8.	**Deferred tax assets (net)**		
	Deferred tax assets		
	Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in subsequent years on payment basis	325.95	208.61
	Gross deferred tax asset	**325.95**	**208.61**
	Deferred tax liability		
	Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation for financial reporting	(186.90)	(45.28)
	Gross deferred tax liability	**(186.90)**	**(45.28)**
	Net deferred tax asset	**139.05**	**163.33**
	Movement in deferred income to assets is as below		
	Opening balance	163.33	-
	Deferred tax (credit)/charge	(58.61)	163.33
	Recognised in other comprehensive income	34.33	-
	Closing balance	**139.05**	**163.33**
9.	**Inventories**		
	(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Raw materials	3,774.69	2,717.31
	Work-in-progress	1,894.97	1,703.71
	Finished goods	1,660.33	1,585.22
	Consumables, stores and spares parts	1.47	3.26
	Total inventories	**7,331.46**	**6,009.50**
	Included above, goods in transit		
	Raw materials	97.05	15.37
	Finished goods	20.16	-
		117.21	**15.37**
10.	**Financial Assets - Trade receivables**		
	(Financial asset at amortised cost)		
	Trade receivables:		
	From related parties	1,263.59	2,395.95
	From others	6,493.47	4,148.17
	Total	**7,757.06**	**6,544.12**
(a)	**Breakup of trade receivables**		
	Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	7,757.06	6,544.12
	Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	195.78	140.19
	Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
		7,952.84	6,684.31
(b)	**Impairment allowance**		
	Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	-	-
	Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	(195.78)	(140.19)
	Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
		(195.78)	(140.19)
	Total financial assets - trade receivables	**7,757.06**	**6,544.12**

(a) A foreign customer with an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,401.90 lakhs as on March 31, 2024, had filed an application under chapter 11 of US bankruptcy code on April 22, 2024. Pursuant to legal process under Chapter 11 of US bankruptcy code, company had filed claim for Rs. 1401.90 lakhs which includes priority claim of Rs. 203.51 lakhs in relation to sales made within 20days before filling chapter 11 application. Company had ECGC insurance coverage of Rs. 1300 lakhs against this buyer. Though company was confident of recovery of entire amount of claim through US court and ECGC, company had created a provision on account of potential loss amounting to Rs. 140.19 lakhs during FY 2023-24. During FY 2024-25, company has realised Rs. 142.73 lakhs from foreign customer as settlement of priority claim and Rs. 1130.07 lakhs has been settled by the ECGC basis the claim. As at March 31, 2025, there is an outstanding balance of Rs. 129.10 lakhs, based on assessment of expected recovery, company is carrying a corresponding provision on account of expected credit loss towards this outstanding.

(b) The company follows "simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss". The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk.

(c) No trade and other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies, respectively, in which any director is a partner or a director or a member except as mentioned above.

(d) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are on trade terms of 0 to 120 days.

(e) Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	140.19	-
Less: Amount collected, hence reversal of allowance for credit impairment	(11.10)	-
Less: Amount written off during the year	-	-
Add: Allowance for expected credit loss during the year	66.69	140.19
Balance at the end of the year	**195.78**	**140.19**

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

10. Trade receivables (continued)

(e) Ageing of trade receivables

March 31, 2025

Periods	Considered good	which have significant increase in credit risk	Credit impaired	Total
Not Due	7,518.72	-	-	7,518.72
Less than 6 months	238.19	-	-	238.19
6 months to 1 years	0.15	142.12	-	142.27
1 to 2 years	-	53.67	-	53.67
2 to 3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	**7,757.06**	**195.79**	-	**7,952.85**

March 31, 2024

Periods	Considered good	which have significant increase in credit risk	Credit impaired	Total
Not Due	5,891.81	-	-	5,891.81
Less than 6 months	652.31	140.19	-	792.50
6 months to 1 years	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-
2 to 3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,544.12**	**140.19**	-	**6,684.31**

There are no disputed dues as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
11. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.75	1.00
Balances with banks in current accounts	1,075.95	93.53
Total financial assets - cash and cash equivalents	**1,076.70**	**94.53**
12. Bank balances (other than cash and cash equivalents)		
Bank deposits with maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months	43.06	40.51
Total bank balances (other than cash and cash equivalents)	**43.06**	**40.51**
13. Other current/non-current assets (Unsecured, considered good)		
a. **Non-current**		
Capital advances	43.69	19.77
Prepaid expenses	7.08	9.19
Total other non-current assets	**50.77**	**28.96**
b. **Current**		
Balances with government authorities	167.97	99.22
Export incentives receivable	922.31	467.44
Advances to suppliers	45.03	22.31
Prepaid expenses	54.27	38.68
Unbilled revenues	2.43	-
Other receivables	637.60	-
Total other current assets	**1,829.61**	**627.65**
Total other current/non-current asset (a+b)	**1,880.38**	**656.61**
14. Equity share capital		
Authorised shares:		
1,00,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	1,000.00	1.00
	1,000.00	**1.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares:		
10,000 (March 31, 2024: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

