



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members,
KNOWLEDGE SHIPYARD PRIVATE LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KAMAL MARNE & ENGINEERING WORKS PRIVATE LIMITED)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **KNOWLEDGE SHIPYARD PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and 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.

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** ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules there under, 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.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we provide a separate opinion on these matters as stated below.

Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company as it is an unlisted company.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' 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 Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements 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 financial statements

The Company's board of directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance 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.

The boards 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such

disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, 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 accounting standards 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 March 31, 2026 taken on record by the board of directors, **NONE** of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in “Annexure B”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting;
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;
 - a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - c. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

For RSSA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 120109W

Sd/-
CA. Shubham Agrawal
Partner
(Membership No.145765)
UDIN - 26145765ZTLKLG6937

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28/05/2026

ANNEXURE – “A” TO AUDITOR’S REPORT
KNOWLEDGE SHIPYARD PRIVATE LIMITED
*(FORMERLY KNOWN AS KAMAL MARINE & ENGINEERING WORKS
PRIVATE LIMITED)*

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of KNOWLEDGE SHIPYARD PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of KNOWLEDGE SHIPYARD PRIVATE LIMITED (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors 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. 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, 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.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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.

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.

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, 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 system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company

considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For RSSA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN – 120109W

Sd/-
CA. Shubham Agrawal
Partner
(Membership No.145765)
UDIN-26145765ZTLKLG6937

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28/05/2026

ANNEXURE – “B” TO 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”)

As the company is a private company and does not fall within the exemption specified under paragraph 2(v) of the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2016 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2014. Hence the matters specified in paragraphs of the said Order are enclosed.

- i.
 - (a) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
 - (b) The fixed assets of the company have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
 - (c) The company doesn’t have any immovable properties as its fixed assets and hence the reporting requirements under this sub-clause are not applicable.
- ii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management. There was no material discrepancies noticed during physical verification.
- iii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted loans secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013:
 - a) The terms and conditions of the grant of loans are prejudicial to the company’s interest.
 - b) The schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and repayments or receipts are not regularly received.
 - c) There is no amount overdue and hence this sub-clause is not applicable.
- iv. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2026 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Thus, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, Including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not have any dues of income tax or sales tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or goods and services tax have not deposited on account of any dispute. Hence reporting under sub clause (b) is not applicable.
- ix. According to the records of the Company examined by us and on the basis of Information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of any due to financial institution or banks as at the Balance Sheet date.
- x. The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is a Private Limited Company and managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xv. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year under review, as per the section 42 of the Companies Act 2013, all the clause has been complied with and the money have been used for the purpose it has been raised.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year 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.

- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

**For RSSA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants**

**Sd/-
CA. Shubham Agrawal
Partner
(Membership No.145765)
UDIN-26145765ZTLKLG6937**

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28/05/2026

Address

407, Blue Rose Industrial Estate, Borivali (E), Mumbai – 400066

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Income:			
Revenue from operations	19	2,847.30	246.80
Other income	20	6.35	0.15
Total income		2,853.65	246.95
Expenses:			
Operating expenses	21	2,205.96	201.54
Employee benefits expense	22	168.04	2.74
Finance costs	23	2.68	0.07
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	0.16	-
Other expenses	25	143.01	11.56
Total expenses		2,519.85	215.91
Profit before tax		333.80	31.04
Tax expense:	26		
Current tax		86.09	8.97
Deferred tax credit		13.21	0.18
Total tax expense		99.30	9.13
Profit for the year		234.50	21.90
Other comprehensive income / (loss) (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on the defined benefits plan		0.01	-
Income tax effect on above		(0.00)	-
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (net of tax)		0.01	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		234.51	21.90
Earnings per share	27		
Basic earning per share		90.19	8.42
Diluted earning per share		90.19	8.42

Material accounting policies

"Refer Note A"

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

As per our report of even date attached

For RSSA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 120109W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)*

Sd/-

CA Shubham Agrawal

Partner

Membership No: 145765

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

Sd/-

Saurabh Daswani

Director

DIN : 07297445

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

Sd/-

Kanak Kewalramani

Director

DIN : 06678703

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited
(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2026
(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	91.04	0.37
Capital Work in Progress	1	-	-
Intangible Assets	1	-	-
Financial assets			
Investments	2	75.00	75.00
Other financial assets	3	6.87	6.75
Non-current tax assets (net)	4	-	-
Other non current assets	5	-	-
Total non-current assets		172.91	82.12
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	6	357.08	-
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	795.51	252.90
Loans	8	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,267.20	11.68
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	-	-
Other financial assets	3	1.59	-
Other current assets	5	290.14	29.36
Total current assets		2,711.52	293.94
Total assets		2,884.43	376.06
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	11	26.00	26.00
Other equity	12	451.33	218.09
Total equity		477.33	244.09
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities		-	-
Borrowings	13	-	-
Provisions	14	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		13.21	(0.36)
Total non-current liabilities		13.21	(0.36)
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	-	-
Trade Payables	15		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		68.69	-
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2,209.81	110.35
Other financial liabilities	16	14.93	-
Provisions	14	0.48	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	17	90.12	9.11
Other current liabilities	18	9.88	12.86
Total current liabilities		2,393.92	132.32
Total liabilities		2,407.13	131.96
Total equity and liabilities		2,884.43	376.06

Material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

"Refer Note A"

As per our report of even date attached
For RSSA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 120109W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited
(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)

Sd/-
CA Shubham Agrawal
Partner
Membership No: 145765
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 May 2026

Sd/-
Saurabh Daswani
Director
DIN : 07297445
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 May 2026

Sd/-
Kanak Kewalramani
Director
DIN : 06678703
Place: Mumbai
Date: 28 May 2026

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Statement of Changes in Equity for year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***(a) Equity share capital**

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
As at 01 April 2024 (At Face Value Rs. 10/- each per share)	260,000	26.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 01 April 2025 (At Face Value Rs. 10/- each per share)	260,000	26.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 01 April 2026 (At Face Value Rs. 10/- each per share)	260,000	26.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Money received against share warrants	Total
	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Tonnage Reserve		
Balance as at 1 April 2024	218.09	-	-	-	218.09
Profit for the year	21.90	-	-	-	21.90
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	21.90	-	-	-	21.90
Balance as at 31 March 2025	239.99	-	-	-	239.99
Profit for the year	234.50	-	-	-	234.50
Other comprehensive income for the year	0.01	-	-	-	0.01
Total comprehensive profit for the year	234.51	-	-	-	234.51
Add: Premium received on issue of equity shares	-	-	-	-	-
Add: On account of issue of share warrants	-	-	-	-	-
Add /Less: Transfer to tonnage reserves	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2026	474.50	-	-	-	474.50

Material accounting policies

"Refer Note A"

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

As per our report of even date attached

For RSSA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 120109W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Sd/-****CA Shubham Agrawal**

Partner

Membership No: 145765

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

Sd/-**Saurabh Daswani**

Director

DIN : 07297445

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

Sd/-**Kanak Kewalramani**

Director

DIN : 06678703

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	333.80	31.04
Adjustment for :		
Depreciation / amortisation of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	0.16	-
Finance costs	2.68	0.07
Interest income	(0.27)	(0.14)
Adjustment of Transition	(0.53)	
Sundry Balance written back	-	-
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Unrealised foreign exchange gain / loss (net)	-	-
Operating profit before changes in working capital	335.83	30.97
<u>Changes in working capital :</u>		
Increase in trade receivables	(542.61)	-
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(357.08)	-
Increase in other financial assets and loans	(1.44)	-
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	(260.78)	(152.96)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	2,167.73	-
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	14.93	113.09
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	(2.97)	12.18
Increase in provisions	0.48	
Cash generated from operating activities before taxes	1,354.08	3.28
Income tax paid (net)	(4.72)	(8.97)
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities (A)	1,349.36	(5.69)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Investment in fixed deposits (net)	(0.28)	(0.14)
Investment in subsidiary	-	
Interest Income	0.29	0.14
Proceeds from sale of Property Plant Equipment	-	-
Purchase of Property Plant Equipment (including Capital work-in progress and Capital Advances)	(91.17)	
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(91.16)	-
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shared	-	-
Proceeds from issue of convertible warrants	-	-
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Finance costs	(2.68)	(0.07)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	(2.68)	(0.07)
Net Increase / decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,255.52	(5.76)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11.68	17.45
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 9)	1,267.20	11.68

Notes:

(a) The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS 7 - "Statement of Cash Flows".

