

ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

AUDIT REPORT

2025 - 2026

Audited by

SURESH CHANDRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

**303, Investment House, 3rd Floor,
Opp. Gandhigram Railway Station
Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad – 380006
Phone: 9974534855**

SURESH CHANDRA & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Branch : 303, Investment House, 3rd Floor, Opp. Gandhigram Railway Station, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380 006.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
THE PARTNERS OF
ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Report on the Ind AS financial statements (IFS)

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS Financial Statements (IFS) of **ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP** ("the LLP"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026; the Statement of Profit and Loss and cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the IFS, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid IFS give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of 'the LLP' as at March 31, 2026; its statement of Profit and Loss & cash flow statement for the year then ended.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

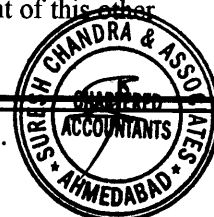
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The partners of the LLP are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Management discussion and analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The partners of LLP are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statements ("IFS") that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flow statement of the LLP in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and relevant laws for safeguarding the assets of the LLP 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the IFS that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the IFS, the management of LLP is responsible for assessing the LLP'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 LLP or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

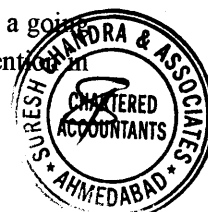
The Partners of the LLP are also responsible for overseeing the LLP's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of Ind AS Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the IFS 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken based on these IFS.

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.
- 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 LLP's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention to it in



our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the IFS 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 LLP to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the IFS that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the IFS 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 IFS.

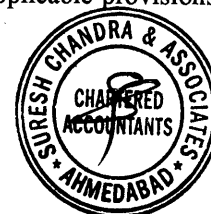
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by applicable laws and standards under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), 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 maintained by the LLP so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Financial Statements, namely the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report, are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the LLP.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the applicable Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- (e) Based on the written representations received from the partners, none of them are disqualified from being appointed as a designated partner in terms of applicable provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, as at March 31, 2026.



- (f) 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;
- The LLP does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as on the date of balance sheet.
 - The LLP did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026

For, M/s. SURESH CHANDRA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 001359N




CA Shyamsunder Nanwal
(Partner)
Membership No: 128896
UDIN: 26128896VPDDBX8336

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 02.06.2026

ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP
Statement of Asset & Liabilities

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2a	275.87	318.35
(b) Right of Use Assets	2a	2.12	2.55
(c) Other Intangible Assets	2b	0.02	0.02
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	3	0.03	0.03
(ii) Other Financial Assets	4	4.29	4.13
(e) Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		282.32	325.08
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	5	267.61	191.13
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	202.66	348.93
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	0.39	7.96
(iii) Bank balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	2.99	3.10
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	-	1.13
(d) Other Current Assets	10	17.82	13.61
Total Current Assets		491.47	565.86
Total Assets		773.79	890.94
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Partner's Capital	11		
(a) Partners Capital Account		120.00	120.00
(b) Partners Current Account		153.90	50.08
		273.90	170.08
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	136.41	202.50
(ia) Lease liabilities	13	2.31	2.71
(b) Provisions	14	0.67	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		139.39	205.21
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	223.84	237.49
(ia) Lease liabilities	13	0.40	0.37
(ii) Trade Payables	16		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		51.74	14.93
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		69.06	257.86
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	17	3.17	1.91
(c) Provisions	18	3.37	3.09
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	9	8.92	-
Total Current Liabilities		360.50	515.65
Total Liabilities		499.90	720.86
Total Equity and Liabilities		773.79	890.94

Summary of Material accounting policies

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

1 to 31

As per our report attached of even date

For and on behalf of

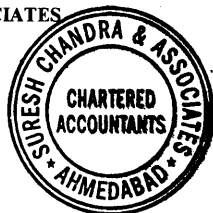
M/s. SURESH CHANDRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 001359N

CA Shyamsundar Nanwal
Partner

Membership No: 128896



For and on behalf of

ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

SA Shyamsundar Nanwal *Su*
Partner Partner

UDIN: 26128896VPDDBX8336

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 02.06.2026

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 02.06.2026

ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Statement of Profit and Loss

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025
Income			
Revenue from Operations	19	1,230.43	1,207.53
Other Income	20	69.41	0.33
Total Income		1,299.84	1,207.86
Expenses			
Cost of Materials Consumed	21	969.11	827.25
Purchase of traded goods	22	40.82	125.91
Changes In Inventories	23	(46.07)	0.80
Employee Benefit Expenses	24	33.31	28.86
Finance Costs	25	49.82	51.18
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	26	23.69	24.78
Other Expenses	27	130.20	114.37
Total Expenses		1,200.89	1,173.15
Profit/Loss before exceptional items and tax		98.95	34.71
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax for the year		98.95	34.71
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	28	12.57	-
Total Tax Expense		12.57	-
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year	Total A	86.37	34.71
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
- Remeasurement of the Defined Benefit Plans		0.03	-
Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (Net of Tax)	Total B	0.03	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	Total (A+B)	86.41	34.71

Summary of Material accounting policies

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements.