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

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up				
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**1,00,000**	**10,000**	**1,00,000**

(b) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholding in the Company

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up				
Gokaldas Exports Limited	9,999	99.99%	9,999	99.99%
Sathyamurthy A*	1	0.01%	1	0.01%
Total	**10,000**	**100%**	**10,000**	**100%**

*Share held by Sathyamurthy A wherein beneficial interest is with Gokaldas Exports Limited.

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Nos.	% holding	Nos.	% holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up				
Gokaldas Exports Limited**	9,999	99.99%	9,999	99.99%

**Excludes the share held by Sathyamurthy A

(e) Details of shares held by promoters - Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up

Name of the promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares
March 31, 2025				
Gokaldas Exports Limited	9,999	-	9,999	99.99%
Sathyamurthy A	1	-	1	0.01%
March 31, 2024				
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	9,800	(9,800)	-	0%
Rajeev Dhawan	200	(200)	-	0%
Gokaldas Exports Limited***	-	10,000	10,000	99.99%

***Includes 1 share held by Sathyamurthy A wherein beneficial interest is with Gokaldas Exports Limited.

(f) There are no equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

(g) The Company does not have any share reserved for issue under options as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
15.	**Other equity**		
	Retained earnings		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	(91.28)	(48.54)
	Profit for the year	2,307.68	130.96
	Add: Remeasurement (loss) on defined benefit plan (net of tax)	(1.77)	(173.70)
	Balance at the end of the year	**2,214.63**	**(91.28)**

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital reserve on business combination under common control		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(3,598.63)	-
Add: on account of business combination (Refer note 41)	-	(3,598.63)
Balance at the end of the year	**(3,598.63)**	**(3,598.63)**

Capital reserve represents reserve recognised on business combination being the difference between consideration amount and net assets of the transferor company.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash flow hedging reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Reclassified to the statement of profit and loss	(100.30)	
Balance at the end of the year	**(100.30)**	-

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of the change in fair value of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedging reserve. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve is transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss when related forecasted transaction (hedged item) affects the profit or loss.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total other equity	**(1,484.30)**	**(3,689.91)**

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
16.	**Financial Liabilities - Borrowings**		
	(Financial liability at amortised cost)		
a.	**Non Current**		
	(Secured)		
	Term Loan from Bank (refer note (b) below)	657.12	-
	Vehicle Loan	16.39	-
	(Unsecured)		
	Loans from related parties (refer note 34)	16,619.65	-
	Total non current borrowings	**17,293.16**	-
b.	**Current**		
	(Secured)		
	Working Capital Loan	553.63	-
	Current maturities of long-term borrowings		
	- Term loan from banks	87.61	-
	- Vehicle Loan	3.35	-
	(Unsecured)		
	Loans from related parties (refer note 34 and note (a) above)	-	1,415.65
	Total current borrowings	**644.59**	**1,415.65**
	Total financial liabilities - Borrowings	**17,937.75**	**1,415.65**

Security and other details

Security	Rate of Interest	Repayment	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Term loan from HDFC Bank is secured by exclusive charge on movable fixed assets purchased out of term loan proceeds.	3 month Repo+ 200 bps effective rate 8.50%	51 equal monthly instalments after 9 month of moratorium period	744.73	-
Vehicle loan from HDFC Bank is secured by way of hypothecation of related vehicles.	8.90%	60 equal monthly instalments	19.74	-
Working capital loan from citi bank is secured by first paripassu charge on current assets (stock and book debts) and moveable fixed assets of the company.	6 month sofr + 140 bps	Maximum of 120 days	553.63	-
Unsecured loan from Matrix clothing private limited	Interest free	On demand	-	1,415.65
Unsecured loan from Gokaldas exports limited	8.50%	On demand	16,619.65	

(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

17. Lease liabilities
(Financial liability at amortised cost)

Non current		
Lease liabilities	4,674.34	4,968.30
	4,674.34	**4,968.30**
Current		
Lease liabilities	500.77	388.55
	500.77	**388.55**
Total lease liabilities (current + non-current)	**5,175.11**	**5,356.85**

The changes in lease liabilities during the year is as below:		
At the beginning of the year	5,356.85	-
Additions	242.25	5,396.09
Finance cost accrued	579.10	56.91
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,003.09)	(96.15)
At the end of the year	**5,175.11**	**5,356.85**

Refer Note 36(b) for maturity profile and other details.

