

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Window Technologies Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statement of **Window Technologies Private Limited** (the "Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (Financial Statement).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 (as amended) under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and net 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 in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Results" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence 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 preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The above-referred information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this audit report.

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



When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate actions necessitated by the circumstances and the applicable laws and regulations

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for preparation of the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control system.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to



continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- i) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- ii) As required by section 143(3) of the Act and based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate



Report in "Annexure B".

- g) With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditors Report in accordance with Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and explanation given to us, the provision of section 197 is not applicable to the company as this is a Private Limited Company, therefore not required to be commented upon by us.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
1. The Company does not have any pending litigations not disclosed in the financial statements which would impact its financial position in its financial statements.
 2. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 3. There were no amounts, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 4. (i) 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 persons or entities, 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 ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
 - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - (iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause 4(i) and 4(ii) contain any material misstatement; and
5. No dividend declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- i) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software 'Quickbooks' which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from 1 April 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.



K. C. Bhattacharjee & Paul
Chartered Accountants

Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with

For K. C. Bhattacharjee & Paul
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 303026E

Amann Saraf
Amann Saraf

(Partner)

Membership No.: 321574

UDIN: 25321574BMJAUV6228



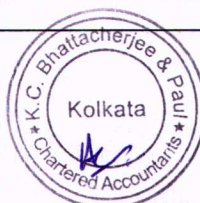
Place: Kolkata

Date: 1st September 2025

“Annexure A” referred to in paragraph (i) under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements” of our Independent Auditors’ Report of even date on the financial statements of Window Technologies Private Limited for the year ended 31st March 2025.

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

1.	a)	i) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, plant and equipment.																					
		ii) The Company has no intangible assets.																					
	b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, property, plant and equipment will be verified in the subsequent year.																					
	c)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.																					
	d)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revaluated its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.																					
	e)	According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.																					
2.	a)	The company does not have any inventory as such this clause is not applicable.																					
	b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.																					
3.		According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments in or granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms and limited liability partnership.																					
	a)	Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans to any other entity as below:																					
		<table> <tr> <th>Particulars</th><th colspan="2">Amount in Rs. lakhs</th></tr> <tr> <td>Aggregate amount during the year ended 31 March 2025</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>- Subsidiaries, JV and Associate</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>- Others</td><td>1,512.40</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date 31 March 2025</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>- Subsidiaries, JV and Associate</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>- Others</td><td>1,512.40</td><td>-</td></tr> </table>	Particulars	Amount in Rs. lakhs		Aggregate amount during the year ended 31 March 2025			- Subsidiaries, JV and Associate			- Others	1,512.40		Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date 31 March 2025			- Subsidiaries, JV and Associate	-	-	- Others	1,512.40	-
Particulars	Amount in Rs. lakhs																						
Aggregate amount during the year ended 31 March 2025																							
- Subsidiaries, JV and Associate																							
- Others	1,512.40																						
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date 31 March 2025																							
- Subsidiaries, JV and Associate	-	-																					
- Others	1,512.40	-																					
	b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of secured and unsecured loans are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.																					



	c)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of unsecured loans given, the stipulated terms of repayment of principal and payment of interest is on demand basis. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.
	d)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of unsecured loans given which is repayable on demand.
	e)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to same parties. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party.
	f)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
4.		According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has provided guarantee or security as specified under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. In respect of the investments made and loans given by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act have been complied with.
5.		The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts, which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
6.		The provision of sub- section (1) of Section 148 of the Act are not applicable to the Company as the Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records for any of the products of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(vi) of the order are not applicable to the company.
7.	a)	According to the information and explanations given to us: The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods & Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Cess, and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities during the year, though there has been slight delay in deposit of these statutory dues in some cases. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31 st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
	b)	According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods & Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Cess, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
8.		According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
9.	a)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans to any financial institution, bank, Government or dues to debenture holders.
	b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
	c)	In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the



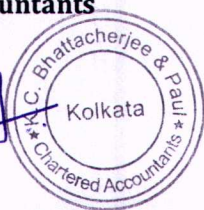
		purpose for which they were obtained.
	d)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
	e)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Act. The Company does not hold any investment in any joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2025.
	f)	According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies (as defined under the Act). The Company does not hold any investment in any joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2025.
10.	a)	The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
	b)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
11.	a)	During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us and representation obtained from the management, no instances of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees have been noticed or reported during the year.
	b)	According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
	c)	According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
12.		According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
13.		In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. (Refer note no. 32 notes to financial statements)
14.	a)	Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, there is no requirement of an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
	b)	Since, the company does not the mechanism of conducting Internal Audit. This clause is not applicable to the Company.
15.		In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
16.	a)	The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



	b)	The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
	c)	The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
	d)	According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
17.		The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year. Accordingly, clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
18.		There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
19.	a)	According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the 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. Also refer to the Other Information paragraph of our main audit report which explains that the other information comprising the information included in Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
20		The provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 not is applicable on the Company, accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.
21		There is no consolidation of financial statements, accordingly reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable.