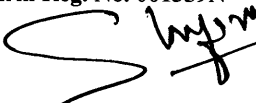
As per our report attached of even date

For and on behalf of

M/s. SURESH CHANDRA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 001359N



CA Shyamsundar Nanwal

Partner

Membership No: 128896

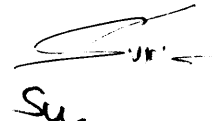


For and on behalf of

ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP



Partner



Partner

UDIN: 26128896VPDDBX8336

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 02.06.2026

Place : Ahmedabad

Date : 02.06.2026

ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Statement of Cash flow For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	98.95	34.71
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation / Amortisation	23.69	24.78
Interest Income	(0.10)	(0.30)
Loan Processing	0.15	0.18
Dividend Income	(0.00)	(0.00)
Finance Cost	49.82	51.18
Remeasurement of the Defined Benefit Plans	0.03	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	172.54	110.55
Changes in Working Capital:		
(Increase) / Decrease in Assets :		
Trade Receivables	146.27	42.65
Other Current Assets	(4.21)	(4.11)
Inventories	(76.48)	(61.02)
Increase / (Decrease) in Liabilities :		
Other Current liabilities	1.26	0.54
Trade Payables	(151.99)	2.19
Provisions	2.08	2.47
Cash generated/(used) from operations	89.48	93.28
Income taxes paid (Net of Refund)	(3.66)	(1.39)
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities (A)	85.82	91.89
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(1.95)	(1.95)
Government Grant on Property, Plant and Equipment	21.17	-
Bank Deposit / Margin Money Placed with bank (Net)	(0.06)	(0.21)
Interest Income	0.10	0.30
Dividend Income	0.00	0.00
Net cash generated/(used) in investing activities (B)	19.27	(1.85)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
(Repayment)/Proceeds from Current Borrowings (Net)	(13.65)	19.57
(Repayment)/Proceeds from Non-Current Borrowings (Net)	(66.23)	(43.60)
Net Increase in Capital	17.41	(6.61)
Payment of Lease Liability	(0.60)	(0.63)
Finance Cost	(49.59)	(50.88)
Net cash generated/(used) in financing activities (C)	(112.66)	(82.15)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(7.57)	7.89
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7.96	0.07
Cash & Cash Equivalents as at End of the Year	0.39	7.96
Cash balance acquired on account of Merger		
Cash and Cash Equivalent Includes		
Cash in hand	0.03	0.01
Balances with Banks		
-In Current Accounts	0.36	7.95
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.39	7.96



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to Statement of Cash flow For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Notes to Cash Flow Statement:

1. Disclosure as per Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows:

The Ind AS 7 require entities to provide disclosure of changes in their liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes (such as foreign exchange gains or losses). In this regards the Company has provided the following information.

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2025	Cash Flows	Others	As at 31st March, 2026
Long-term Borrowings Including Current Maturities	248.41	(66.23)	1.59	183.77
Lease Liability	3.08	(0.60)	0.23	2.71
Total	251.49	(66.83)	1.82	186.48

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2024	Cash Flows	Others	As at 31st March, 2025
Long-term Borrowings Including Current Maturities	285.00	(43.60)	7.01	248.41
Lease Liability	3.41	(0.63)	0.29	3.08
Total	288.41	(44.22)	7.30	251.49

2. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows"

As per our report attached of even date

For and on behalf of
M/s. SURESH CHANDRA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 001359N

CA Shyamsundar Nanwal
Partner
Membership No: 128896
UDIN: 26128896VPDDBX8336



For and on behalf of
ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

SA Shyamsundar Nanwal
Partner

Su
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 02.06.2026

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 02.06.2026

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Corporate information & Material Accounting Policies and Other Notes

1 Corporate information

Alpine Cottweave LLP ("the LLP") incorporated on June 3, 2021 with Registrar of Companies, Ahmedabad under the provisions of Limited Liability Partnership Act 2008. The LLP is engaged in weaving of Cotton Yarn including trading of various textile products. It has its registered office situated at Khata No. 670, Block No. 614, Village Paldi, Paldikankaj, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 382425.

2.1 Basis of Preparation of Standalone Financial Statements (SFS) and Statement of Compliance

The Financial statements of the LLP have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the companies Act, 2013, read together with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto.

The LLP has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) pursuant to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2015, in line with its holding company, M/s. Alpine Texworld Limited, which had voluntarily adopted Ind AS during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly, the financial statements of the LLP are prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended from time to time.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, have been prepared on a consistent basis with those of the previous year ended March 31, 2025. The transition date to Ind AS was April 1, 2023, and the LLP had prepared its opening balance sheet as at that date in accordance with Ind AS. The comparative financial information for the year ended March 31, 2025, has been presented in accordance with Ind AS and is consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the current year.

In preparing the opening balance sheet as at the transition date, the LLP had applied the applicable mandatory exceptions and certain optional exemptions available under Ind AS 101. The same has been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements for the subsequent periods.

Further the IFS have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual and going concern basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS at the end of each reporting period.

The accounting policies, as set out in the following paragraphs of this note, have been consistently applied, by the LLP to all the years presented in the said financial statements.

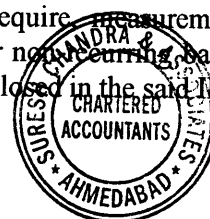
The preparation of the said IFS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and judgements. It also requires the management to exercise judgement in the in the process of applying the LLP's accounting policies in the areas where estimates are significant to the IFS or areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The IFS are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is also the LLP's functional currency. All amounts included in the IFS are reported in Rupees unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentage may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

2.3 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price at the measurement date at which an asset can be sold or paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants. The LLP's accounting policies require measurement of certain financial / non-financial assets and liabilities at fair values (either on a recurring or non-recurring basis). Also, the fair values of financial instruments measured at amortized cost are required to be disclosed in the said IFS.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The LLP is required to classify the fair valuation method of the financial / non-financial assets and liabilities either measured or disclosed at fair value in the financial statement using a three-level fair value hierarchy (which reflects the significance of inputs used in the measurement). Accordingly, the LLP uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of un-observable inputs.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level-I : Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level-2 : Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable.

Level-3 : Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per The LLPs accounting policies. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, The LLP has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.4 Current versus non-current classification

The LLP presents assets and liabilities in the Standalone Balance sheet of IFS based on current/non- current classification.