Material accounting policies "Refer Note A"

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

As per our report of even date attached

For RSSA & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 120109W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Sd/-****CA Shubham Agrawal**

Partner

Membership No: 145765

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

Sd/-**Saurabh Daswani**

Director

DIN : 07297445

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

Sd/-**Kanak Kewalramani**

Director

DIN : 06678703

Place: Mumbai

Date: 28 May 2026

NOTE-A
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited (*Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited*) is a Private Limited Company and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. It came into existence on 16th September, 2013. During the year under review, the Registered Office of the Company was shifted from 27, P A Koil Street, Arumbakkam, Chennai-600106, Tamil Nadu, India to Unit No. 708, The Epicentre, W. T. Patil Marg, Off Eastern Freeway, BEST Colony, Near Shivaji Chowk, Chembur East Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400071. The Company is engaged in the business of design, construction, supply, maintenance, and repair of naval and merchant ships repairs and refits of marine crafts, dredging, Chartering and hiring of marine crafts.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the “Ind AS”) as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“Act”) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (“Rules”), each as amended, and the other relevant provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

These Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 are the first financials with comparatives prepared under Ind AS. For all previous periods including the year ended March 31, 2025 the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rule, 2006, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the ‘Previous GAAP’) used for its statutory reporting requirement in India

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods and presented in the Ind AS financial statements, including the preparation of the opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 01, 2024 being the ‘date of transition to Ind AS’.

The Company’s presentation and functional currency is in the Indian Rupees (Rs.). All figures appearing the financial statements are rounded off to the Rupee, except where otherwise indicated

Authorisation of Ind AS financial statements: The conversion of the financial statements and relevant Books of Accounts of the Company from Previous GAAP to Ind AS for the year ended March 31,2026, were approved by the Board of Directors and were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors in its meeting held on March 09, 2026.

Items included in the Ind AS financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The company's Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts in these Ind AS financial statements, except Earnings per share amounts and unless as stated otherwise, have been rounded off to two decimal places and have been presented and rounded off in in lakhs.

These standalone financial statements are separate financial statements of the Company under Ind AS 27 "Separate Financial Statements" ('Ind AS 27').

1.2. Historical cost Convention

The Ind AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following

1. Certain financial assets and liabilities including derivative instruments are measured at fair value.
2. Assets held for sale-measured at fair value less costs to sell
3. Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at Fair value.

1.3. Uses of Estimates

The preparation of the Ind AS Financial Statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind-AS Rules which requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the Ind AS Financial Statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialised.

Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical estimates and judgements

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the Ind AS financial statements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgement are:

Estimation of Defined benefit obligation - refer note 30 to the financial statement

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment- refer note 1.6

1.4. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current/non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Division II to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

1.5. Foreign Currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the yearend exchange rates are generally recognised in Profit or loss. They

are deferred in Equity, if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the Entity's Net Investment in those foreign operations.

Foreign exchanges differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of Profit and loss, within finance cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/ (losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. 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 (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or profit or loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or profit or loss, respectively).

Exchange differences relating to long term foreign currency monetary items incurred prior to April 1, 2024 are accounted in terms of para D13AA of Ind AS 101 as under:

- (i) In so far as they relate to the acquisition of a depreciable capital asset, such differences are added to/deducted from the cost of such capital asset and depreciated over the balance useful life of the asset.
- (ii) In other cases, such differences are accumulated in "Foreign Currency Monetary Items" translation differences account and amortised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the balance useful life of the long-term foreign currency monetary item.

1.6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Free hold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

The cost of Property, Plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly

attributable expenditure including brokerage and start-up costs on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

When major repairs are conducted, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the Plant and Equipment as a replacement, if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Capital work in progress, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Drydocks are considered as component of fleet with estimated useful lives different than the main component of fleet. Cost relating to drydock which is mandatorily required to be carried out as per the Classification Rules and Regulations is recognized in the carrying amount of ship and is amortised over 2.5 years.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to scrape with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as at April 1, 2024 measured as per the previous GAAP and the carrying value is considered as NIL as the deemed cost of the Property, Plant and equipment.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and equipment is provided to the extent of depreciable amount on the Straight Line Method (SLM). Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, except in respect of Vessels, where useful life is considered as under based on technical evaluation:

Assets Class	Useful Lives (in years) -as per Companies Act 2013	Useful Lives (in years) -as estimated by the Company
Ship	14 years	15 – 20 years

Computer	3 Years	3 Years
Machinery	8 Years	8 Years
Office Furniture	10 Years	10 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years	5 Years

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the Asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the Asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

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.

Assets costing less than ₹ 25,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of capitalization.

1.7. Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories and non-current assets held for sale are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of Asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets.

When 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.

1.8. Investment Property

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP. Ind AS Financial Statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2024.

Investment Property is property (land or a building- or a part of a building) held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The Company has acquired a land during the year at Taloja Yard for the purpose of Ship Building and their repairs and management. These assets are not held for Investment purpose of the business therefore it has been recorded as per the purchase value and will be carried forward at historical cost.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment properties, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any).

1.9. Investment in Subsidiaries/Associates

Investment in equity shares of subsidiaries/Associates are recorded at cost and reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

1.10. Inventories/WIP

Company do not have such inventories during the year. Work in progress or under construction of goods were there during the year which was recorded on lower of cost and net realisable value.

1.11. Cash and Cash Equivalent

For the purpose of presentation in statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and at bank in current and foreign currency

accounts, deposit held at call with financial institution, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of within twelve months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts having debit balances. Bank Overdrafts with debit balance as closing figure are shown cash and cash equivalent in current assets in Balance sheet.

1.12. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by profit/(loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

1.13. Taxes on Income

Tax expenses comprise both current and deferred tax

(a) Current Tax

Income-tax Assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, by the end of reporting period.

Current Tax items are recognised in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in the Statement of Profit and Loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the Balance Sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be

available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred 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 tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred Tax items are recognised in co-relation to the underlying transaction either in the Statement of Profit and Loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

(c) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is not applicable to the Company as the Company pays tax as per section 115 BAA of income tax where MAT is not applicable to the company opting to pay the tax under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act 1961

1.14. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using equivalent period government securities interest rate. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Ind AS financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

1.15. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and

potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

1.16. Leases

a) Finance Lease

Leases are classified as finance leases, if substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased asset is transferred to the lessee.

b) Operating Lease

As a lessee

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

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

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

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

1.17. Revenue Recognition from Contracts with Customer

The Company recognises revenue in accordance with Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to a customer. The amount of revenue recognised reflects the consideration to

which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services

i. Nature of Operations

The Company is engaged in the construction and repair of marine vessels, including custom-built ships, barges, and another watercraft, on a contract basis. Contracts are typically long-term in nature and involve the construction of highly customised vessels in accordance with buyer specifications. The construction of each vessel constitutes a single performance obligation under Ind AS 115.

ii. Determination of Performance Obligation and Timing of Revenue Recognition

The Company evaluates each contract at inception to determine whether the performance obligation is satisfied over time or at a point in time, in accordance with paragraphs 35 to 38 of Ind AS 115.