For K. C. Bhattacharjee & Paul
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 303026E


Amann Saraf
(Partner)
Membership No.: 321574
UDIN: 25321574 BMJAU V 6228



Place: Kolkata
Date: 1st September 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(Referred to Paragraph 2(f) of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our Report of even date to the members of Window Technologies Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Window Technologies Private Limited ("the Company") as at March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

A. Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Unit's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

B. Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

C. Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:



- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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.

D. Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

E. Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements in place and such internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For K.C Bhattacharjee & Paul
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.-303026E

Aman Saraf



CA Amann Saraf
Partner

Membership No.- 321574

UDIN : 25321574 BMJAVV6228

Place: Kolkata

Date: 1st September 2025

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
I. Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property Plant & Equipment	4(i)	312.11	336.98
(b) Investment Property	4(i)	300.78	315.70
(c) Right to Use Asset	4(ii)	9.01	9.14
(d) Goodwill	4(iii)	1,488.60	1,488.60
(e) Financial Assets			
i) Loans & Advance	5	523.33	523.33
ii) Other Financial Assets	6	45.75	44.17
		<u>2,679.57</u>	<u>2,717.91</u>
II. Current Assets			
a) Inventories			
b) Financial Assets			
i) Trade Receivables	7	120.38	34.75
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	5.37	10.21
iii) Loans	9	1,550.90	1,468.53
c) Other Current Assets	10	30.11	60.50
		<u>1,706.76</u>	<u>1,573.99</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>4,386.33</u>	<u>4,291.90</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
III. Equity			
a) Equity Share Capital	11	68.00	68.00
b) Other Equity	12	1,763.89	1,770.91
		<u>1,831.89</u>	<u>1,838.91</u>
IV. Non-Current Liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	13	1,806.62	1,637.00
b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	57.29	51.69
		<u>1,863.91</u>	<u>1,688.69</u>
V. Current Liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Trade Payables	15		
A) total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium enterprises; and			
B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises		32.54	30.26
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	2.85	2.42
b) Other Current Liabilities	17	655.14	726.56
c) Provisions	18	-	5.05
		<u>690.53</u>	<u>764.29</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>4,386.33</u>	<u>4,291.89</u>

Significant Accounting Policies

1-3

Notes to Financial Statements

4-38

As per our Report attached of even date

For K C Bhattacharjee & Paul

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 303026E

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Amann Saraf

(Partner)

Membership No. 321574

Place - Kolkata

Date - 01.09.2025

Director

Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka

Director

DIN - 00569240

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Shivika Dhanuka

Director

Shivika Dhanuka

Director

DIN - 07203053



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
I. INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	19	376.12	460.27
Other Income	20	138.50	226.57
Total Income		514.62	686.84
II. EXPENSES			
Employee Benefits Expense	21	43.62	245.85
Finance Costs	22	146.27	137.89
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	23	39.92	40.91
Other Expenses	24	265.58	133.11
Total Expenses		495.39	557.75
III. Profit before Tax		19.23	129.08
IV. Tax Expenses	25		
Current Tax		20.65	20.23
Tax for Earlier year		-	(3.49)
Deferred Tax		5.60	(2.42)
Total Tax Expenses		26.25	14.32
V. Profit for the period		(7.02)	114.77
VI. Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Profit and Loss		-	-
(ii) Tax on Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to Profit and Loss		-	-
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to Profit and Loss		-	-
(ii) Tax on Items that will be reclassified subsequently to Profit and Loss		-	-
VII. Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(7.02)	114.77
VIII. Basic and Diluted Earnings per Equity Share of Face Value of Rs. 10/- each	26	(1.03)	16.88
Significant Accounting Policies	1-3		
Notes to Financial Statements	4-38		

As per our Report attached of even date

For K C Bhattacharjee & Paul

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 303026E

Amann Saraf

Amann Saraf

(Partner)

Membership No. 321574

Place - Kolkata

Date - 01.09.2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka

Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka

Director

DIN - 00569240

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Shivika Dhanuka

Shivika Dhanuka

Director

DIN - 07203053



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance as at March 31, 2023	68.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2023-24	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	68.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2024-25	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	68.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

	Reserves and Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at April 01, 2023	1,656.14		1,656.14
Profit for the period	114.77		114.77
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,770.91	-	1,770.91
Balance as at April 01, 2024	1,770.91		1,770.91
Profit for the period	(7.02)		(7.02)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,763.89	-	1,763.89

Nature and Purpose of Reserves :

Retained Earnings : This reserve represents cumulative profits of the Company and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

Other Comprehensive Income Reserves: This reserve represents effect of remeasurements of defined benefit plans that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit & Loss.