18. Provision for employee benefits

Non- current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 33)	-	21.36
Compensated absences	322.16	-
	322.16	**21.36**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note 33)	48.53	19.33
Compensated absences	189.32	326.25
	237.85	**345.58**
Total provision for employee benefits	**560.01**	**366.94**

19. Financial Liabilities - Trade payables (Financial liabilities at amortised cost)	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises and	436.65	518.21
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3,900.49	2,596.75
Total financial liabilities - Trade payable	**4,337.14**	**3,114.96**

(a) Trade payable are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit term of upto 45 days.
(b) The above disclosure includes dues to related parties (Refer Note 34).
(c) Trade payables ageing schedule

	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled/ Not dues	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
March 31, 2025						
(i) MSME	436.65	-	-	-	-	436.65
(ii) Others	2,087.08	1,813.41	-	-	-	3,900.49
(iii) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,523.73	**1,813.41**	-	-	-	**4,337.14**

	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					Total
	Unbilled/ Not dues	**Less than 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
March 31, 2024						
(i) MSME	518.21	-	-	-	-	518.21
(ii) Others	1,552.39	1,044.36	-	-	-	2,596.75
(iii) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,070.60	**1,044.36**	-	-	-	**3,114.96**

(d) Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year.		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	436.65	518.21
Interest due on above	-	-
	436.65	**518.21**
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

The information given above is to the extent such parties have been identified by the Company on the basis of information disclosed by the suppliers.

20. Financial liabilities - Other current financial liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial liabilities at fair value through OCI		
Cash flow hedges - foreign exchange forward contracts	134.03	-
Other financial liabilities at amoritsed cost		
Purchase consideration on business combination under common control (refer note 41)	-	14,485.50
Liability for capital creditors	165.90	40.70
Payable to related parties	-	500.00
Employee benefits payable	1,355.32	1,019.80
Other payable	6.66	-
Total financial liabilities - other current financial liabilities	**1,661.91**	**16,046.00**

21. Other current liabilities

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues payable	268.09	200.05
Advance from customer	97.21	-
Total other current liabilities	**365.30**	**200.05**

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

	For the year March 31, 2025	For the year March 31, 2024
22. Revenue from operations		
(a) Sale of finished goods		
Exports	27,021.17	-
Domestic	15,628.65	2,425.49
	42,649.82	**2,425.49**
(b) Other operating revenues		
Sale of accessories, fabrics, scrap and others	410.52	25.08
Sale of electricity	8.90	-
Export incentives and others *	2,760.85	-
Job work income	10.53	0.73
	3,190.80	**25.81**
Total revenue from operations	**45,840.62**	**2,451.30**

*Others represent employment generation subsidy under Jharkhand Textile, Apparel and Footwear Policy, 2016. There are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to these subsidies as at March 31, 2025.

i. Disaggregation of Revenue from sale of finished goods

The Company has disaggregated revenue into various categories in the following table which is intended to enable users to understand the relationship with revenue segment information provided in note 35.

Primary geographic markets (Name of the country)	**Sale of finished goods** For the year March 31, 2025	For the year March 31, 2024
Belgium	12,868.03	-
United State of America	6,981.30	-
United Kingdom	3,357.52	-
Italy	1,383.40	-
Hong Kong	753.47	-
Japan	540.90	-
Mexico	306.19	-
Canada	229.13	-
Korea	176.04	-
Germany	131.10	-
Panama	114.09	-
Spain	66.33	-
Australia	45.42	-
China	42.45	-
Other overseas countries	25.80	-
India	15,628.65	2,425.49
Total	**42,649.82**	**2,425.49**

Apart from geographic location of customers, the characteristics of company's revenue are uniform in terms of product type, contract counterparts, timing of transfer of goods, uncertainity of revenue and cashflow etc, Therefore, disaggregation of revenue as per these categories is not applicable.

ii. Remaining performance obligations

All of the Company's contracts are for the delivery of goods within the next 12 months for which the practical expedient in paragraph 121(a) of Ind AS 115 applies. As a result, the Company has not disclosed the information pertaining to remaining performance obligations as required by paragraph 120 of Ind AS 115.

iii. Estimates and assumptions

There are no significant estimates and assumptions.