Revenue from long-term ship construction contracts is recognised over time where the following criteria under paragraph 35(c) of Ind AS 115 are cumulatively satisfied:

- The asset being constructed does not have an alternative use to the Company (paragraph 36, Ind AS 115): Each vessel is built to the specific technical requirements, design specifications, and classification society standards stipulated by the customer. Significant costs and effort would be required to reconfigure the vessel for sale to any other customer, and the Company is contractually restricted from redirecting the asset during the construction period. Accordingly, the vessel does not have an alternative use to the Company.
- The Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date (paragraph 37, Ind AS 115): The terms of the shipbuilding contract provide that, in the event of termination by the customer, the Company is entitled to recover all costs incurred to date plus a reasonable margin. Milestone-based instalments, once received, are non-refundable. The Company accordingly has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

Where both conditions above are met, revenue is recognised over time using the cost-to-cost (input) method, as described in (iii) below.

In cases where contracts do not meet the over-time criteria — such as standard-specification vessels without contractual termination compensation —

revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the vessel transfers to the customer, which is generally upon delivery and formal acceptance.

iii. Method of Measuring Progress — Cost-to-Cost (Input Method)

Where revenue is recognised over time, the Company measures the stage of completion of each contract using the cost-to-cost method (input method) in accordance with paragraph 41(b) of Ind AS 115. The stage of completion is computed as follows:

$\text{Stage of Completion} = \frac{\text{Contract Costs Incurred to Date}}{\text{Total Estimated Contract Costs}}$ $\text{Revenue to be Recognised} = \text{Stage of Completion} \times \text{Total Contract Revenue}$

costs included in determining the stage of completion comprise direct material costs, direct labour and sub-contracting charges, and attributable overheads related to the contract. In applying the cost-to-cost method, the Company ensures that costs which do not reflect transfer of control — including costs of significant materials procured but not yet incorporated into the vessel (e.g., main engines, propulsion systems) — are recognised as contract costs only when those materials are utilised and performance thereunder is actually transferred. Such unincorporated materials are presented as Contract Assets — Materials on Hand until incorporation.

Revenue for the period is determined as the cumulative revenue attributable to the stage of completion to date, less revenue recognised in prior periods. Revisions in estimated total contract costs or revenues are reflected in the period in which the revision is determined.

iv. Transaction Price and Variable Consideration

The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled. The Company's contracts may include variable consideration in the form of:

- Liquidated damages for delayed delivery, which are estimated and constrained to the extent that a significant reversal of revenue is not probable;
- Price escalation clauses linked to steel/material indices, which are estimated using the most likely amount method; and
- Performance bonuses for early delivery, which are included only when it is highly probable that such bonuses will be received.

The Company applies the constraint on variable consideration in accordance with paragraphs 56–58 of Ind AS 115, recognising variable amounts only when

it is highly probable that a significant reversal in cumulative revenue will not occur.

v. Contract Modifications

Contract modifications (including change orders for design alterations, additional equipment, or scope extensions) are accounted for in accordance with paragraphs 18–21 of Ind AS 115:

- Where the modification adds distinct goods or services at a price that reflects their standalone selling price, it is treated as a separate contract; and
- Where the modification does not add distinct goods or services, or the pricing does not reflect standalone selling price, the modification is combined with the existing contract, and a cumulative catch-up adjustment to revenue is made in the period of modification.

vi. Costs to Obtain and Fulfil Contracts

Incremental costs incurred to obtain a contract (e.g., bid costs, commissions directly attributable to securing the contract) are capitalised as an asset if the Company expects to recover those costs, and are amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the pattern of revenue recognition of the related contract.

Contract fulfilment costs that relate directly to a specific contract, generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations, and are expected to be recovered, are also recognised as an asset. These are presented as 'Contract Assets — Cost to Fulfil' in the Balance Sheet.

The Company applies the practical expedient under paragraph 94 of Ind AS 115 and does not capitalise contract acquisition costs where the amortisation period would be one year or less.

vii. Presentation — Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities

The Company presents the following in its Balance Sheet arising from contracts with customers:

Balance Sheet Item	Circumstance
Contract Asset	Where revenue recognised to date exceeds billings (progress billings raised on customer) to date
Contract Liability	Where billings to date exceed revenue recognised to date; also includes advances received from customers
Trade Receivable	Where the Company has an unconditional right to consideration (billing raised and due), irrespective of the passage of time

Key Estimates and Judgements

The recognition of revenue from long-term ship construction contracts involves significant estimates and judgements by management. The critical areas are:

- Assessment of 'over time' criteria: The determination of whether a vessel has no alternative use to the Company, and whether an enforceable right to payment exists, involves legal and commercial analysis of each contract. Management reviews each contract at inception and reassesses upon significant modification.
- Estimation of total contract costs: The cost-to-cost method requires management to estimate total costs expected to be incurred to complete each vessel. These estimates incorporate steel and material costs, labour and fabrication costs, classification society survey costs, commissioning costs, and expected contingencies. Such estimates are subject to revision as the contract progresses. Revisions are accounted for prospectively as changes in accounting estimate.
- Identification and measurement of variable consideration: The assessment of whether liquidated damages, price escalation, or bonuses should be included in the transaction price requires significant judgement, particularly the application of the constraint under Ind AS 115. Management re-evaluates variable consideration at each reporting date.
- Contract modifications: Determining whether a modification results in a separate contract or a modification of the existing contract involves judgement regarding the distinctiveness of additional goods or services and whether pricing reflects standalone selling prices.

Changes in these estimates could have a material effect on the amount and timing of revenue recognised in future periods

1.18. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any differences between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount are recognised in Profit or loss over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facilities will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the drawdown occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facilities will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The borrowings are removed from the Balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid including any noncash asset transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability of at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statement for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

1.19. Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use for sale. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset.

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

1.20. Assets held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject to only terms that are usual and customary for sale of such assets.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Property, plant and equipment classified as held for sale are not depreciated.

1.21. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

Certain accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non- financial assets and liabilities.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability also reflects its non-performance risk.

The best estimate of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e., the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently that difference is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

1.22. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or

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

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, the Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit and loss.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments such as trade and other receivables, security deposits and loans given are measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. 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 in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

However, the company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However currently the company does not have any financial instruments in this category.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL.

For all other equity instruments, the company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income. There is no recycling of the amounts from Other Comprehensive Income to Statement Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit or loss.

De- recognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The company has transferred its rights 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 company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

On de-recognition, any gains or losses on all debt instruments (other than debt instruments measured at FVOCI) and equity instruments (measured at FVPTL) are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses in respect of debt instruments measured at FVOCI and that are accumulated in are reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition. Gains or losses on equity instruments measured at FVOCI that are recognized and accumulated in

Other Comprehensive Income are not reclassified to profit or loss on de-recognition

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

In case of other assets (listed as a) above), the company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities classified and measured at amortized such as loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the 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.

De-recognition

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

c) Financial guarantee obligation

The company's investments include the effect of notional income from financial guarantee obligations.

d) Derivative Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks.

Such derivative financial instrument is initially recognised at fair value on the date on which derivative contract is entered into and is subsequently re-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 through other comprehensive income.

e) Foreign Currency Convertible bonds (FCCBs)

FCCBs are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the FCCBs, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed-to-fixed classification. Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the FCCBs based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised. However, during the year under review, no FCCBs were issued or outstanding.