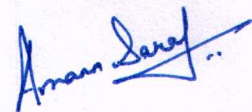
As per our Report attached of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For K C Bhattacharjee & Paul

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 303026E



Amann Saraf

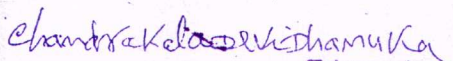
(Partner)

Membership No. 321574

Place - Kolkata

Date - 01.09.2025

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD



Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka

Director

DIN - 00569240

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD



Shivika Dhanuka

Director

DIN - 07203053

Director



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A: CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Profit before Tax :		19.23	129.08
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation/ Amortisation		39.92	40.91
Finance Cost (Net)		146.27	137.89
Loss on PPE Sold / Discarded (Net)		-	-
Gain/Loss from Current Investments			
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		205.43	307.88
Adjustments for:			
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Financial and Other Assets		(139.20)	(319.10)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Non Current/Current Financial and Other Liabilities/ Provisions		(68.16)	(156.75)
Cash Generated from Operations		(1.94)	(167.97)
Direct Taxes Paid		(26.25)	(14.32)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		(28.19)	(182.29)
B: CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of Fixed Assets and change in Capital work in progress		-	-
Sale of Fixed Assets		-	1.03
Loans given			181.75
Net Cash Flow from/(Used in) Investing Activities		-	182.77
C: CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
(Repayment of)/ Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings (Net)		169.61	120.44
Interest Paid		(146.27)	(137.89)
Net Cash Flow From/(Used in) Financing Activities		23.34	(17.45)
D: Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		(4.85)	(16.97)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the period		10.21	27.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the period		5.37	10.21

Significant Accounting Policies

1-3

Notes to Financial Statements

4-38

As per our Report attached of even date

For K C Bhattacharjee & Paul

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 303026E

Amann Saraf

Amann Saraf

(Partner)

Membership No. 321574

Place - Kolkata

Date - 01.09.2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka

Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka

Director

DIN - 00569240

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Shivika Dhanuka

Shivika Dhanuka

Director

DIN - 07203053

Director



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Window Technologies Private Limited (WTPL) ('the Company') is engaged in the business of renting of immovable property, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and other business support service to the clients in diverse industries. The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Y9; Block EP & GP; Sector-V, Bidhan Nagar, Salt Lake, Kolkata - 700091, West Bengal, India

2 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities, defined benefit plans - plan assets which have been measured at fair value amount.

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, (as amended from time to time) and Presentation and disclosure requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III) as amended from time to time.

The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh (₹ 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is -

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when -

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

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 entity and the cost can be measured reliably.



Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using straight-line method. Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of lease agreement or the useful life whichever is shorter.

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

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

(c) Leases:

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

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

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

(d) Other Intangible Assets:

Other Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebate less accumulated amortisation/ depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Company and cost can be measured reliably.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of other 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.

The Company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life.

Computer Softwares and License pertaining to satellite rights are being amortised over its estimated useful life of 5 years. News archives is being depreciated over a period of 20 years as the contents of the same are continuously used in day to day programming and hence the economic benefits from the same arise for a period longer than 20 years.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for Intangible Assets with a finite useful life are reviewed at each reporting date.



At.

(e) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

(f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible assets or group of assets, called Cash Generating Unit ('CGU') may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of assets or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

Goodwill is allocated to each of the CGUs (or groups of CGUs) for the purposes of impairment testing. A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of the Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use; considering recent transactions or independent valuer's report. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss, other than goodwill, recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(g) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using 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 recognised as a finance cost.

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

(h) Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

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

Long Term Employee Benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability as at the Balance Sheet date on the basis of actuarial valuation as per Projected Unit Credit Method.

Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

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



Ac.

Defined Benefit Plans

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days basic salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

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

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment benefits are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

(i) Tax Expenses

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

(i) Current Tax

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

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting 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 assets to be utilised.

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

(j) Foreign currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency's closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item.

(k) Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from contracts with customers includes sale of goods and services. Revenue from rendering of services includes advertisement revenue, subscription revenue, revenue from sale of content, facility and equipment rental, program revenue, revenue from sponsorship of events and revenue from media related professional and consultancy services. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation over time or point in time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

K.



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

Trade receivables represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Revenues in excess of invoicing are considered as contract assets and disclosed as accrued revenue.

Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

B. Subsequent measurement:

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



C. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The Company accounts for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost less impairment loss (if any).

D. Other Equity investments:

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

E. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

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

- a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For trade receivables, the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Further, the Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of the trade receivables. At every reporting date, these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 months ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used. ECL impairment allowance is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

A. Initial recognition and measurement:

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

B. Subsequent measurement:

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

(iii) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forwards, currency swaps and options to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates. Such derivative financial instrument are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are also subsequently measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as Financial Assets when the fair value is positive and as Financial Liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Derecognition of financial instruments

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



Ac.

(v) Offsetting

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

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY:

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

(a) Depreciation/ Amortisation and useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangible Assets:

Property, Plant and Equipment/ Other Intangible Assets are depreciated/ amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/ amortisation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(b) Determining the lease term

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. It considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

(c) Recoverability of trade receivables:

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

(d) Provisions:

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.