23. Other income		
Interest income on bank deposits	2.87	1.29
Interest income on security deposit (at amortised cost)	12.19	1.34
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translations	448.16	0.23
Miscellaneous income	12.32	-
Total other income	**475.54**	**2.86**

24. Cost of raw materials and components consumed		
Inventories at the beginning of the year	2,717.31	-
Acquired on business purchase (Refer note 41)	-	2,343.76
Add: Purchases	21,160.04	2,013.69
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	3,774.69	2,717.31
Total cost of raw materials and components consumed	**20,102.66**	**1,640.14**

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25. Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Finished goods (ready made garments)	1,585.22	-
- Work in progress	1,703.71	-
Acquired on business purchase (Refer note 41)		
- Finished goods (ready made garments)	-	1,558.45
- Work in progress	-	1,185.00
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
- Finished goods (ready made garments)	1,660.33	1,585.22
- Work in progress	1,894.97	1,703.71
Total changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	**(266.37)**	**(545.48)**

26. Employee benefits expense	For the year March 31, 2025	For the year March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages	12,768.09	697.38
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer note 33)	1,102.38	78.56
Gratuity expense (net) (Refer note 33)	129.05	13.32
Staff welfare expense	368.62	15.62
Total employee benefit expenses	**14,368.14**	**804.88**

27. Finance costs

Interest charge		
(i) on Indian rupee packing credit loan/Indian rupee loan from bank	77.24	8.08
(ii) on Bill discounting and others	257.03	9.30
(iii) on Term Loan	10.21	-
(iv) on Loan from holding company	1,241.83	-
(v) on Lease liabilities	579.10	56.91
Bank charges and other borrowing costs	97.57	3.59
Total finance cost	**2,262.98**	**77.88**

28. Depreciation and amortization expense

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	412.36	32.34
Amortisation of other intangible assets	19.87	1.24
Amortisation of right-of-use assets	763.41	88.74
Total depreciation and amortization expense	**1,195.64**	**122.32**

29. Other expenses

Water, electricity and fuel charges	843.26	52.59
Clearing, forwarding and freight charges	586.09	7.80
Rent charges	8.99	0.28
Legal and professional fees	843.32	15.78
Travelling and conveyance	616.45	18.45
Rates and taxes	27.70	5.97
Insurance charges	77.66	16.18
Repairs and maintenance		
(i) plant and machinery	151.72	6.97
(ii) buildings	66.90	2.48
(iii) others	271.54	8.94
Payment to auditors [Refer (a) below]	28.00	1.50
Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	22.52	1.08
Printing and stationery expense	46.19	4.65
Loss on sale of duty script	11.16	3.06
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	21.31	-
Provision for doubtful receivables	66.69	140.19
Miscellaneous expenses	148.58	0.58
Total other expenses	**3,838.08**	**286.50**

(a) **Payment to auditors:**

As auditor		
Audit fee	25.00	1.50
In other capacity		
Certificates	1.00	-
Reimbursement of expenses	2.00	-
Total payment to auditors	**28.00**	**1.50**

(b) As per section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, a Company having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or net profit of rupees five crore or more during immediately preceding financial year ("threshold"), needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. The Company has not met the applicable threshold and hence the requirement to comply with the said section is not applicable to the Company.

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

30. Income tax expense

	For the year March 31, 2025	For the year March 31, 2024
Statement of profit or loss		
Current tax	856.00	-
Deferred tax credit (Refer note 8)	58.61	(163.33)
	914.61	**(163.33)**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Deferred tax credit on re-measurement of defined benefit plans	(33.73)	-
	(33.73)	-

30. Income tax expense (continued)

	For the year March 31, 2025	For the year March 31, 2024
Reconciliation of tax expense with accounting profit multiplied by statutory income tax rate:		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	**3,222.29**	**(32.37)**
Applicable income tax rate in India	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax expenses	810.99	*
Tax effect of		
Exempted Income	130.86	-
Expenses disallowed	175.87	-
Total tax expenses	**856.00**	*

*No taxes due to losses

31. Earnings per share (EPS)

The following reflects the profit and share information used in calculation of basic and diluted earning per share:

Face value of equity shares (Rs. per share)	10.00	10.00
Profit/(Loss) for the period for calculation of basic/diluted EPS	2,307.68	130.96
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Opening equity shares	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	-	-
Weighted average equity shares considered for calculation of basic/diluted earnings per share	**10,000**	**10,000**
EPS - Basic (Rs.)	23,076.80	1,309.60
EPS - Diluted (Rs.)	23,076.80	1,309.60

32. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.
Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include provision for obsolete inventory, impairment of investments, impairment of non current assets, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities, commitments and contingencies.

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

a. Income taxes
The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

b. Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technical or commercial obsolescence arising from changes or improvements in production or from a change in market demand of the product or service output of the asset.