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.

1.23. Employee Benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives, etc. are recognised at actual amounts due in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

b) Post-employment benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

Payments made to defined contribution plans such as Provident Fund are charged as an expense as they fall due.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans

The cost of providing benefit i.e. gratuity is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in Other Comprehensive Income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

c) Other Long-term employee benefits

Other Long – term employee benefit viz. leave encashment; gratuity is recognised as an expense in the other comprehensive income as it accrues. The Company determines the liability using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation carried out as at the balance sheet date. The actuarial gains and losses in respect of such benefit are charged to the other comprehensive income.

1.24. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IND-AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has prepared in accordance with IND AS for the first time by the Company. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company prepared its annual financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP)

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with IND AS applicable for the year ending on March 31, 2026, together with the comparative period data as at end of the year ended March 31, 2025, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. These notes explain the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 01, 2024, the Company's date of transition to IND AS and financial statements as at end for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Transition to Ind AS - Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS 101.

1. Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at 01/04/2024 (The Transition Date)
2. Reconciliation of Balance sheet as at 01/04/2025
3. Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 01/04/2025.
4. Reconciliation of Equity as at 01/04/2024 and as at 01/04/2025.
5. Reconciliation of Net Profit for the year ended 01/04/2025.

The presentation requirements under Previous GAAP differ from Ind AS, and hence, Previous GAAP information has been regrouped for ease of reconciliation with Ind AS. The regrouped previous GAAP information is derived from the Financial Statements of the company prepared in accordance with Previous GAAP.

Exemptions availed on the first time adoption of IND AS 101

IND AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under IND AS. The Company has applied the following IND AS 101 exemptions from the transition date i.e. April 01, 2024:

- a) The Company has elected to avail exemption under IND AS 101 to use India GAAP carrying value as deemed cost at the date of transition for all items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with previous GAAP.

Impairment on Assets has been provided for on the transition date which was not in use or ascertain.

Component Accounting the company has elected to account Dry Dock expenditure as a component of Fleet with useful life different than Fleet. The same was earlier expensed out in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- b) The Company has elected to measure investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities as per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with previous GAAP as a deemed cost at the date of transition as per exemption available under IND AS 101.

Interest in the subsidiaries and joint venture entities through fair valuation of loan transaction and financial guarantees at initial recognition on transition date had been accounted as investments in accordance with IND AS 109 in the interim financial statements during the year. However, in its first IND AS financial statements, the Company has accounted such interest on account of fair valuation of interest free loans and financial guarantees on transition date to the retained earnings.

- c) The Company has elected to avail exemption under IND AS 101 to continue the policy adopted for accounting for exchange differences arising from translation of long-term foreign currency monetary items outstanding and recognised in the financial statements for the period ending immediately before the beginning of the first IND AS financial reporting period as per the previous GAAP.
- d) **Estimates:** The estimates at 1 April 2024 and at 31 March 2025 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

- FVTOCI – Loan and Advances
- FVTPL – Security Deposit
- Impairment of financial assets based on the risk exposure and application of ECL model.

The estimates used by The Company to present these amounts in accordance with IND AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2024, the date of transition to IND AS and as of March 31, 2025.

The Company's management had previously issued its audited financial results for the year ended March 31, 2025 on September 05, 2025 that were all prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India ('Previous GAAP'). The Company's management has now prepared the IND AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down by the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Para 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2015 as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The Company has prepared a reconciliation of the amounts of net profit as reported under the Previous GAAP to those computed as per IND AS and the same is given in note no. A and B below. The Company has also prepared a reconciliation of the amounts of total equity as reported under the Previous GAAP to those computed as per IND AS and the same is given in note no. C and D below.

A. Reconciliation of Equity as at 1st April 2024 and March, 31 2025

(Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025			April 01, 2024		
	(Last Period presented under I - GAAP			Date of Transition		
	I - GAAP	Adjustment	IND AS	I - GAAP	Adjustment	IND AS
Assets						
Non - Current Assets						
Property, Plant and Equipment	0.37	-0.37	0	0.37	-0.37	0
Capital Work-In-Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-

Investments	77.09	-	77.09	76.95	-	76.95
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deffered Tax Assets (Net)	0.36	-0.36	-	0.53	-0.53	-
Other Non-Current Assest	-	-	-	-	-	-
	77.82	-0.73	77.09	77.85	-0.91	76.95
Current Assets						
Inventories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fianancial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	252.9	-	252.9	44.84	-	44.84
Cash and Cash Equivalents	11.67	-	11.67	17.45	-	17.45
Bank Balances Other Than Above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Assets	33.34	-1.03	32.31	88.43	-1.03	87.4
	297.91	-1.03	296.88	150.72	-1.03	149.69
Total Assets	375.73	-1.76	373.97	228.57	-1.94	226.64
Equity and Liabilities						
Equity						
Share Capital	26	-	26	26	-	26
Other Equity	218.08	-1.26	216.82	196.19	-1.43	194.75
Total Equity	244.08	-1.26	242.82	222.19	-1.43	220.75
Non-current Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings						

	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long Term Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	5.57	-	5.57
Trade and Other Payables	64.68	-	64.68	-	-	-
Other Financials Liabilities	12.18	-	12.18	-	-	-
Provisions	54.79	-0.5	54.28	0.82	-0.5	0.32
Liabilities for Current Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Liabilities						
	131.65	-0.5	131.15	6.38	-0.5	5.88
Total Liabilities	131.65	-0.5	131.15	6.38	-0.5	5.88
Total Equity and Liabilities	375.73	-1.76	373.97	228.57	-1.94	226.64

B. Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for Year Ended March 31st 2025

(Amount in Lacs)

Particulars	31-Mar-25		
	I GAAP	Adjustment	IND AS
Income			
Revenue form Operation	246.8		246.8
Other Income	0.15		0.15
Total Income	246.95		246.95
Expense			
Operating Expense	201.54	-	201.54
Employee Benefits expense	2.4		2.4
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	0.07	-	0.07
Finance Cost	-		-

Other Expenses	11.9		11.9
Total Expenses	215.91		215.91
Profit Before Tax	31.04		31.04
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	-8.97		-8.97
Deferred Tax	-0.18	0.18	-
Income Tax Expense	-9.14		-8.97
Profit for the period	21.9	0.18	22.07
Other Comprehensive Income			
Re-Measurement gains/(Losses) on Defined Benefit Plans		-	-
Net Gains on FVTOCI Equity Investment			-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year			-
Income Transferred to Equity		0.18	22.07

C. Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income

(Amount in Lacs)

Nature of Adjustments		Year Ended
		31-Mar-24
Sr. No.	Net Profit as per Previous GAAP	21.9
1)	Amortization of Prepaid Rent Component to Security Deposit made	-
2)	Classification Interest Income Through OCI as per IND AS 109	-
	Component Accounting of Assets	-
	Classification of Transaction cost in Accordance with IND AS 109	-
	Deffered Tax	0.18
	Depreciation on Charged on Impaired Assets in 2024	-
	Total Comprehensive Income as per IND AS	22.07

D. Reconciliation of Equity

(Amount in Lacs)

Nature of Adjustment	As on April 01, 2024	As on March 31, 2025
Equity as per Previous GAAP	-	-
Amortization of Prepaid Rent Component to Security Deposit made. (Refer to Note b)	-	-
Sundry Creditors Balance written off as per Confirmation	0.5	0.5
Amortization of Assets IND AS 116 (Refer to Note a and d)	-0.37	-0.37