An asset is classified 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 year, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

A liability is classified as 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 year, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

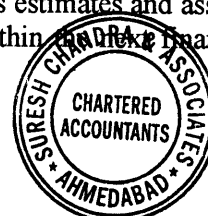
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2.5 Use of Estimates

The estimates used in the preparation of the said IFS are continuously evaluated by the LLP and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events), that the LLP believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, which existed as at the reporting date or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date. Although the LLP regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates even if the assumptions underlying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognized in the SFS in the year in which they become known.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Accounting estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Changes to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are changed and in any future periods affected. Information about critical judgments made in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the financial year, are included in the following accounting policies.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- a) Measurement and likelihood of occurrence of provisions and contingencies
- b) Impairment of financial / non-financial assets
- c) Recognition of Deferred tax assets
- d) Defined benefit plans and compensated absences.
- e) Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment
- f) Expected credit losses on financial assets.

2.6 Summary of significant accounting policies

i) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Recognition and measurement:

On transition to Ind AS, the LLP has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2023, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant, and equipment.

Freehold land is carried at cost.

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or/and supply of goods are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and sale or disposal (if any).

Cost of an item of Property, plant and equipment acquired comprises its purchase price after deducting any trade discounts and rebates and further includes any directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to its working condition and location for its intended use and present value of any estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

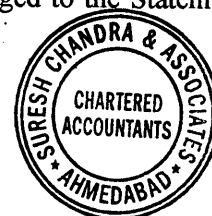
In case of self-constructed assets, cost includes the costs of all materials used in construction, direct labour, allocation of directly attributable overheads, directly attributable borrowing costs incurred in bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The costs of testing whether the asset is functioning properly, after deducting the net proceeds from selling items produced while bringing the asset to that location and condition are also added to the cost of self-constructed assets.

If significant parts of an item of Property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant, and equipment (PPE) is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any resulting gain or loss from the derecognition is calculated as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the net disposal proceeds, and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement:

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 LLP and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ii) Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurement:

Intangible asset purchased are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment, if any and are amortized as per the useful life on written down value basis, as per the rates specified in the Companies Act, 2013.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the LLP.

iii) Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided using straight line method (SLM) as specified schedule II of the companies Act 2013. Depreciation on assets acquired / disposed off during the year if any, is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition / disposal. The estimated useful lives of assets are as under:

Class of assets	Useful Life
Building	30 Years
Plant & Machinery	15 Years
Electrification	10 Years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Vehicles	10 Years
Computers	3 Years
Intangible Asset	5 Years

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

iv) Capital Advances

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under "other non-current assets"

v) Capital work in process

Unallocated expenditures in Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) refer to costs incurred during the construction or development of an asset that are not yet assigned to a specific asset. Such expenditures may include overheads, related expenses, or preliminary project costs.

Unallocated expenditures in CWIP are treated as part of the cost of an asset until it is ready for intended use. Costs that cannot be directly attributed to specific assets are accumulated in CWIP and allocated when the assets are completed and become operational.

vi) Inventories

Inventories of Raw Materials, Work-in-Progress, Stores and spares, Finished Goods and Stock-in-trade are stated 'at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower' except for Waste / Scrap which are valued at net realisable value. Cost comprises all cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost formulae used are 'First-in-First-out', 'Specific identification', as applicable. Due allowance is estimated and made for defective and obsolete items, wherever necessary.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

vii) Segment Reporting

Based on the "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Managing Partner (MP) has been identified as CODM.

The LLP has evaluated the requirements of Ind AS 108 and determined that it does not have any distinct segments that meet the criteria for separate disclosure. As a result, segment reporting is not applicable.

viii) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at net of transaction costs incurred and measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

ix) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction of qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use, capitalised as part of cost of asset. The borrowing costs includes interest and transaction cost that a The LLP incurs in connection with the borrowing of the funds. Other interest and borrowing costs are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

x) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when The LLP has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- b. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- c. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

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

xi) Revenue recognition

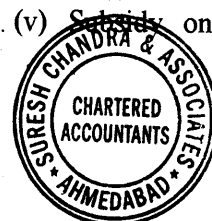
The specific recognition criteria from various streams of revenue are described as under:

a) Sales of Goods and Services:

The revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised product to the customer in an amount that reflect the consideration, which The LLP expect to receive in exchange of product. The revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discount and other incentives if any. The Amount of consideration to which The LLP expect to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (Duties & Taxes on behalf of Government).

b) Other Income:

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding amount and at the effective interest rate applicable, the future cash receipt through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's carrying amount on initial recognition. Other Income includes (i) Interest Income (ii) Foreign Exchange Gain (iii) Dividend Income (iv) Interest Subsidy (v) Subsidy on Electricity Duty & Consumption



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

c) Government Grants / Subsidies from the Government:

Subsidies from the Government are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that The LLP will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the subsidies will be received or when actually received by the LLP. Subsidies from the Government are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which The LLP recognises as expenses the related costs for which the subsidies are intended to compensate.

Subsidies from the Government that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to The LLP with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which there is reasonable certainty of receiving the same.

Government grants of the nature of contribution towards capital expenditure (to the extent utilized in the year) are treated as of Capital Fund or reduced from the cost of the PPE. Unutilized government grants are treated as funds to be carried forward and refunded, as per government directions and exhibited as a Liability.

xii) Employee benefits

a) Defined Contribution Plans

Payments made to a defined contribution plan such as Provident Fund and Family Pension maintained with Regional Provident Fund Office are charged as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss as they fall due.

b) Defined Benefit Plans

Defined benefit Plan

The LLP's liability towards gratuity to past employees is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method which considers each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. Past services are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as expense. Actuarial gain and losses are recognized immediately in the Other Comprehensive income. Obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using a discounted rate that is determined by reference to market yields at the Balance Sheet date on Government Securities.

Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The LLP makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

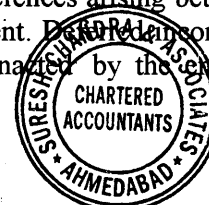
xiii) Income Tax

Current Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses and unabsorbed Depreciations, if any.

Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are off set where The LLP has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

xiv) Lease

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

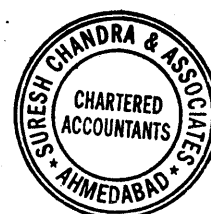
The LLP recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

a) Right-of Use Assets

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the LLP by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the LLP will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

b) Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid over the lease term at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the LLP's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the LLP uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Modifications to a lease agreement beyond the original terms and conditions are generally accounted for as a re-measurement of the lease liability with a corresponding adjustment to the ROU asset. Any gain or loss on modification is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss. However, the modifications that increase the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets at a price commensurate with the stand-alone selling price are accounted for as a separate new lease. In case of lease modifications, discounting rates used for measurement of lease liability and ROU assets is also suitably adjusted.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

xv) Financial Instruments

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

A. Financial assets

Initial Recognition and measurement:

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that The LLP commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement:

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

- **Classification and measurement of financial assets**

- a) **Financial assets at amortised cost**

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

- b) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following criteria are met

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

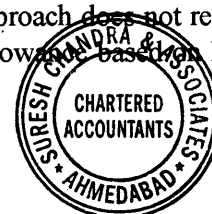
- c) **Financial assets at fair value through profit & loss (FVTPL)**

All financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

- **Impairment of financial assets**

The LLP assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or LLP of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance.

In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the LLP has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix. The application of simplified approach does not require the LLP to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses on a forward-looking basis. However, if the credit risk on the financial instruments has increased significantly since the initial recognition, then the LLP measures lifetime ECL.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized under the head 'Other Expenses' in the statement of Profit and Loss. The Balance Sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost:

ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the Balance Sheet. This allowance reduces the net carrying amount.

Debt instruments measured at FVTPL:

Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Change in fair value is taken to the statement of Profit and Loss.

Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI:

Since financial assets are already reflected at Fair Value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. LLP does not have any Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/origination.

- **Derecognition of financial assets**

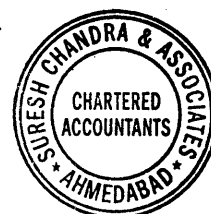
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a The LLP of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from The LLP's balance sheet) when:

- the right to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The LLP has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) The LLP has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) The LLP has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When The LLP has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, The LLP continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of The LLP's continuing involvement. In that case, The LLP also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that The LLP has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

a) Classification as debt or equity

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate (EIR) amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Similarly, interest bearing loans, trade credits and borrowings (including bonds) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

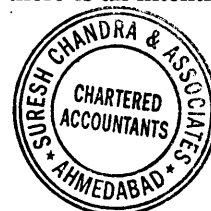
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if these are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Derecognition of Financial Liability

The LLP derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, The LLP's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other incomes, other than interest and dividend are recognized when the same are due to be received and right to receive such other income is established.

xvi) Foreign currency transactions:

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

Exchange difference

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of LLP at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous Restated summary statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise except those arising from investments in non-integral operations.

The LLP's Restated summary statements are presented in Indian Rupee. The LLP determines the functional currency as Indian Rupee on the basis of primary economic environment in which the entity operates

xvii) Statement of cash flows:

Statement of Cash flows is being prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Indian Accounting Standard – 7 on 'Statement of Cash flow', whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals, or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash from operating, investing, and financing activities of the LLP are segregated.

xviii) Cash and cash equivalents

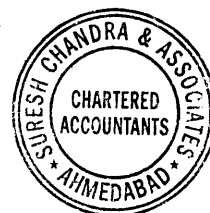
Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less (that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and cash equivalents and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value). However, for the purpose of Statement of Cash Flows, in addition to above items, any bank overdrafts / cash credits that are integral part of the LLP's cash management, are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

xix) Rounding Off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

xx) Recent accounting pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. There are no such recently issued standards or amendments to the existing standards for which the impact on the Financial Statements is required to be disclosed.



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No. : 2a

Particulars	Factory Building	Plant and Machinery	Electric Installations and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Computers	Total
1 Gross Block							
Balance As at 1st April, 2024	2.36	341.97	17.72	0.31	0.90	0.03	363.28
Additions	-	1.73	0.06	-	0.16	-	1.95
Disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	2.36	343.70	17.77	0.31	1.06	0.03	365.24
Additions	-	1.49	-	-	0.33	0.12	1.95
Disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Grant Received	-	(21.17)	-	-	-	-	(21.17)
Balance As at 31st March, 2026	2.36	324.02	17.77	0.31	1.39	0.16	346.01
2 Accumulated depreciation							
Balance As at 1st April, 2024	0.08	20.55	1.76	0.03	0.10	0.01	22.53
On disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.08	22.32	1.76	0.03	0.15	0.02	24.36
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	0.15	42.87	3.53	0.06	0.25	0.03	46.89
On disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.08	21.18	1.77	0.03	0.17	0.03	23.25
Balance As at 31st March, 2026	0.23	64.05	5.29	0.09	0.41	0.06	70.14
3 Net Carrying Value							
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	2.21	300.83	14.24	0.25	0.81	0.00	318.35
Balance As at 31st March, 2026	2.13	259.97	12.48	0.22	0.98	0.09	275.87



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP**Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025***(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)***Note No. : 2a**

Particulars	Right of Use Assets	
	Land & Building	Total
1 Gross Block		
Balance As at 1st April, 2024	4.14	4.14
Additions	-	-
Disposal of assets	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	4.14	4.14
Additions	-	-
Disposal of assets	-	-
Government Grant Received	-	-
Balance As at 31st March, 2026	4.14	4.14
2 Accumulated depreciation		
Balance As at 1st April, 2024	1.17	1.17
On disposal of assets	-	-
Charge for the year	0.41	0.41
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	1.59	1.59
On disposal of assets	-	-
Charge for the year	0.44	0.44
Balance As at 31st March, 2026	2.03	2.03
3 Net Carrying Value		
Balance As at 31st March, 2025	2.55	2.55
Balance As at 31st March, 2026	2.12	2.12