(e) **Impairment of non-financial assets:**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units ("CGU") for the purposes of impairment testing. A CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use; considering recent transaction or independent valuer's report. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows covering generally a period of five years are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Estimated future cash flows involve judgement and estimates relating to revenue growth rates, net profit margin and perpetual growth rates. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transaction are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

(f) **Impairment of financial assets:**

The impairment provisions for financial assets depending on their classification are based on assumptions about risk of default, expected cash loss rates, discounting rates applied to these forecasted future cash flows, revenue multiples, EBITDA multiples, recent transactions, independent valuer's report and reorganisation of businesses. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(g) **Defined benefit plans:**

The employment benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/ income include the discount rate, salary escalation and mortality assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact upon the carrying amount of employment benefit obligations.

(h) **Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.

(i) **Fair value measurement**

For estimates relating to fair value of financial instruments Refer Note 30.

AC.



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025
(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4(i) : Property, Plant & Equipment

Descriptions	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
	As at 01.04.2024	Addition	Deduction	As at 31.03.2025	As at 01.04.2024	For the year	Upto 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
A. TANGIBLE ASSETS:									
OWN ASSETS:									
Building	269.95	-	-	269.95	17.10	8.55	-	244.30	252.85
Plant & Machinery	0.51	-	-	0.51	0.09	0.05	-	0.38	0.42
Furniture & Fixture	40.14	-	-	40.14	7.61	3.90	-	28.63	32.54
Office Equipment	44.50	-	-	44.50	12.09	6.41	-	18.50	26.00
Computer & Server	14.75	-	-	14.75	9.12	3.75	-	12.87	1.88
Motor Car / Automobile	16.69	-	-	16.69	3.56	2.21	-	5.78	10.92
TOTAL(A)	386.55	-	-	386.55	49.57	24.87	-	312.11	336.98
B. INVESTMENT PROPERTY:									
Building	345.54	-	-	345.54	29.84	14.92	-	300.78	315.70
TOTAL (B)	345.54	-	-	345.54	29.84	14.92	-	300.78	315.70
Total (A+B)	732.09	-	-	732.09	79.41	39.79	-	612.89	652.68

Descriptions	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
	As at 01.04.2023	Addition	Deduction	As at 31.03.2024	As at 01.04.2023	For the year	Upto 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
A. TANGIBLE ASSETS:									
OWN ASSETS:									
Building	269.95	-	-	269.95	8.55	8.55	-	252.85	261.40
Plant & Machinery	0.51	-	-	0.51	0.05	0.05	-	0.42	0.47
Furniture & Fixture	41.17	-	1.03	40.14	3.70	3.91	-	32.54	37.48
Office Equipment	44.50	-	-	44.50	5.56	6.53	-	32.41	38.94
Computer & Server	14.75	-	-	14.75	4.64	4.48	-	5.63	10.11
Motor Car / Automobile	16.69	-	-	16.69	1.23	2.34	-	13.13	15.47
TOTAL(A)	387.57	-	1.03	386.55	23.71	25.86	-	336.98	363.86
B. INVESTMENT PROPERTY:									
Building	345.54	-	-	345.54	14.92	14.92	-	315.70	330.62
TOTAL (B)	345.54	-	-	345.54	14.92	14.92	-	315.70	330.62
Total (A+B)	733.12	-	1.03	732.09	38.64	40.78	-	652.68	694.48



✓

The fair value of the Company's investment property as at the reporting date is Rs. 42.80 Crores. No external valuation was performed during the current year. The fair value disclosed above has been carried forward from the valuation performed in the previous year by an independent Chartered Engineer, and retained based on management's assessment that there have been no significant changes in the property's condition, lease profile or relevant market parameters since that date.

The measurement continues to be categorised as Level 2 under Ind AS 113, as it relies on observable market inputs with limited adjustments. The principal inputs considered by the valuer (and reassessed by management for the current year) include government guideline rates, property location, recent market research and trends, contracted rentals, terminal yields, discount rates and comparable transaction values, as applicable.

4(ii) : Right of use asset

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Leasehold Premises		
a) Opening Balance	9.14	9.27
b) Adjustment due to adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-
c) Addition / Deletion during the year	-	-
d) Amortization provided during the year	0.13	0.13
e) Closing Balance	9.01	9.14

4(iii) : Goodwill

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Balance at beginning of the period	1,488.60	1,488.60
Add: Additions during the period	-	-
Less: Deduction/ Impairment during the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	1,488.60	1,488.60

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the Cash Generating Units (CGU) or groups of CGUs, which benefit from the synergies of the acquisition. The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use. Value-in-use is present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the CGU. The growth rate is assumed annually at the rate of 1% is considered for forecasted periods. The pre-tax discount rate was fixed in parity with the Incremental Borrowing Rate for the Company.