Deposit written back while transition	-1.03	-1.03
Classification of Transaction cost in Accordance with IND AS 109	-	-
Depreciation charged on Impaired Assets 2024	-	-
Deferred Tax Impact on above adjustment	-0.53	-0.36
Equity s per IND AS attributable to Equity Shareholder of the Company	-1.43	-1.26

Explanatory Notes to the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS:

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Impaired Assets

The Company has elected to avail exemption under Ind AS 101 to use Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost at the date of transition for all items of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets. As per the statement of financial position prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. Assets identified as not in Use or Impaired due to wear and tear has been amortised as on transition date.

b) Investments

While transiting the Accounts from Previous GAAP to Ind AS and as per exemption available under Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to measure the value of its investments in subsidiaries, associates, and jointly controlled entities based on the figures reported under the previous GAAP as a deemed cost.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, at initial recognition, Interest in the subsidiaries and joint venture entities are recognized through fair valuation of loan transaction and financial guarantees, on transition date and while declaring the interim financial results. The same had been accounted as investments. However, in its first Ind AS financial statements, on transition date, the Company has accounted such interest on account of fair valuation of interest free loans and financial guarantees to the retained earnings.

c) Trade Receivables

Trade Receivable for more than 12 months in the past has been re-grouped as Non- Current Trade Receivable.

d) **Classification and fair value measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities:**

The Company has assessed the classification and fair valuation impact of financial assets and liabilities under Ind AS 32 / Ind AS 109 on the basis of the facts and circumstances at the transition date. Impact of fair value changes as on date of transition, is recognised in opening reserves and changes thereafter are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss Account or Other Comprehensive Income, as the case may be.

Customers' bills discounted has been recognised as financial assets and liabilities as the Company has retain substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred assets based on arrangements with the bankers and the customers Borrowings (part of Financial Liabilities) - Under Indian GAAP, transaction costs incurred in connection with borrowings are amortised upfront and charged to profit or loss for the period. Under Ind AS, transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability measured at amortised cost and charged to Statement of Profit and Loss using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

e) Fair value measurement of financial assets or liabilities The Company has applied provision of IND AS 109 for financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value prospectively to transactions occurring on or after date of transition to IND AS.

f) Trade Receivable has been categorized into long term and Short Term.

g) Grouping as per IND AS and Schedule required has been re-grouped.

h) **Deferred Tax Adjustments:**

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences which was not required under Indian GAAP. In addition, the various transitional adjustments lead to temporary differences. According to the accounting policies, the Company has to account for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognised in no relation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

Further, tax credits in the form of minimum alternate tax credit entitlement is classified as differed tax under Ind AS.

1.25. Financial Ratios

The Financial Ratios of the Company are as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Ratios	As on 31 st March, 2026	As on 31 st March 2025
1.	Interest Coverage Ratio		
	Numerator (EBIT)	336.48	31.11
	Denominator (Interest Expenses)	2.68	0.07
	Ratio	125.60	435.25
	% Change	(71.14)%	
	Reason for Change	There is no interest cost during the year. As the Company is Debt Free	
2.	Debt -Equity		
	Numerator (Total Debt)	-	-
	Denominator (Shareholder Equity)	477.34	244.08
	Ratio	-	-
	% Change	NA	
	Reason for Change	No Debt during the year	
3.	Net Profit Margin (%)		
	Numerator (Net Profit after tax)	234.52	21.90
	Denominator (Revenue)	2847.30	246.80
	Ratio	8.24	8.87
	% Change	(7.18)%	
	Reason for Change	There was Sales Transaction during the year therefore the ratio turned to positive.	
4.	Return on Net Worth		
	Numerator (Net Profit after tax)	234.52	21.90
	Denominator (Net Equity)	477.34	244.09
	Ratio	0.49	0.89
	% Change	447.58%	
	Reason for Change	Increase in Turnover leads to increase in profit and in turn increased the ratio	
5.	Operating Profit Margin (%)		
	Numerator (Operating Income)	641.35	45.26
	Denominator (Revenue)	2,847.30	246.80
	Ratio	0.23	0.18
	% Change	22.83%	
	Reason for Change	Operating margins are increased as revenue during the current year has been increased.	
6.	Debtors Turnover		

	Numerator (Credit Sales)	2,847.30	246.80
	Denominator (Average Debtors)	524.21	168.45
	Ratio	5.43	1.47
	% Change	270.73 %	
	Reason for Change	Increase in sales and increase in Debtors	
7.	Total Debts to Total Assets Ratio		
	Numerator (Total Debts)	-	-
	Denominator (Total Assets)	2884.07	375.7
	Ratio	-	-
	% Change	NA	
	Reason for Change	No Debts During the Year	
8.	Long Term Debts to Working Capital		
	Numerator (Long term debts)	There are no long-term debts in the Company	
	Denominator (Working capital)		
	Ratio		
	% Change		
	Reason for Change		
9.	Inventory Turnover ratio		
	Numerator (Cost of Goods Sold)	2,205.96	201.54
	Denominator (Average Inventory)	357.08	--
	Ratio	6.18	--
	% Change	NA	
	Reason for Change	There was no inventory in the previous year	
10.	Debt Service Coverage Ratio		
	Numerator (Net Operating Income)	641.34	45.26
	Denominator (Total Debt Service)	--	--
	Ratio	--	--
	% Change	NA	
	Reason for Change	No Debt during the year	
11.	Return on Equity Ratio		
	Numerator (PAT)	234.52	
	Denominator (Shareholders Equity)	477.34	
	Ratio	0.49	
	% Change	447.69%	
%	Reason for Change	Increase in Profit Margins	

12.	Return on Capital Employed		
	Numerator (EBIT)	336.48	31.12
	Denominator (Capital Employed)	477.33	244.09
	Ratio	0.71	0.13
	% Change	452.98%	
	Reason for Change	Increase in turnover	
13.	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio		
	Numerator (Net Credit Purchase)	2,205.96	201.54
	Denominator (Average Creditors)	1,194.43	429.1
	Ratio	1.85	0.47
	% Change	293.22%	
	Reason for Change	Increase in scale of operations of the Company resulted in increase in the Purchases and creditors as compared to last year	
14.	Net Capital Turnover Ratio		
	Numerator (Total Sales)	2,847.30	246.8
	Denominator (Shareholders Equity)	477.34	244.1
	Ratio	5.96	1.01
	% Change	489.92%)	
	Reason for Change	Increase in Sales	
15.	Current Ratio		
	Numerator (Current Assets)	2,711.52	293.94
	Denominator (Current Liabilities)	2393.51	132.32
	Ratio	1.13	2.26
	% Change	(49.01)%	
	Reason for Change	Decrease in current assets and liabilities	

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited
(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

1. Property, Plant and Intangible Assets

ASSETS	Gross block (Cost / Valuation)					Impairment				Depreciation / Obsolescence / Amortisation					Net block	
	As at 01/04/2025	Additions and adjustment	Deductions and adjustment	Translation Adjustments	As at 31/03/2026	As at 01/04/2025	Provided	Reversed	As at 31/03/2026	Upto 1/04/2025	For the year	Deductions	Translation Adjustments	Upto 31/03/2026	As at 31/03/2026	As at 31/03/2025
(A) Tangible Fixed Assets																
Plant and equipments	24.73	-	-	-	24.73	-	-	-	-	24.37	-	0.35	-	24.73	0.00	0.35
Shipyards	-	48.62	-	-	48.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.62	-
Office Equipments	0.86	42.55	-	-	43.41	-	-	-	-	0.84	0.13	0.02	-	0.99	42.42	0.02
(B) Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25.59	91.17	-	-	116.75	-	-	-	-	25.21	0.13	0.37	-	25.71	91.04	0.37
Previous Year	25.59	-	-	-	25.59	-	-	-	-	25.21	-	-	-	25.21	0.37	0.37