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c. Right-of-use assets and lease liability

The Company has exercised judgement in determining the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with the impact of options to extend or terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised. Where the rate implicit in the lease is not readily available, an incremental borrowing rate is applied. This incremental borrowing rate reflects the rate of interest that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar nature and value to the right-of use asset in a similar economic environment. Determination of the incremental borrowing rate requires estimation.

d. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

32. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions (continued)

e. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal and contractual claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.In respect of bank guarantees provided by the Company to third parties, the Company considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the guarantees provided.

f. Defined benefit obligations

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates

Further details about gratuity obligations are given in note 33.

g. Revenue from Export incentives

For measurement of income from the export incentives, significant estimates and judgments are made which include, eligibility of the export transaction for the claim, the timing of processing such claim and its subsequent realization and also the rate notified/to be notified by the government authorities.

g. Provision for obsolete inventory

Inventory write downs are accounted, considering the nature of inventory, ageing, liquidation plan and net realisable value.

h. Expected credit loss on financial assets

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

33. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

(a) Defined contribution plan

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
The Company has contributed the following amounts		
Employer's contribution to provident fund	859.60	62.54
Employee State Insurance Fund (ESI)	218.15	14.18
Labour welfare fund (LWF)	24.63	1.84
	1,102.38	**78.56**

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days basic salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India in the form of a qualifying insurance policy. The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the plan:

Net benefit expenses (recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Net employee benefits expense (recognized in Employee benefits expense)		
Current service cost	126.11	14.19
Net Interest cost on defined benefit obligation/(assets)	2.94	0.86
Net benefit expense	**129.05**	**15.05**

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Re-measurement gain/(loss) (recognised in Other Comprehensive Income)		
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	(69.59)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	75.31	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(4.53)	169.29
	1.19	169.29
Return on plan assets (greater)/less then discount rate	1.18	4.43
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in other comprehensive income	**2.37**	**173.72**

Net defined benefit asset/(liability)		
Defined benefit obligation	847.71	776.57
Fair value of plan assets	(799.18)	(735.88)
Plan liability/(asset)	**48.53**	**40.69**

33. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans (continued)

Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Opening defined benefit obligation	776.57	-
Addition on account of business combination	-	592.36
Current service cost	126.11	14.19
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	56.07	3.56
Benefit paid	(112.23)	(2.83)
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	(69.59)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	75.31	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(4.53)	169.29
Closing defined benefit obligation	**847.71**	**776.57**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows		
Opening fair value of plan assets	735.88	-
Acquisition adjustment	-	735.88
Contribution by employer	41.69	-
Interest income on plan assets	53.13	-
Benefit paid	(30.34)	-
Return on plan assets (lesser)/greater than discount rate	(1.18)	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**799.18**	**735.88**

The following benefit payments (undiscounted) are expected in future years

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**
March 31, 2026	290.44
March 31, 2027	205.98
March 31, 2028	133.42
March 31, 2029	81.59
March 31, 2030	46.33
March 31, 2031	26.20
March 31, 2032 and Above	63.76

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Insurer managed funds (Assets under insurance schemes)	100%	100%

Expected contribution for the next annual reporting period	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Service Cost	130.71	243.71
Net Interest Cost	3.16	2.94
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	**133.87**	**246.65**

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34. Related party disclosure (continued)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of products		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	13,859.99	2,425.49
Gokaldas Exports Limited	486.73	-
Sale of electricity		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	4.34	-
Sale of duty scrips		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	-	157.94
	14,351.06	**2,583.43**
Purchase of products/raw material*		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	73.17	53.20
Gokaldas Exports Limited	151.93	-
Sri Susamyuta Knits Private Limited	965.89	-
Tex Corp Private Limited	88.27	-
	1,279.26	**53.20**
Management fee*		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	216.00	-
	216.00	**-**
Rent*		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	600.00	50.00
Relative of Director	5.00	-
	605.00	**50.00**
Interest expense		
Gokaldas Exports Limited	1,241.83	-
	1,241.83	**-**
Assets purchase*		
Gokaldas Exports Limited	222.01	-
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	124.20	-
	346.21	**-**
Expense/payment recharged by*		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	561.54	10.14
	561.54	**10.14**
Expense recharged to*		
Gokaldas Exports Limited	1.43	-
Sri Susamyuta Knits Private Limited	1.62	-
Tex Corp Private Limited	5.27	-
	8.32	**-**
Recovery of exchange fluctuation		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	200.34	-
	200.34	**-**
Business transfer consideration		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	-	14,500.00
	-	**14,500.00**
Remuneration**		
Mr. Gautam Nair	39.71	2.74
Mr. Vipin Gupta	20.34	1.64
Mrs. Urvashi Nair (relative of Gautam Nair)	2.50	-
Mrs. Rekha Gupta (relative of Vipin Gupta)	8.19	-
Mr. Arjun Dhawan (relative of Rajeev Dhawan resigned w.e.f. March 31, 2024)	-	2.96
	70.74	**7.34**

* Figures are excluding GST
**This amount does not include provision for gratuity and compensated absences as these are determined for the Company as a whole based on actuarial valuation.