The Company does its impairment evaluation of goodwill on an annual basis and based on such evaluation the estimated recoverable amount of the CGU is more than its carrying amount, hence impairment is not triggered as at the date of transition or the year end reporting dates. The Company has performed sensitivity analysis for all key assumptions, including the cash flow projections and is unlikely to cause the estimated recoverable amount exceed its carrying amount of the CGU. These estimates are likely to differ from future actual results of operations and cash flows.



Handwritten signature/initials

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
5 Loans (Non-Current)		
Financial Assets carried at Amortised Cost (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Advance against Land	523.33	523.33
Total	523.33	523.33
6 Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)		
Financial Assets carried at Amortised Cost (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Security Deposit	45.75	44.17
Total	45.75	44.17
7 Trade Receivables		
Financial Assets carried at Amortised Cost (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Unsecured, considered good	120.38	34.75
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	-
Impairment allowances for bad and doubtful debt	-	-
Total	120.38	34.75

7(ii) Trade receivable ageing schedule

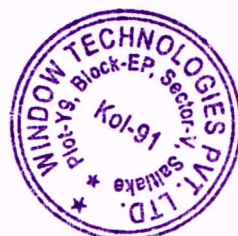
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment
As on 31st March 2025

	Unsecured, considered good	Unsecured, considered doubtful	Total
Less than 6 months	101.79		101.79
6 months - 1 years	7.98		7.98
1-2 years	9.72		9.72
2-3 years	-		-
More than 3 years	0.90		0.90
Total	120.38	-	120.38

7(iii) Trade receivable ageing schedule

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment
As on 31st March 2024

	Undisputed - considered good	Unsecured, considered doubtful	Total
Less than 6 months	25.41	-	25.41
6 months - 1 years	4.86	-	4.86
1-2 years	3.58	-	3.58
2-3 years	-	-	-
More than 3 years	0.90	-	0.90
Total	34.75	-	34.75



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
8 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Financial Assets carried at Amortised Cost		
Balances with Banks	5.37	9.97
Cash on Hand	-	0.24
Total	5.37	10.21
9 Loans (Current)		
Financial Assets carried at Amortised Cost (Unsecured, Considered Good)		
Loans and advances-To related Party *	1,512.40	1,468.09
Staff Advance	-	0.44
Advance to Suppliers	38.50	-
Total	1,550.90	1,468.53
* Break up of Loans and Advances to Related Party (Refer Note No 33 for details)		
Omind Technologies Pvt Ltd	12.59	11.75
P N S Business Pvt Ltd	1,499.81	1,456.34
Total	1,512.40	1,468.09
Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Advance Tax (Net of Provision)		
Total	-	-
10 Other Current Assets		
(Unsecured, Considered Good)		
TDS Receivable (Net of Provisions)	12.32	54.60
GST Input receivables	10.39	-
Naps Incentive Receivable From Government	-	5.90
Prepaid Expenses	0.14	-
Advance to Contractor	7.26	-
Total	30.11	60.50



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
11 Share Capital		
a) Authorised:		
32,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	320.00	320.00
5,50,000 1% Cumulative and Reedemable Preference Shares of Rs 10/- each	55.00	55.00
	375.00	375.00
b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital		
6,80,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	68.00	68.00
	68.00	68.00
5,50,000 1% Cumulative and Reedemable Preference Shares of Rs 10/- each which were issued in earlier year have been classified as Financial Liabilities		

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<u>Name of Shareholders</u>	<u>No. of shares</u> <u>% Holding</u>	<u>No. of shares</u> <u>% Holding</u>
Rajani Saraogi	3,40,000 50.00	3,40,000 50.00
Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka	3,40,000 50.00	3,40,000 50.00

d) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding is set out below:

	2024-25 No. of shares	2023-24 No. of shares
Equity Shares		
At the beginning of the period	6,80,000	6,80,000
Outstanding at the end of the period	6,80,000	6,80,000

e) Terms/rights attached to each class of shares
Equity Shares:

The Company has Equity Shares with a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each Equity Shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the Equity Shareholders are entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company, after meeting all liabilities and distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

12 Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
Retained Earnings		
As per last Balance Sheet	1,770.91	1,656.14
Add : Profit for the period	(7.02)	114.77
Balance as at the end of the period	1,763.89	1,770.91

The company had issued 55,000 number of 1% compulsorily redeemable preference share in earlier years at premium. On the date of transition such preference shares were classified as debt under the requirement of IndAS 32 and 109. As such the balance of Securities Premium account is transferred to Retained Earnings for the presentation of such financial instrument since it shall be utilised for the purpose of redemption only. Balance pertaining to such instrument is Rs. 780.91 lakhs as on March 31, 2024 and Rs. 737.35 lakhs as on March 31, 2025.