C. Depreciation and amortisation relating to continuing operations

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation and amortisation for the year on tangible assets as per Note 1 A	-	
Depreciation and amortisation for the year on intangible assets as per Note 1 B	0.08	
Less: Utilised from revaluation reserve	-	
Depreciation and amortisation relating to continuing operations	0.08	

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***2 Investments**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Investment in Unquoted Equity Shares of the Subsidiaries (Valued at cost) (Refer Note 31)		
Investment in KMEW Offshore Private Limited	75.00	75.00
	75.00	75.00

3 Other financial assets*(Unsecured, considered good)*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current		
Deposits with banks with maturity more than 12 months*	2.36	2.09
Security deposits	4.51	4.66
	6.87	6.75
Current		
Security deposits	1.59	-
	1.59	-

4 Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advance tax and tax deducted at sources, net of provision for tax	-	-
	-	-

Note: Provisions for the Current Tax and Advance tax are netted off on a each Financial Year basis and the resultant net tax payable/(receivable) is disclosed accordingly

5 Other assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current		
Amount paid under protest	-	-
Capital advances	-	-
	-	-
Current		
Advance to employees	-	-
Advance to supplier	94.91	19.08
Balance with government authorities	195.04	10.28
Prepaid expenses	0.19	-
Other receivables	-	-
	290.14	29.36

6 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Work-in-progress (Material)	357.08	-
	357.08	-

7 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables considered good- unsecured	795.51	252.90
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
	795.51	252.90

Notes:

(i) Amounts due to related parties out of the above trade receivables (Refer note 31)

(ii) No trade receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person or firms or private companies in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

(iii) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-45 days.

Trade receivables ageing schedule**As at 31 March 2026**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Undisputed trade receivables							
considered good	-	-	773.88	21.63	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross total (excluding unbilled)	-	-	773.88	21.63	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net total	-	-	773.88	21.63	-	-	-

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***As at 31 March 2025**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Undisputed trade receivables							
considered good	-	-	252.90	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables							
considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross total (excluding unbilled)	-	-	252.90	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net total	-	-	252.90	-	-	-	-

8 Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Inter corporate loans	-	-
	-	-

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Cash in hand	3.60	0.20
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	1,263.60	11.47
In deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	-
	1,267.20	11.68

10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	-
	-	-

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***11 Equity share capital**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Authorised:		
5,00,000 (31 March 2025: 5,00,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each	50.00	50.00
	50.00	50.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital:		
2,60,000 (31 March 2025: 2,60,000) Equity Shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	26.00	26.00
	26.00	26.00

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	260,000	26.00	260,000	26.00
Add: Issue during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	260,000	26.00	260,000	26.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

(c) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company

Name of the shareholders	As at 31 March 2026	
	Number of shares	% holding
Bechu Vishwakarma	62,400	24.00%
Kamlesh Prajapati	65,000	25.00%
Knowledge Marine & engineering Works Limited (with effect from August 08, 2025)	132,600	51.00%

With effect from August 08, 2025, the Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Limited has acquired 132,600 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- in the Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited, post acquisition Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited has become the subsidiary of the Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Limited.

Name of the shareholders	As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	% holding
Bechu Vishwakarma	195,000	75.00%
Kamlesh Prajapati	65,000	25.00%

(d) Details of shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2026		
	Number of shares	% holding	% change during the year
Bechu Vishwakarma	62,400	24%	51.00%
Kamlesh Prajapati	65,000	25%	0.00%
Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Limited	1,326,000	51%	51.00%

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)*

Promoter name	As at 31 March 2025		
	Number of shares	% holding	% change during the year
Bechu Vishwakarma	195,000	75.00%	-
Kamlesh Prajapati	65,000	25.00%	-
Kanak Sujay Kewalramani	-	0.00%	50.00%
Dinesh Kewalramani	-	0.00%	50.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

- (e) No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares or for consideration other than cash by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.
- (f) No class of shares have been bought back by the Company during the period of five years immediately preceding the current year end.

12 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings	451.33	218.09
Security Premium	-	-
Money received against share warrants	-	-
Tonnage Reserve	-	-
	451.33	218.09

(a) Retained earnings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	218.09	196.19
Net profit for the year	234.51	21.90
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on post employment benefit obligation (net of tax)	-	-
Adjustment on account of first time adoption of Ind AS	-	-
Adjustment on account of restatement	(1.26)	-
Transfer to Tonnage Reserve	-	-
Closing balance	451.33	218.09

(b) Securities Premium

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Addition on account of new issue	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

(c) Money received against share warrants

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Warrants issued during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***(d) Tonnage Reserve**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Opening balance	-	-
Transfer from Retained Earnings	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Nature and purpose of reserves

1. **Retained Earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings is a free reserve available for distribution to shareholders and includes remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to profit and loss.
2. **Securities Premium:** Amount subscribed for share capital in excess of nominal value. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
3. **Equity instruments through OCI:** The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. The group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised.
4. **Tonnage Tax:** The Company has opted for the Tonnage Tax Scheme of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for income arising from the operation of qualifying ships. In accordance with Section 115VT of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Company has transferred ₹ 1,081.25 lakhs from retained earnings to the Tonnage Tax Reserve Account, representing the amount required to be appropriated in accordance with the aforesaid provisions. The amount credited to the Tonnage Tax Reserve Account is required to be utilised within eight years following the previous year in which such amount is credited, primarily for the acquisition of a new ship for the purposes of the Company's business.

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***13 Borrowings****(a) Non-current borrowings**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At amortised cost		
Secured	-	-
From Banks	-	-
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings (included in current borrowings)	-	-

(b) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
At amortised cost		
Secured		
Current maturities of Long-term Borrowings (Refer note (i) below)	-	-
Unamortized borrowing costs	-	-
	-	-

14 Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity	-	-
Provision for leave encashment	-	-
	-	-
Current		
Provision for gratuity	0.48	-
Provision for leave encashment	-	-
	0.48	-

15 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises ('MSME')	68.69	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,209.81	110.36
	2,278.51	110.36

Note:

Amounts due from related parties out of the above trade payables (Refer note 31)

- (a) The information required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The same has been relied upon by the auditors. The amount of principal and interest outstanding during the year is given below :**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year	68.69	-
(ii) the amount of interest paid under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Total	68.69	-
(iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006	-	-

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***(b) Trade payables ageing schedule****As at 31 March 2026**

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	68.69	-	-	-
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	2,209.81	-	-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,278.50	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than a year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	104.83	5.53	-	-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	104.83	5.53	-	-

16 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current		
Payable to employees	14.93	-
Interest payable	-	-
Security Deposit	-	-
	14.93	-

17 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Income tax liability (Net of Advance Tax)	90.12	9.11
	90.12	9.11

The Company is subject to the Income Tax in India on the basis of financial statements. The Company can claim tax exemptions/ deductions under specific section of Income Tax Act 1961, subject to fulfillment of prescribed conditions, as may be applicable. The Company during the year ended March 31, 2021 has opted for new tax regime under Section 115BAA of the Act, which provides the domestic Company with an option to pay the tax at the rate of 22% (effective of 25.168%). The lower rate shall be applicable, subject to certain conditions, including the total income should be computed without claiming specific deductions or exemptions.