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34. Related party disclosure (continued)

(c) The balances receivable from and payable to related parties as at year end is as follows:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	-	1,415.64
Gokaldas Exports Limited	16,619.65	500.00
	16,619.65	**1,915.64**
Trade payable		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	25.92	55.87
Gokaldas Exports Limited	423.80	-
Sri Susamyuta Knits Private Limited	266.99	-
Tex Corp Private Limited	16.01	-
	732.72	**55.87**
Business transfer consideration payable		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	-	14,485.50
	-	**14,485.50**
Trade receivables		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	751.70	2,395.95
Gokaldas Exports Limited	511.89	-
	1,263.59	**2,395.95**
Security Deposit		
Matrix Clothing Private Limited	150.00	150.00
	150.00	**150.00**
Salary payable		
Director	3.28	3.36
Relative of Director	0.32	2.02
	3.60	**5.38**

Terms and condition of transactions with related parties

The transaction with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those prevailing on arm's length transactions. The outstanding receivable/payable balances are generally unsecured and interest is charged as per agreed terms. There is no guarantee provided or received for any related party receivable or payable.

35. Segment information

(a) Basis of identifying operating segments:

Operating segments are identified as those components of the Company (a) that engage in business activities to earn revenues and incur expenses (including transactions with any of the Company's other components); (b) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer to make decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment and (c) for which discrete financial information is available.

The accounting policies consistently used in the preparation of the financial statements are also applied to record revenue and expenditure in individual segments. Assets, liabilities, revenues and direct expenses in relation to segments are categorised based on items that are individually identifiable to that segment, while other items, wherever allocable, are apportioned to the segments on an appropriate basis. Certain items are not specifically allocable to individual segments as the underlying services are used interchangeably.

(b) The Company is engaged in a single business segment of sale of garment and hence no additional disclosures are required.

(c) The revenue from customers that individually accounted for more than 10% of total revenue of the Company aggregates to Rs. 36,564.39 lakhs from three customer for the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs. 2,425.49 lakhs from one customer).

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36. Contingencies and commitments

(a) Contingent liabilities

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Liability with respect to duty saved on export promotion on capital goods (EPCG) licenses	201.09	160.24
Bank guarantees to Haryana city gas as security deposit	40.50	40.50

(b) Commitments

i. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses judgement in assessing whether a contract (or part of contract) include a lease, the lease term (including anticipated renewals), the applicable discount rate, variable lease payments whether are in substance fixed. The judgement involves assessment of whether the asset included in the contract is a fully or partly identified asset based on the facts and circumstances, whether the contract include a lease and nonlease component and if so, separation thereof for the purpose of recognition and measurement, determination of lease term basis, inter alia the non-cancellable period of lease and whether the lessee intends to opt for continuing with the use of the asset upon the expiry thereof, and whether the lease payments are fixed or variable or a combination of both. The Company records the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate.

The changes in lease liabilities during the year is as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At the beginning of the year	5,356.85	-
Additions	242.26	5,396.08
Finance cost accrued	579.10	56.91
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,003.09)	(96.14)
At the end of the year	**5,175.12**	**5,356.85**

The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current lease liabilities	500.77	388.55
Non-current lease liabilities	4,674.35	4,968.30
Total	**5,175.12**	**5,356.85**

The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than one year	1,048.39	958.51
One to five years	4,830.40	3,790.13
More than five years	1,802.01	3,605.19
Total	**7,680.80**	**8,353.83**

ii. Capital commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	89.44	33.81

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37. (a). Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities:

	Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Total
March 31, 2025			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7,757.06	-	7,757.06
Cash and cash equivalents	1,076.70	-	1,076.70
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	43.06	-	43.06
Other financial assets	206.11	-	206.11
Total assets	**9,082.93**	**-**	**9,082.93**
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5,175.11	-	5,175.11
Borrowings	644.59	-	644.59
Trade payables	4,337.14	-	4,337.14
Other financial liabilities	1,527.88	-	1,527.88
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	134.03	134.03
Total liabilities	**11,684.72**	**134.03**	**11,818.75**
March 31, 2024			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	6,544.12	-	6,544.12
Cash and cash equivalents	94.53	-	94.53
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	40.51	-	40.51
Other financial assets	147.33	-	147.33
Total assets	**6,826.49**	**-**	**6,826.49**
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	5,356.85	-	5,356.85
Borrowings	1,415.65	-	1,415.65
Trade payables	3,114.96	-	3,114.96
Other financial liabilities	16,046.00	-	16,046.00
Total liabilities	**25,933.46**	**-**	**25,933.46**

(b). Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1):
This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2):
This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):
This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