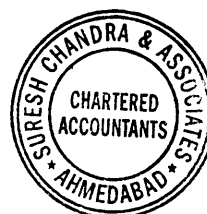
ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No. : 2(b)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Intangible Assets	
		Accounting Software	Total
1	Gross Block		
	Balance As at 1st April, 2024	0.04	0.04
	Additions	-	-
	Disposal of assets	-	-
	Exchange Difference on Opening	-	-
	Balance As at 31st March, 2025	0.04	0.04
	Additions	-	-
	Disposal of assets	-	-
	Exchange Difference on Opening	-	-
	Balance As at 31st March, 2026	0.04	0.04
2	Accumulated depreciation		
	Balance As at 1st April, 2024	0.01	0.01
	On disposal of assets	-	-
	Charge for the year	0.01	0.01
	Exchange Difference on Depreciation	-	-
	Exchange Difference on Opening	-	-
	Balance As at 31st March, 2025	0.02	0.02
	On disposal of assets	-	-
	Charge for the year	0.01	0.01
	Exchange Difference on Depreciation	-	-
	Exchange Difference on Opening	-	-
	Balance As at 31st March, 2026	0.03	0.03
3	Net Carrying Value		
	Balance As at 31st March, 2025	0.02	0.02
	Balance As at 31st March, 2026	0.02	0.02



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 3 Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares of		
- The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited (2500 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each) (31 March 2026 :- 2,500 and 31 March 2025 :- 2,500)	0.03	0.03
- The SVC Co-Operative Bank Limited (100 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each) (31 March 2026 :- 100 and 31 March 2025 :- 100)	0.00	0.00
Total	0.03	0.03

Note No: 4 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Security Deposits	2.91	2.91
Fixed Deposits-Original Maturity more than 12 Months	1.39	1.22
Total	4.29	4.13

Note No: 5 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Raw Materials	153.63	123.29
Work in Process	51.09	20.19
Finished Goods	61.75	46.59
Stores and Spare parts	1.14	1.06
Total	267.61	191.13

Note No: 6 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Trade receivable considered good- Unsecured	202.66	348.93
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-
Total	202.66	348.93
Less : Provision for doubtful Trade Receivables	-	-
Total	202.66	348.93

6.1 Trade Receivables ageing Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt						Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31st March, 2026							
(i) Undisputed – considered good	202.65	0.01	-	-	-	-	202.66
(iii) Undisputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	202.65	0.01	-	-	-	-	202.66

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt						Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31st March, 2025							
(i) Undisputed – considered good	343.52	5.40	0.01	-	-	-	348.93
(iii) Undisputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	343.52	5.40	0.01	-	-	-	348.93



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balances with banks		
- In current account	0.36	7.95
Cash In Hand	0.03	0.01
Total	0.39	7.96

Note No: 8 Bank balance other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

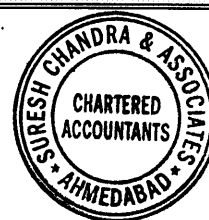
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balance held as margin money		-
Balance held as depository margin money having Maturity more than three months	2.99	3.10
Total	2.99	3.10

Note No: 9 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Advance Income Tax, Tax Deducted at	3.66	1.13
Less: Provision for Income tax	(12.57)	-
Total	(8.92)	1.13
Current Tax Assets	-	1.13
Current Tax Liabilities	8.92	-

Note No: 10 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Advance to Suppliers	-	0.10
GST Receivables	5.91	11.88
Prepaid Expense	1.56	1.53
Advance to Employees	-	0.09
Subsidy Receivable	10.36	-
Total	17.82	13.61



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ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

Partner's Capital

Note No: 11

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Fixed Partner's Capital

Particulars	Champalal Agarwal	Sachin Agrawal	Sumit Agarwal	Alpine Texworld Limited	Total
Opening as on 01.04.2024	39.60	40.80	39.60	-	120.00
Addition during the year	-	-	-	116.40	116.40
Withdrawal during the year	39.60	39.60	37.20	-	116.40
Closing as on 31.03.2025	-	1.20	2.40	116.40	120.00
Opening as on 01.04.2025	-	1.20	2.40	116.40	120.00
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Withdrawal during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Closing as on 31.03.2026	-	1.20	2.40	116.40	120.00

Note : As per Supplemental LLP Agreement dated 29th October, 2024 the capital contribution of LLP shall be Rs 120.00 Millions which shall be contributed by all the partners in the proportion of their profit sharing ratio or any other proportion as may be mutually agreed upon by all the partners.

Current Partner's Capital

Particulars	Champalal Agarwal	Sachin Agrawal	Sumit Agarwal	Alpine Texworld Limited	Total
Opening as on 01.04.2024	7.48	7.25	7.25	-	21.97
Addition during the year	-	-	0.89	21.85	22.74
Add: Interest on Capital	2.47	2.52	2.46	-	7.44
Add: Remuneration to Partners	-	0.86	0.81	-	1.67
Withdrawal during the year	16.78	10.52	11.16	-	38.45
Add: Share of profit during the year	6.83	6.77	6.92	14.19	34.71
Closing as on 31.03.2025	-	6.89	7.16	36.04	50.08

Opening as on 01.04.2025	-	6.89	7.16	36.04	50.08
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Interest on Capital	-	0.65	0.81	12.35	13.81
Add: Remuneration to Partners	-	1.20	2.40	-	3.60
Withdrawal during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Share of profit during the year	-	0.86	1.73	83.78	86.37
Add: Share of Other Comprehensive Income	-	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Closing as on 31.03.2026	-	9.60	12.09	132.20	153.90