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
13 Borrowings (Non- Current)			
Financial Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost			
Secured			
Vehicle Loan	8.18	10.81	
Less: Current Maturity (Refer Note 24)	(2.85)	(2.42)	
	5.32	8.39	
Loans from Related Parties	1,438.64	1,309.53	
Preference Share (Debt)	362.65	319.09	
Total	1,806.62	1,637.00	
Secured Loan:			
Nature of Security:	Auto loan from HDFC bank, balance outstanding amounting to Rs. 8.18 lakh (31 March 2024: Rs 10.81 lakh) is secured by way of hypothecation of the vehicles purchased against the said loan.		
Terms of repayment and interest:	Repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 28,488 . Rate of interest is 8.15% p.a.		
Unsecured Loan:			
These primarily pertain to loan from related parties. The rate of interest of these borrowings is 8% p.a. and the same has an original tenure of 3 years.			
14 Deferred Tax Liability (Net)			
Deferred Tax Liability			
Tax impact of timing differences leading to Deferred Tax Liabilities	57.29	51.69	
Deferred Tax Asset			
Difference between book value of depreciable assets as per books of accounts and written down value for Tax purpose	-	-	
Net Deferred Tax Liability	57.29	51.69	
15 Trade Payables			
Financial Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost			
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-	
Other Trade Payables	32.54	30.26	
Total	32.54	30.26	
15(ii) Trade payable ageing schedule			
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment As on 31st March 2025	Undisputed dues- MSME	Undisputed dues- Others	Total
Less than 1 year	-	27.52	27.52
1-2 years	-	0.06	0.06
2-3 years	-	2.54	2.54
More than 3 years	-	2.42	2.42
Total	-	32.54	32.54



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15(iii) Trade payable ageing schedule**Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment****As on 31st March 2024**

	Undisputed dues- MSME	Undisputed dues- Others	Total
Less than 1 year	-	8.70	8.70
1-2 years	-	2.17	2.17
2-3 years	-	9.78	9.78
More than 3 years	-	9.61	9.61
Total	-	30.26	30.26

16 Other Financial Liabilities (Current)**Financial Liabilities carried at Amortised Cost**

Current Maturity of Term Loans (Refer Note 13)

Total

2.85	2.42
2.85	2.42

17 Other Current Liabilities

Security Deposits	613.54	613.54
Salary payable	9.61	13.02
Statutory Liabilities	5.73	72.64
Audit Fees payable	0.81	1.20
Property Tax Payable	7.57	6.78
Other Payables	17.39	18.89
Preference Dividend Payable	0.50	0.50
Total	655.14	726.56

18 Provisions (Current)

Provision For Income Tax

Total

-	5.05
-	5.05



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025**

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
19 Revenue from Operations		
Sale of Services	243.36	329.34
Contractual Receipts	129.60	129.60
Other Operating Income	3.16	1.32
Total	376.12	460.27
20 Other Income		
Reimbursement of Electricity & Maintenance Charges	19.40	16.88
Income From Training Fees	-	0.63
Interest Income	117.94	108.34
Liability Written Back	1.16	100.72
Total	138.50	226.57
21 Employee Benefits Expense		
Directors Remuneration	16.23	16.20
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	26.95	217.48
Contribution to Provident & other funds	0.44	11.96
Staff Welfare Expenses	-	0.20
Total	43.62	245.85
22 Finance Costs		
Interest on Unsecured Loan	101.37	97.99
Other Interest	0.79	1.07
Interest on Preference Shares	44.12	38.83
Total	146.27	137.89
23 Depreciation & Amortisation Expense		
Depreciation on Plant, Property & Equipment	24.87	25.86
Depreciation on Investment Property	14.92	14.92
Amortisation of Leasehold Property	0.13	0.13
	39.92	40.91



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025**

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
24 Other Expenses		
Payment to Auditors:		
Statutory Audit Fees	0.90	0.90
Tax Audit Fees	0.20	-
Building Operating Expenses	-	5.95
Consultancy Charges	8.47	31.79
Rates & Taxes	16.53	35.62
Repair & Maintenance-Others	0.76	0.90
Sundry Balances Written Off	21.21	-
Advertising and Promotion	92.69	-
Telecommunication & Internet exp	0.12	7.51
Rent & utilities	18.01	35.73
Miscellaneous Expenses	4.31	11.36
IT Expenses	102.12	-
Bank Charges	0.26	0.06
Payroll fees and Recruitment	-	3.28
Total	265.58	133.11
25 Tax Expenses		
Current Tax	20.65	20.23
Tax for Earlier year	-	(3.49)
Deferred Tax	5.60	(2.42)
	26.25	14.32



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025**

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

26 Earnings / (loss) per equity share

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(I) Basic		
a. Profit after tax	(7.02)	114.77
b. (i) Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	6,80,000	6,80,000
(ii) Number of Equity Shares at the end of the year	6,80,000	6,80,000
(iii) Weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year	6,80,000	6,80,000
(iv) Face Value of each Equity Share (Rs.)	10	10
c. Basic Earning per Share [a/(b(iii))]	(1.03)	16.88
(II) Diluted		
a. Dilutive potential Equity Shares	Nil	Nil
b. Weighted Average number of Equity Shares for computing Dilutive earning per Share	6,80,000	6,80,000
c. Diluted Earning/ (Loss) per Share [same as (I)(c) above] (Rs.)	(1.03)	16.88

27 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
A. Contingent liabilities		
B. Commitments		
Corporate Financial Guarantees - On account of corporate guarantee to the bankers on behalf of the entity over which relative of Key Management Personnel (KMP) exercises a significant influence.	11,172.40	7,005.40

28 Segment information

The board of directors of the Company are acting as Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators. The Company has only one business segment, hence segment information have not been presented separately.