Particulars	Fair value measurements at reporting date using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
March 31, 2025				
Financial assets				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	134.03	-	**134.03**
March 31, 2024				
Financial assets				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-

i) Short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

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ii) Foreign exchange forward contracts are fair valued using market observable rates and published prices together with forecasted cash flow information where applicable

iii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date

iv) There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

38. Hedging activities

Cash flow hedges

Foreign exchange forward contracts measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast sales in foreign currency. These forecast transactions are highly probable, and they comprise about 100% of the Company's total expected sales in foreign currency.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected foreign currency sales and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

The Company is holding the following foreign currency forward contracts to hedge the exposure on its highly probable sales over the next 12 months:

Particulars	Currency	Amount	Average Strike rate
As at March 31, 2025	USD	399.40	86.00
As at March 31, 2025	INR	34,348.60	
As at March 31, 2024	USD	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	INR	-	

Details relating to hedging instrument with respect to foreign currency risk arising from sales:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Nominal amount of hedging instrument	34,348.60	-
Carrying amount of cash flow hedges- foreign exchange forward contracts:		
Assets	-	-
Liabilities	134.03	-
Line item in balance sheet where hedging instrument is disclosed	Refer Note 20	-
Changes in fair value for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	-	-

Details relating to hedged item with respect to foreign currency risk arising from sales:

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Change in value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	-	-
Balance in cash flow hedge reserve		
For continuing hedges	(100.30)	-
For hedges no longer applied	-	-
Total balance	**(100.30)**	-

38. Hedging activities (continued)

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument, including whether the hedging instrument is expected to offset changes in cash flows of hedged items.

The cash flow hedges of the expected future sales during the year ended March 31, 2025 were assessed to be highly effective and a net unrealised gain/loss relating to hedging instrument is included in OCI. The amounts retained in OCI at March 31, 2025 are expected to mature and affect the statement of profit and loss during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2027.

Details relating to impact of cash flow hedge with respect to foreign currency risk arising from sales in statement of profit and loss for the year ended as on :

Cash flow hedge reserve	For the year March 31, 2025	For the year March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Movement in OCI :		
Gain/(loss) recognised in OCI during the year	-	-
Amount reclassified to standalone statement of profit and loss as hedged item has affected profit or loss	(100.30)	-
Amount reclassified to standalone statement of profit and loss for which future cash flows are no longer expected to	-	-
Net (gain)/loss recognised in OCI for the year	(100.30)	-
Amount recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss on account of hedge ineffectiveness	-	-
Closing balance	**(100.30)**	-

The Company offsets a financial asset and financial liability when it currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

39. Financial risk management objectives and policies

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. The Company's management monitors compliance with the risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The management undertakes regular reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Board of Directors.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates which will affect the Company's income or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating and financing activities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes from investing activities is not material.

The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12 months period for hedges of forecasted sales.

As at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company hedged Rs. 34,348.60 lakhs (USD 399.40 lakhs) and NIL respectively of it expected foreign currency sales. Those hedged sales were highly probable at the reporting date. This foreign currency risk is hedged by using foreign currency forward contracts.

The following table represents foreign currency risk from non derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024:

			in Lacs
	Currency	**March 31, 2025**	**March 31, 2024**
Assets			
Trade receivables	USD	65.30	-
Trade receivables	GBP	6.82	-
Advance to suppliers	USD	0.90	-
Capital advance	USD	0.51	-
Liabilities			
Trade Payable	USD	0.87	0.46
Liability for capital assets	USD	1.94	-
Advance received from customer	USD	1.13	-

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates.

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

	Increase/(decrease) in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2025	50.00	89.69
March 31, 2024*	50.00	-

* Borrowing outstanding as on March 31, 2024 are interest free.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables, investments and cash and cash equivalents.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was Rs.8,877.89 lakhs, Rs.6,691.14 lakhs, as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively, being the total carrying value of trade receivables, balances with bank, bank deposits, and other financial assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

With respect to Trade receivables, the Company has constituted the terms to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required. The Company creates allowance for all unsecured receivables based on lifetime expected credit loss based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

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Credit risk from balances with bank and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company is supported by the ultimate holding company and hence no liquidity risk is perceived. The contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at the year end are as below:

	0-1 year	> 1 year	Total
March 31, 2025			
Lease liabilities	500.77	4,674.34	5,175.11
Borrowings	644.59	17,293.16	17,937.75
Trade payables	4,337.14	-	4,337.14
Other financial liabilities	1,661.91	-	1,661.91
Total	**7,144.41**	21,967.50	**29,111.91**
March 31, 2024			
Lease liabilities	388.55	4,968.30	5,356.85
Borrowings	1,415.65	-	1,415.65
Trade payables	3,114.96	-	3,114.96
Other financial liabilities	16,046.00	-	16,046.00
Total	**20,965.16**	**4,968.30**	**25,933.46**