Profit Sharing Ratio of LLP

Particulars	Champalal Agarwal	Sachin Agrawal	Sumit Agarwal	Alpine Texworld Limited	Total
For period 01.04.2024-28.10.2024	34.00%	33.00%	33.00%	-	100.00%
For period 29.10.2024-31.03.2025	-	1.00%	2.00%	97.00%	100.00%
For period 01.04.2025-31.03.2026	-	1.00%	2.00%	97.00%	100.00%



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 12 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Secured - At Amortised Cost		
From Bank		
Rupee Term Loan	138.43	205.51
Total	138.43	205.51
Less : Unamortised Borrowing Cost	(0.27)	(0.42)
Lees : Current maturities (Refer Note: 15)	(47.36)	(45.91)
Total (a)	90.80	159.18
Unsecured Loan		
From Other	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00
From Related Parties	35.61	33.31
Total (b)	45.61	43.31
Total (a+b)	136.41	202.50

Note: Refer Annexure for terms of repayment and nature of securities.

Note No: 13 Lease liabilities

Particulars	Non-Current	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities	2.31	2.71
Total	2.31	2.71

Particulars	Current	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease liabilities	0.40	0.37
Total	0.40	0.37

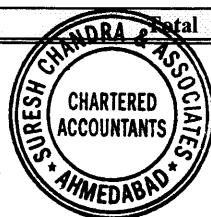
Note No: 14 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Employee Defined Benefit Liabilities		
Provision for Gratuity	0.67	-
Total	0.67	-

Note No: 15 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Secured Borrowings - At amortised Cost		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	47.36	45.91
Cash Credit From Banks	176.48	191.58
Total	223.84	237.49

Note: Refer Annexure for terms of repayment and nature of securities.



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 16 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of creditor micro enterprise and small enterprise	51.74	14.93
Total outstanding dues of creditor other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	69.06	257.86
Total	120.80	272.79

Note: Outstanding Balances of Trade Payables as on 31st March, 2026 are taken as certified by management. The same is subject to reconciliation and confirmations.

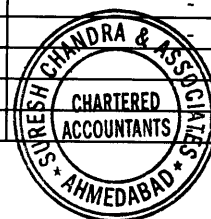
The company has sent letters to the supplier, confirming the status of supplier as MSME or other, based on the information received from the suppliers, the supplier is identified accordingly and rest of the supplier are identified as other than MSME.

Disclosure as per MSME Act 2006

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	51.74	14.93
(b) Interest due on principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	-	0.00
(c) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		-
(d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;		-
(e) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and		-
(f) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		-

Note ii: Trade Payables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Particulars	Not Due	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	2-3 years	>3 years	Total
31st March, 2026							
(a) MSME	-	51.74	-	-	-	-	51.74
(b) Others	-	69.06	-	-	-	-	69.06
(c) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	120.80	-	-	-	-	120.80

Particulars	Not Due	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	2-3 years	>3 years	Total
31st March, 2025							
(a) MSME	-	14.93	-	-		-	14.93
(b) Others	-	257.86	-	-	-		257.86
(c) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-		-
(d) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total	-	272.79	-	-	-		272.79



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 17 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Statutory Liabilities	2.20	0.78
Other Payable	0.98	1.13
Advance from Customer	-	0.01
Total	3.17	1.91

Note No: 18 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
i Employee Defined Benefit Liabilities		
Provision for Gratuity	0.01	-
ii Provision for Expenses	3.36	3.09
Total	3.37	3.09



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ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 19 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Revenue from Contract with customers		
Sale of Goods	1,230.43	1,207.53
Total	1,230.43	1,207.53

A Disaggregation of Revenue from customers based on performance obligations

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Sale of Goods(Transferred at point in time)		
-Manufacturing	1,189.43	1,081.05
-Trading	41.00	126.48
Total Revenue from Operations	1,230.43	1,207.53

B Disaggregation of Revenue from customers based on Geography

Since the LLP operates only in India, bifurcation of revenue from customers based on geography is not applicable as per Ind AS 115.

C Contract Balances

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Trade Receivables	202.66	348.93
Contract Assets (Unbilled Revenue)	-	-
Contract Liabilities (Customer Advances)	-	0.01

Note No: 20 Other Income

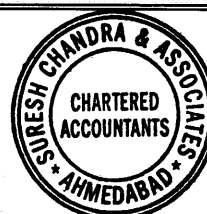
Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Interest Income From Bank	0.08	0.23
Interest Income from others	0.02	0.07
Dividend Income	0.00	0.00
Interest Subsidy Income	19.12	-
Subsidy on Electricity Duty & Consumption	50.19	-
Sundry Balance Written off	-	0.02
Total	69.41	0.33

Note No: 21 Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Opening Stock	123.29	167.44
Raw Material Purchase	999.45	888.01
Less: Closing Stock	(153.63)	(228.19)
Total	969.11	827.25

Note No: 22 Purchase of traded goods

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Purchase of Trading goods	40.82	125.91
Total	40.82	125.91



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 23 Changes In Inventories

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Opening Inventories		
- Work in Process	20.19	42.96
- Finished Goods	46.59	24.61
	66.77	67.57
Less: Closing Inventories		
- Work in Process	51.09	20.19
- Finished Goods	61.75	46.59
	112.84	66.77
Total	(46.07)	0.80

Note No: 24 Employee Benefit Expenses

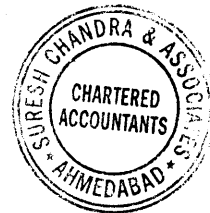
Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	32.30	28.77
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	0.27	-
Gratuity Expenses	0.72	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.03	0.10
Total	33.31	28.86