29 Employee benefit obligations / expenses

Since the number of employees at present are less than 5, detailed disclosure regarding employee benefits are not required.



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025
(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

30 Financial Instruments disclosure

(A) CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Particulars	Ref Note No.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Financial Assets			
Measured at Amortised Cost			
Trade receivables	7	120.38	34.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	5.37	10.21
Non-Current and Current Loans	5 & 9	561.83	1,991.86
Other Current and Non Current Financial Assets	6	45.75	44.17
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost		733.33	2,080.98
Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Current Investments		-	-
Non Current Investments		-	-
Total Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		-	-
Measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income			
Current Investments		-	-
Non Current Investments	6	-	-
Total Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Financial Liabilities			
Measured at Amortised Cost			
Non Current borrowings	13	1,806.62	1,637.00
Trade Payables	15	32.54	30.26
Other financial liabilities	16	2.85	2.42
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		1,842.02	1,669.69
Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss			
Total financial liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss		-	-

(B) Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's financial assets and liabilities. The different levels have been defined below:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Fair Value Technique

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

(a) The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, current financial liabilities and borrowings approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The board considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at cost/amortised costs in the financial statements approximates their fair values.

(b) Where such items are Non-current in nature, the same has been classified as Level 3 and fair value determined using adjusted net asset value method. Similarly, unquoted equity instruments where most recent information to measure fair value is insufficient, or if there is a wide range of possible fair value measurements, cost has been considered as the best estimate of fair value.

(c) There has been no change in the valuation methodology for Level 3 inputs during the year. The Company has not classified any material financial instruments under Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

31 Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings in domestic currency, capital creditors and trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, investments at cost/fair value and deposits, that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025**

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A Market risk

Market risk means that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The goal of market risk management is optimization of profit and controlling the exposure to market risk within acceptable limits. Market risk comprises two types of risk: 'Foreign currency risk', 'Interest rate risk', and 'Price risk on traded goods'.

(a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk of impact related to fair value of future cash flows if an exposure in foreign currency, which fluctuate due to change in foreign currency rate. The Company has no international transactions and is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rate.

The company has obtained borrowings majorly from its related parties at fixed coupon rates. Further, the company has availed an automobile loan which is also at fixed coupon rates. As on March 31, 2025, the company did not have any borrowings at variable interest rates.

Further, the company has advanced certain loans to its related parties at fixed coupon rates. As on March 31, 2025, the company has not advanced any at variable interest rate.

Therefore, the company is not exposed to interest rate risk.

(c) Price Risk on Traded Goods

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of financial instrument will fluctuate due to change in market traded price. To manage this risk, the company diversifies its portfolio of assets.

B Credit risks

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and others. In addition, credit risk arises from financial guarantees.

The Company implements a credit risk management policy under which the Company only transacts business with counterparties that have a certain level of credit worthiness based on internal assessment of the parties, financial condition, historical experience, and other factors. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness.

(i) Credit risk exposure

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the Companies's maximum exposure to credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk as of 31 March 2025 & 31 March 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Trade receivables (net)	120.38	34.75
Non-Current and Current Loans	523.33	1,991.42

32 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**A. Risk management**

The fundamental goal of capital management are to: - safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and - maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Board of Directors has the primary responsibility to maintain a strong capital base and reduce the cost of capital through prudent management of deployed funds and leveraging opportunities in domestic and international financial markets so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

For the purpose of company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The company manages its capital structure in light of changes in the economic and regulatory environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company manages its capital on the basis of net debt to equity ratio which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt are long-term and short-term debts as reduced by cash and cash equivalents. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Total borrowings	1,806.62	1,637.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(5.37)	(10.21)
Net Debt	1,801.25	1,626.79
Equity	1,831.89	1,838.91
Total Capital (Equity + Net Debt)	3,633.14	3,465.70
Net Debt to Equity ratio	0.98	0.88



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

33 Related Party Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 24
(a) Related Parties
Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Designation
Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka	Director
Rajani Saraogi	Director
Shivika Dhanuka	Director

Name of Entities in which the Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives are interested

M/s Fusion CX Ltd. (formerly Fusion CX Private Limited/ earlier Xplore-Tech Services Private Limited)
M/s P N S Business Pvt Ltd
M/s Global Seamless Tubes & Pipes Pvt Ltd
M/s Omind Technologies Pvt Ltd
M/s GSTP (HFS) Pvt Ltd
M/s Competent Synergies Pvt. Ltd. (merged with Fusion CX Ltd.)
M/s Sequential Technologies International (India) Pvt Ltd