As per Tax Laws, business loss can be carried forward for a minimum period of Eight Assessment Years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward to for an indefinite period. The reconciliation of estimated income tax to income expenses is as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Profit/(Loss) Before tax	333.80	31.04
Normal Profit taxed at @25.168%	84.01	7.81
Profit at Special Tax Rate (Tonnage Income)	-	-
Expected income tax expense		
(a) Admissible expenses at income not included	-	-
(b) Deductible expenditure & income to be excluded	-	-
Tax expenses as reported	86.09	8.97

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***Deferred Tax (Income)/ Expenses**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred Tax (Income)/Expenses	13.21	0.18
Total Deferred Tax (Income)/Expenses	13.21	0.18

Component of deferred tax asset & liabilities is as set below:**(i) The Analysis of Deferred Tax Assets & Expenses is as follows:**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred Tax Asset/ Liabilities	-0.36	-0.54
Leasehold assets as per IND AS 116	-	-
Employee Benefit	-	-
Fair Value of investment as per IND AS 109	-	-
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	13.57	0.18
Net Deferred Tax Asset/ (Liabilities)	13.21	-0.36

(ii) The Movement in the Deferred Tax Assets & Liabilities during the year is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening Balance	-0.36	-0.54
Tax Expenses/ (Income) recognized in the statement of profit and loss	13.57	0.18
Closing Balance	13.21	-0.36

18 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Statutory dues payable	9.88	12.86
	9.88	12.86

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***19 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
- Sale of services	2,847.30	246.80
- Other operating revenue	-	-
	2,847.30	246.80

Disclosures pursuant to Ind AS 115**(i) Disaggregated revenue information**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contract with customers:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
A 'By Nature of Contract		
Custom-built vessel construction (over time)	2,847.30	246.80
Ship repair and refurbishment	-	-
Other contract revenue	-	-
	2,847.30	246.80
<u>Geographical markets</u>		
- India	2,847.30	246.80
- Outside India	-	-
	2,847.30	246.80
<u>Service type</u>		
- Ship Repairs service	-	-
- Shipbuilding services	2,847.30	246.80
- Other services	-	-
	2,847.30	246.80
<u>Timing of revenue recognition</u>		
- Services transferred over period of time	2,847.30	246.80
	2,847.30	246.80

20 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Interest income on bank deposits	0.27	0.14
Interest income on inter corporate deposits	0.01	-
Foreign exchange gain (net)	5.92	-
Miscellaneous income	0.15	0.00
	6.35	0.15

21 Operating Cost

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Opening stock of Fuel	-	-
Add : Purchase of Material	1,713.49	197.91
Less: Closing Stock of Material	(357.08)	-
	1,356.41	197.91
Add: Direct Expenses		
Crew Expenses	4.05	1.73
Repair and Maintenance	-	-
Sub Contracting Charges	224.35	-
Contractual Deductions	-	-
Agency and Survey Charges	2.17	-
Office Site Expenses	5.40	1.43
Hie Charges	6.32	0.04
Ship Building Expenses	-	-
Transportation Charges	8.87	0.43
Ship design charges	598.38	-
	2,205.96	201.54

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***22 Employee benefits expense**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Salaries, wages & bonus	165.97	2.40
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.59	0.01
Gratuity expense (Refer Note 30)	0.48	-
Staff welfare expense	-	0.33
	168.04	2.74

23 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Other Financial Charges	2.68	0.07
	2.68	0.07

24 Depreciation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Depreciation & Amortization	0.16	0.37
	0.16	0.37

25 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Payment to auditors	3.25	0.50
Business Promotion Expenses	0.09	0.25
Commission and Brokerage	0.60	-
Electricity Expenses	3.27	0.20
Rates and Taxes	48.45	5.27
Legal & Professional Charges	71.38	2.77
Office Expenses	2.89	0.75
Printing, Stationery & Courier Expenses	0.10	0.49
Office Rent	2.30	-
Donation	10.02	-
Telephone Exp	0.19	0.15
Travelling/Conveyance Expenses	0.48	1.19
	143.01	11.56

(i) Details of payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
As auditor:		
Statutory audit Fees	2.50	0.50
Tax Audit Fees	0.75	-
	3.25	0.50

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***26 Deferred Tax**

The major components of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as under:-

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liability	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liability
Difference between WDV as per Company Law and Income Tax	-	52.48	(1.44)	-
Provision for Gratuity	-	-	-	-
Provision for Leave Encashment	-	-	-	-
Expenses allowable for tax purposes when paid/on payment of TDS	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed carried forward tax losses / depreciation	-	-	-	-
Other items giving rise to timing differences	-	-	-	-
	-	52.48	(1.44)	-
Net deferred tax (liability) / asset	(13.21)	-	(0.36)	-
Deferred tax assets on acquisition of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities on divestment of subsidiary	-	-	-	-
Effect of translation gain / loss	-	-	-	-
Net liability charged to the profit and loss account	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Net incremental liability	13.21	-	-	-

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***27 Earnings per share**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders	23,450,210	2,190,039
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for calculating basic earnings per equity share (Nos.)	260,000	260,000
Weighted average number of potential equity shares on exercise of options (Nos.)	-	-
Total of Weighted average number of shares outstanding for calculating diluted earnings per equity share (Nos.)	260,000	260,000
Basic earnings per equity share (INR)	90.19	8.42
Diluted earnings per equity share (INR)	90.19	8.42
Face value per equity share (INR)	10.00	10.00

Note:

Basic and diluted earnings per share during the current year are same as the Company has no potentially dilutive equity shares outstanding as at the year end.

28 Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Refer Note B of Additional Notes to Accounts to the Financial Statements	-	-

29 Capital and other commitments

There were no commitments for the current year or previous year.

30 Employee benefits**New Labour Code**

The Government of India has introduced 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.

The Company has assessed the applicability of the provisions of the Labour Codes and has implemented the applicable requirements. The financial impact arising from the implementation of the Labour Codes has been duly considered and incorporated in the financial statements, as applicable.

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employees salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no further obligations towards specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when they accrue.

During the year, the Company has recognized the following amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Employers' Contribution to Provident fund	1.59	0.01
	1.59	0.01

(b) Defined benefit plans (funded)**Gratuity**

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time, including the Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Act, 2018). Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

(i) Amount recognised in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	0.48	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net liability recognized in Balance Sheet	0.48	-
Non current portion	0.43	-
Current portion	0.05	-

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***(ii) Changes in the present value of benefit obligation**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening balance	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Current service cost	0.48	-
Interest cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Due to change in financial assumptions	-	-
Due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Due to experience	-	-
	0.48	-
Plan assets	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	0.48	-

(iii) Plan assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fair value of Plan assets at the beginning of the period	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Contributions by the Employer	-	-
Benefits paid from the fund	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, excluding interest income	-	-
Fair value of Plan assets at the end of the period	-	-

(iv) Reconciliation of balance sheet amount

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Opening net liability	-	-
Expense recognised in profit and loss	-	-
Expense/(income) recognised in other comprehensive income	0.01	-
Employers contribution	0.47	-
Balance sheet Liability at the end of year	0.48	-

(v) Category of Assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Insurance Fund	-	-

(vi) Expense recognised in Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Current service cost	0.48	-
Net Interest cost	-	-
	0.48	-

(vii) Expense recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Actuarial (gains)/ losses arising from:		
Changes in financial assumptions	0.01	-
Experience adjustments	-	-
Return on Plan Assets, excluding interest income	-	-
	0.01	-

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***(viii) Principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuation**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
Rate of Discounting	7.50%	7.50%
Rate of Salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	10.00%	10.00%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	0.00%	0.00%

(ix) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumption at the end of reporting period is shown as below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Change in Discount rate (1% movement)		
Change by + 1.00%	0.45	-
Change by - 1.00%	0.51	-
Change in rate of salary increase (1% movement)		
Change by + 1.00%	0.51	-
Change by - 1.00%	0.45	-
Change in rate of employee turnover (1% movement)		
Change by + 1.00%	0.46	-
Change by - 1.00%	0.50	-

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the Defined Benefit Obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

(x) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Year 1	-	-
Year 2	-	-
Year 3	-	-
Year 4	-	-
Year 5	-	-
Years 6 to 10	-	-
Years 11 and above	-	-

(xi) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans, the Company is exposed to number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

(a) Interest rate risk

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

(b) Salary risk

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

(c) Investment risk

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

(d) Liquidity risk

Employees with high salaries and long durations or those higher in hierarchy, accumulate significant level of benefits. If some of such employees resign/retire from the company there can be strain on the cashflows.