Note No: 25 Finance Costs

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
(a) Interest Expenses on :		
Interest Expenses on Cash Credit	14.00	14.95
Interest Expenses on Bank Loan	15.14	21.26
Interest Expenses on Unsecured Loan	3.75	2.23
Interest on Lease Obligation	0.23	0.29
Interest Expenses on Trade Credits & Others	0.10	3.66
Interest on Partners' Capital	15.34	7.44
	48.56	49.84
(b) Other borrowing costs :		
Processing Fees	1.26	1.34
	1.26	1.34
Total	49.82	51.18

Note No: 26 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Depreciation on PPE	23.25	24.36
Amortisation on ROU	0.44	0.41
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	0.01	0.01
Total	23.69	24.78



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No: 27 Other Expenses

Particulars	2025-26	2024-2025
Manufacturing Expenses		
Packing Material Consumed	2.14	1.43
Store and spares consumables	3.94	1.97
Repairs - Others	0.25	0.20
Factory Expenses	0.08	0.81
Power and Fuel expenses	52.03	54.92
Freight Inward	3.52	2.85
Job work Charges	60.53	46.76
Administration, Selling and Distribution Expenses		
Partner's Remuneration	3.60	1.67
Computer, Internet & Software Expenses	0.02	0.01
Bank Charges & Other banking Costs	0.05	0.03
Fees & Subscription Expenses	0.12	2.32
Stationery & Printing	0.05	0.09
Sundry Balance Written off	0.01	-
Office Expenses	0.60	0.71
Legal & Professional Charges	2.38	0.15
Rates & Taxes	0.04	0.00
Income Tax Expenses	-	0.00
Auditor's Remuneration		
a) Statutory Audit Fees	0.15	0.14
b) Tax Audit Fees	-	-
Insurance Expenses	0.42	0.22
Selling & Distribution Expenses		
Freight & Cartage On Sales	0.27	0.10
Total	130.20	114.37

Note i -Payment to auditors -

Statutory Audit Fees	0.15	0.14
Total	0.15	0.14

Note No: 28 Tax Expense

Income Tax Expense :	2025-26	2024-2025
Current Tax:		
In respect of Current year	12.57	-
In respect of Previous year	-	-
Deffered Tax		
In respect of Current year	-	-
Total	12.57	-



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

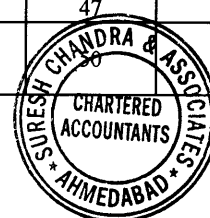
Annexure to Note No: 12 and Note No.15

i. Terms of Security

Borrowings / Facility	Secured/ Unsecured	Name of the Banks / FIIS / NBFCs/ Lender	Terms of Security
Ruppe Loans (Term Loan Facility, Cash Credit Facility)	Secured	The Sarawat Co- Operative Bank and SVC Bank under Consortium Banking Arrangemnt	Primary Security Working Capital First charge on pari passu basis on entire current assets of the company. Second Charge on pari passu basis on entire plant and machinery of the firm, which is financed by both bankers. Term Loan - First charge on pari passu basis on movable fixed assets of the Company financed by both Banker. Collateral Security - Equitable Mortgage of factory land and building located at survey No 1105 (Old Survey No 304 & 306 Block No 614 p) and 1102 (old Survey no.597/A old) Village Paldi-Kankaj, Taluka Daskroi, Sub Dist Ahmedabad - 11 (Aslali), Ahmedabad in the name of Company - Equitable mortgage of factory land and building at Survey no. 1808 (Old Survey No. 175p), Village- Gangad, Taluka- Bavla Dist- Ahmedabad in the name of company. - Equitable mortgage of factory land and building located at Block no 1105 paiki admeasuring 14670 sq meters (Old block 614, Old Survey No 304 and 305), Besides Maruti Nandan, Pirana to Dholka Road, At Poldi Kankaj Taluka Daskroi, Dist Ahmedabad. Personal Guarantee of 1. Mr. Sumit Champalal Agarwal 2. Mr. Sandeepkumar Santkumar Agrawal 3. Mr. Champalal Agarwal 4. Mr. Sachinkumar Agrawal Corporate Guarantee: 1. Alpine Weaving Private Limited 2. Alpine Texworld Limited

ii. Terms of Repayment

Particulars of loan	Nature of Loan	Repayment Terms	Maturity Year	Interest Rate	Number of Principal Repayment Pending as on 31.03.2026	Principal Repayment (In Rs.)
Svc Co-Operative Bank Ltd. C/C. 013	Working Capital	Monthly	-	9.25%	-	-
The Saraswat Co-Op. Bank Ltd. C/C.9297	Working Capital	Monthly	-	9.25%	-	-
The Svc Co-Operative Bank Ltd. 129	Term loan	Monthly	2029	9.25%	38	Per Month:15,27,778
Svc Co-Operative Bank Ltd. T/L 148	Term loan	Monthly	2030	9.25%	46	Per Month: 1,92,500
Svc Co-Operative Bank Ltd. T/L 183	Term loan	Monthly	2030	9.25%	50	Per Month: 1,83,000 Last Month: 1,85,000
The Saraswat Co-Op. Bank Ltd. T/L 33408	Term loan	Monthly	2028	9.25%	24	Per Month: 13,26,000 Last Month: 13,10,000
The Saraswat Co-Op. Bank Ltd. T/L 35222	Term loan	Monthly	2029	9.25%	40	Per Month: 3,41,000
The Saraswat Co-Op. Bank Ltd. T/L 68282	Term loan	Monthly	2030	9.25%	47	Per Month: 1,92,500
The Saraswat Co-Op. Bank Ltd. T/L 75184	Term loan	Monthly	2030	9.25%		Per Month: 1,83,500 Last Month: 1,58,500



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No. 29 Related Parties Disclosure :

List of related parties with whom transaction have taken place during the year along with nature and volume of transactions.