(b) Details of Transactions with Related Parties
Nature of Transaction
FY 2024-25 FY 2023-24
Sales of Service

Fusion CX Ltd.	138.29	333.01
Sequential Technologies International (India) Pvt Ltd	105.08	-

Rental Income

Fusion CX Ltd.	93.60	93.60
GSTP (HFS) Pvt Ltd	18.00	18.00
Global Seamless Tubes & Pipes Pvt Ltd	18.00	18.00

Other Receipts

Omind Technologies Pvt Ltd	-	0.40
----------------------------	---	------

Interest Received

GSTP (HFS) Pvt Ltd	-	12.74
P N S Business Pvt Ltd	115.24	92.96
Omind Technologies Pvt Ltd	0.94	0.88

Interest Paid

Fusion CX Ltd.	100.44	38.83
----------------	--------	-------

Other Expense

GSTP (HFS) Pvt Ltd	-	8.66
P N S Business Pvt Ltd	5.19	15.96

Directors' Remuneration

Rajani Saraogi	4.20	4.20
Shivika Dhanuka	12.00	12.00

Balance Outstanding at year end
Note Receivable

Omind Technologies Pvt Ltd	12.59	11.75
P N S Business Pvt Ltd	1,499.81	1,456.34

Note Payable

Fusion CX Ltd.	1,336.52	1,313.13
Fusion CX Ltd. (Liability Component of Preference Shares)	362.65	319.09

Advance from Customers

Fusion CX Ltd.	15.81	-
----------------	-------	---

Trade Receivables

Fusion CX Ltd.	-	20.54
Global Seamless Tubes & Pipes Pvt Ltd	15.48	6.21
GSTP (HFS) Pvt Ltd	14.58	4.04

Trade Payables

GSTP (HFS) Pvt Ltd	2.22	2.22
--------------------	------	------

34 No Borrowing costs have been capitalised during the year.


WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

35 Additional regulatory information not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements

- i. As per Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013, there are no balances outstanding or transactions with struck off companies.
- ii. The Company has not traded / invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the FY 2024-25.
- iii. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- iv. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- v. The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- vi. The Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- vii. Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder
The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami
- viii. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
Since the turnover of the company is less than Rs. 1,000 Crores, Net worth is less than Rs. 500 Crores and net Profits is less than Rs. 5 Crores, the provisions of Section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to corporate social responsibility is not applicable to the company.
- ix. Registration of charges or satisfaction of charges with Registrar of Companies (ROC)
The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- x. Misutilisation of Bank Borrowing
The company has taken borrowings from banks and financial institutions during the current year as well as previous year. The borrowings have been utilized for the purpose for which it is borrowed.
- xi. The Company does not have any immovable properties for which title deeds are not held in the name of the company.
- xii. The Company does not have any borrowing from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, disclosure with regard to quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company is not applicable.
- xiii. Compliance with number of layers of companies
The compliance of number of layers of companies, prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, are not applicable to the company.

- 36 The balance of receivables, payables and deposits are subject to confirmation/ reconciliation. In the opinion of the management, accounting adjustments, if any, arising therefrom are not likely to be material on conclusion of exercise of confirmation/reconciliation.

37 Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Difference	Remarks
(a) Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	0.28	2.06	-86%	Current Ratio improved since current liabilities were paid during current year
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt	Total Equity	0.99	0.89	11%	Variation is less than 25%.
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for Debt Service = PAT + Depreciation + Interest + Non cash operation expenses/adjustment	Debt Service = Interest payments + Principal payments	0.57	1.14	-50%	There is a decline in DSCR due to increase in finance cost and reduction of total revenue.
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the year	Average total equity	(0.00)	0.06	-106%	There is a decline in Return on Equity due to increase in finance cost and reduction of total revenue.
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold = Total purchases + Change in inventory	Average inventory	NA	NA	NA	-
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	4.85	13.21	-63%	Due to decline in revenue from operation
(g) Trade Payable turnover ratio	Cost of services sold	Average trade payable	NA	NA	NA	-
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital = Total current assets - Total current liabilities	(0.76)	0.57	-233%	Due to decline in revenue from operation



WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2025

(Amount in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(i) Net profit ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-2%	25%	-107%	Due to reduction of total revenue and increase in other expenses.
(j) Return on capital employed	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	4%	8%	-41%	There is a decline in Return on Capital Employed due to reduction of total revenue and consequently, overall profitability of the company.
(k) Return on investment	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested fund in treasury investment	NA	NA	NA	-

38 Previous year figures:

The figures of previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of the current period.

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

For K.C. Bhattacharjee & Paul
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 303026E

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

Amann Saraf

Amann Saraf
(Partner)
Membership No. 321574
Place - Kolkata
Date - 01.09.2025

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka

Chandrakala Devi Dhanuka
Director
DIN - 00569240

WINDOW TECHNOLOGIES PVT LTD

Shivika Dhanuka

Shivika Dhanuka
Director
DIN - 07203053

Director