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Change in USD rate	Effect on profit before tax
As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in lakhs	5%	268.25
As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in lakhs	5%	(1.97)

The sensitivity analysis has been based on the composition of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

40. Capital management

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, total equity includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings net of cash and bank balances. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic needs. The Company consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings (including current maturities)	17,937.75	1,415.65
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(1,076.70)	(94.53)
Less: Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	(43.06)	(40.51)
Total debt	**16,817.99**	**1,280.61**
Equity share capital	1.00	1.00
Other equity	(1,484.30)	(3,689.91)
Total capital (B)	**(1,483.30)**	**(3,688.91)**
Gearing ratio (A)/(B)	*	*

*Not disclosed in view of negative total capital

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

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41. Business combination

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company has acquired the business of Matrix Clothing Private Limited for a consideration of Rs. 14,500 lakhs based on the valuation carried out by independent register valuer. The consideration for the above acquisition was settled by way of cash.

Pursuant to the requirements of Appendix C of the Ind AS 103, these business combinations under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method.

42. First time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the previous year ended March 31, 2024, were the first financial statements, the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) specified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Previous GAAP").

Accordingly, the Company had prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the previous year ended on March 31, 2024, together with the comparative period as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2022, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS.

43. Undisclosed Income: 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 March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 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).

MSKA & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants *

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(All amounts in Indian Rupees lakhs, except as otherwise stated)

44. Ratio and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% Change	Reason for variance exceeding 25% as compared to preceeding year
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.31	0.62	273%	Refer Note-(i) below
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	(12.09)	(0.38)	3082%	Refer Note-(i) below
Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit/(loss) after taxes + Depreciation expense + Finance costs	Debt service = Interest payments + Principal repayments	1.25	0.83	51%	Refer Note-(ii) below
Return on equity ratio	Net profits/(loss) after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	(0.89)	(0.04)	2125%	Due to business combination.
Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	2.97	0.29	924%	Refer Note-(ii) below
Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivable	6.41	0.41	1463%	Refer Note-(ii) below
Trade payable turnover ratio	Purchases + Other expenses	Average trade payables	6.71	0.86	680%	Refer Note-(ii) below
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	4.48	(0.30)	-1593%	Refer Note-(ii) below
Net profit ratio	Net profit/(loss)	Revenue from operations	5.03%	5.34%	-6%	-
Return on capital employed	Earnings/(loss) before interest and taxes	Capital employed = Tangible networth + Total debt - Deferred tax asset	33.62%	-1.87%	-1898%	Refer Note-(ii) below
Return on investment	Interest income	Average investment (including bank deposits)	6.87%	1.96%	251%	Refer Note-(ii) below

Note:
i. Business transfer consideration paid through long term debt.
ii. In FY 2024–25, operations were conducted for the full year, compared to only one month of operations (March 2024) in FY 2023–24.

45. Other statutory information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck-off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other persons(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

Matrix Design & Industries Pvt. Ltd. ★ Gurgaon

MSKA & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★

(vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(vii) The Company have not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period 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).

(viii) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any government authorities.

(ix) The Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2025, 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. No instances of tampering with the audit trail feature were noted for the period during which the feature was active.

The Company has also used a payroll software for maintaining its books of account, which does not have a feature of recording an audit trail (edit log). Accordingly, the audit trail could not be enabled or preserved or tampered with in respect of this software.

Further, the Company has used a separate inventory software for maintaining inventory records, for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, except that no audit trail feature was enabled at the database level during the year ended March 31, 2025 in respect of the software to log any direct data changes, the audit trail facility has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the inventory software, except for the software at the database level as stated above, in respect of which the audit trail facility has not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in this software during the year ended March 31, 2025. Further there are no instances of audit trail feature being tampered with, post enablement of the audit trail facility.

46. Backup of books of accounts

The Company uses software to maintain its books of accounts and other books in electronic mode. The Company takes daily backups of the accounting software used for maintaining its books of accounts with the data stored on servers physically located in India. Additionally, the audit trail (edit log) feature of the accounting software was enabled during the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

47. The Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India, however, the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

48. Previous period/ year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, wherever necessary to confirm to the current period/ year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W

Pankaj S Bhauwala
Partner
Membership No. 233552

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Matrix Design & Industries Private Limited
(Formerly MHPL Clothing Private Limited)
CIN: U18209HR2020PTC085127

Sathyamurthy A
Director
DIN. 07425034

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025

Prabhat Kumar Singh
Director
DIN: 08275987

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 21, 2025