A. List of Related Parties

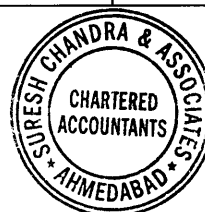
Particulars	Particulars	Relation
Holding Company	Alpine Texworld Limited	Holding company of Alpine Cottweave LLP
Partners	Sumit Agarwal	Partner
	Sachin Agrawal	Partner
	Champalal Agarwal	Resigned as partner w.e.f. October 29, 2024
Relative of Partners	Champalal Agarwal	Father of the Sumit Agarwal
Entities in which Partners/ Relative are interested	Sachi Enterprise	Proprietorship of Sumit Agarwal
	Aarnav Industries	Proprietorship of Champalal Agarwal
	Aarnav Fashions Limited	Sumit Agarwal is Director
	Aarnav Industries Private Limited	Sumit Agarwal is Director
	Alpine Weaving Private Limited	Sumit Agarwal is Director
	Sameep Texfab LLP	Sachin Agrawal are partner in the firm
	One World Texofab Private Limited	Sumit Agarwal is Director

B. Related Party Transactions

Particulars	Name of related parties	Nature of Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Holding Company	Alpine Texworld Limited	Job Charges	44.52	42.99
		Purchase	172.70	-
		Sales	0.47	-
		Interest on Capital	13.72	-
Partners	Sachin Agrawal	Loan Borrowed	-	8.70
		Interest on loan	0.80	0.05
		Remuneration	1.20	0.86
		Interest on Capital	0.73	2.52
		Loan Repaid	-	-
	Sumit Agarwal	Remuneration	2.40	0.81
		Interest on Capital	0.89	2.46
Relative of Partners	Champalal Agarwal	Interest on Capital	-	2.47
		Interest on Unsecured Loans	0.56	0.75
Entities in which Partners or relative are interested	Aarnav Industries	Loan Borrowed	-	-
		Interest on loan	-	0.77
		Loan Repaid	8.50	-
	Sachi Enterprise	Loan Borrowed	20.00	2.00
		Interest on loan	1.19	0.66
		Loan Repaid	11.50	-
	Sameep Texfab LLP	Sales	4.27	-
	Aarnav Fashions Limited	Sales	-	0.00
	Aarnav Industries Private Limited	Sales	-	0.00
	Alpine Weaving Private Limited	Lease	0.71	0.60
	One World Texofab Private Limited	Sales	0.02	-

C. Related Party Outstanding balances

Particulars	Name of related parties	Nature of Transaction	As on March 31, 2026	As on March 31, 2025
Partners	Sachin Agrawal	Unsecured Loan	9.62	8.90
Relative of Key Managerial	Champalal Agarwal	Unsecured Loan	7.12	6.61
Entities in which Partners or relative are interested	Aarnav Industries	Unsecured Loan	-	8.50
	Sachi Enterprise	Unsecured Loan	18.87	9.30
	Sameep Texfab LLP	Sales	-	-
	Alpine Texworld Limited	Job Charges	8.86	17.21
		Purchase & Sales	16.93	-
	Aarnav Industries Private Limited	Sales	-	0.01
	Aarnav Fashions Limited	Sales	-	0.00
	Alpine Weaving Private Limited	Lease	0.98	0.49



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note No. 30: As per Indian Accounting standard IND AS 19 "Employee Benefits", the disclosure as defined in the accounting standard are given below.

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

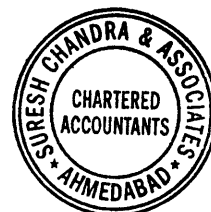
Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised in Project Development Expenditure, for the year is as under:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	0.11	-

(b) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates a defined benefit plan (the Gratuity plan) covering eligible employees, which provides a lump sum
The status of gratuity plan as required under IND AS-19 "Employee Benefits":

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
i. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of defined benefit obligation		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the Year		
Current Service Cost	0.22	-
Past Service Cost	0.46	-
Interest Cost	0.03	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:		
- Change in demographic assumptions		
- Change in financial assumptions		
- Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs. assumptions)	(0.03)	-
Liability Transfer In - Out		
Benefits paid		
Net Actuarial loss / (gain) Recognised		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year	0.68	-
ii. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair value of Plan assets		
Fair Value of Plan assets at the beginning of the Year		-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	-	-
iii. Reconciliation of the Present value of defined benefit obligation and Fair value of plan assets		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the year	-	-
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the Year	-	-
Net Asset / (Liability) recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year	0.68	-
Current	0.01	-
Non-Current	0.67	-
iv. Gratuity Cost for the Year		
Current service cost	0.22	-
Past Service Cost	0.46	-
Interest cost	0.03	-
Expected return on plan assets		
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	(0.03)	-
Expense recognised in P& L	0.72	-
v. Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses		
- Change in Demographic assumptions	-	-
- Change in financial assumptions	-	-
- Experience variance (i.e. Actual experiences assumptions)	(0.03)	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	(0.03)	-



ALPINE COTTWEAVE LLP

Notes to financial statements For the Year Ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025

(All amount are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

vi. Actuarial Assumptions

Discount Rate (per annum)
Annual Increase in Salary Cost
Demographic:

Retirement Age 60.00
Attrition Rate 5% To 1%
Indian Assured
Lives
Mortality
(2012-14) Ult.

vii. Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	0.78	0.60	-	-
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	0.60	0.78	-	-
Withdrawal Rate (- / + 1%)	0.68	0.69	-	-

viii. Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The Scheme is managed on unfunded basis.

ix. Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The Scheme is managed on unfunded basis

b) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is Nil

c) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cash flows) - 26 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
1 year	0.01	-
2 to 5 years	0.09	-
6 to 10 years	0.12	-

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

Note No. 31 The Code on Social Security 2020

The Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE), Government of India, has notified the implementation of four Labour Codes, namely the code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, with effect from 21st November 2025 consolidating 29 existing labour laws. Further, MoLE has published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. Based on the information available as at the reporting date, no material financial impact is presently envisaged. The Company shall further evaluate impact, if any, on the measurement of employee benefits once the relevant rules are notified by the Government.