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***31 Related party disclosures****(a) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified by the Company:**

Relationship	Names of the entities
Holding Company	Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Limited
Associate Company	KMEW Offshore Private Limited
Other Related Company	Axis Marine Engineering Private Limited
Relationship	Key Managerial Personnel
Director	Kanak Sujay Kewalramani
Director	Saurabh Daswani
Director	Bechu Brijbihari Vishwakarma
Director	Kamlesh Kumar
Relative of Director	Sujay Kewalramani

(b) Related party transactions during the year

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2025 year	Transaction during the 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2026
Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Limited	Revenue from Contract	-	1,560.00	-
Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Limited	Advance received from Construction Capital Asset	-	1,800.00	1,800.00
Knowledge Marine & Engineering Works Limited	Construction of Capital Asset	252.92	160.00	25.51
Axis Marine Engineering Private Limited	Material Purchased	20.00	-	-
Axis Marine Engineering Private Limited	Revenue from Contract	-	356.00	21.68
Sujay Kewalramani	Professional Fees	-	38.96	-
Kamlesh Kumar	Directors Remuneration	-	30.00	22.25
Bechu Brijbihari Vishwakarma	Directors Remuneration	-	36.00	22.25
Bechu Brijbihari Vishwakarma	Land Purchase for Yard	-	24.31	2.50
Kamlesh Kumar	Land Purchase for Yard	-	24.31	2.13

(d) Transactions with Key Managerial Personnel

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Short term employment benefits	-	-

Notes:

(i) Transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

(ii) The Company do not have any other transaction with key managerial person that is disclosed above.

(iii) The remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel does not include provision for gratuity as they are determined for the Company as a whole.

(iv) The related party have been identified by the management and has been disclosed in the Financial Statements of the Company and is relied by the auditor.

32 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker is considered to be the Board of Directors who makes strategic decisions and is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

The information based on geographical areas in relation to assets are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
- India	2,847.30	246.80
- Outside India	-	-

Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering Works Private Limited)***Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026***(All amounts are in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)***33 Corporate Social Responsibility**

Consequent to the requirements of Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Act the Company is required to contribute 2% of its average net profits during the immediately three preceding financial years in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') policy.

The provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, are not applicable to the Company for the current The Company has spent INR NIL in the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024: INR NIL) towards various schemes of Corporate Social Responsibility, as prescribed under Section 135 of the Act.

(a) Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
Gross Amount required to be spent for CSR activity	-	-
Add: Unspent amount from previous years	-	-
Total Gross amount required to be spent during the year	-	-
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	-	-
(c) Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
Total	-	-
(d) Details related to amount spent/ unspent		
Contribution to Trust	-	-
Contribution to Trust	-	-
Total	-	-
(e) The Company has not made any contributions to related parties under its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, nor has it incurred any CSR expenditure involving related parties.		
(f) Disclosures on Shortfall		
Amount Required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	-
Actual Amount Spent by the Company during the year	-	-
Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-

NOTE B

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

1. Statement of Contingent Liabilities

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Bank Guarantees	Nil	Nil
Other Commitments (Corporate Guarantee)	Nil	Nil
Insurance Surety Bond	Nil	Nil

(B) Details of Notices/Disputes with Tax Authorities: Nil

- **Additional regulatory information**

- a. **Title Deeds of Immovable Property not held in name of the Company**

The Company do not hold any Immovable Property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) which is held not in the name of the Company

- b. **The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year under review.**

- c. **The Company do not have any intangible asset under development**

- d. **Details of Benami Property held**

The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

- e. **Wilful Defaulter**

The company has not been declared as a wilful Defaulter by any Financial Institution or bank as at the date of Balance Sheet.

- f. **Relationship with Struck off Companies**

The Company does not have any relationship with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- g. **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)**
The company has no pending charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the Statutory period
- h. **Compliance with number of layers of companies**
The company has complied with the provision of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- i. **Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements**
There are no Schemes of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act
- j. **Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings**
There are no borrowings from banks and financial institutions at the balance sheet date.
- k. **Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:**
- A. 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 other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company.
- B. The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by on behalf of the Company (ultimate beneficiary) or provide any guarantee, security or like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- l. **Undisclosed income**
- The Company has no transaction that 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).
- m. **Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency**
- The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

1. Figures have been rounded off to nearest lakhs.
2. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosure.
3. Capital CWIP – Not Applicable
4. Fair value hierarchy:

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognized and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortized cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the Ind AS. An explanation for each level is given below.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, exchange traded funds and mutual funds that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period. The mutual funds are valued using the closing Net Assets Value (NAV), NAV represents the price at which, the issuer will issue further units and will redeem such units of mutual funds to and from the investors.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. Instruments in the level 2 category for the Company include foreign exchange forward contracts.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in this level.

There are no internal transfers of financial assets and financial liabilities between Level 1, Level 2, Level 3 during the period. The Company's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy level as at the end of the reporting period.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed	As at 31 March 2026			As at 31 March 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	1,267.20	-	-	11.68
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	--	-	-	--
Trade Receivables	-	-	795.51	-	-	252.90
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	--
Non-current investment	-	-	75.00	-	-	75.00
Other Financial Assets	-	-	6.87	-	-	6.75
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	--	-	-	--
Trade Payable	-	-	2,278.51	-	-	110.35
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	14.93	-	-	--

The previous year figure have been re grouped / restated wherever necessary.
During the periods mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

2. Capital Management

Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, internal fund generation and other long-term borrowings. The Company's policy is to use short-term and long-term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes paid up capital, securities premium and other reserves. Net debt are long term and short term liabilities. The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio within 2:1.

The capital composition is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gross debt (inclusive of long term and short-term liabilities)	2,303.32	123.21
Total equity	477.33	244.09
Net debt to equity ratio	4.83	0.50

Gross Debt = Total of Long term & short term borrowings, trade payables, other financial liabilities, other current liabilities.

3. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. In order to minimize any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purpose and not as trading or speculative instruments.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, financial assets measured at amortized cost.	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk – foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian Rupee	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Company's treasury team identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close cooperation with the Company's respective department heads. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and nonderivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables)

and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, investments in mutual funds, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. The credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration risks. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of counter party, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysing the risk profile of the counter party and the analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable etc. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The Company determines default by considering the business environment in which the Company operates and other macro-economic factors. The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as:

- i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business;
- ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty;
- iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations;
- iv) Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty;
- v) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of the third-party guarantees.

None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk. The carrying value of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk. Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company.

i) Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits, payment track record, monitoring financial position of the customer and other relevant factors. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and reviewed.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as limited, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets. The exposure to customers is diversified and no substantial concentration of risk as no single customer contributes more than 10% of revenue and of the outstanding receivables. Sales made in domestic market predominantly are through agents appointed by the Company, the agents being del

credere agents most of the credit risk emanating thereto is borne by agents and the Company's exposure to risk is limited to sales made to customers directly. In case of direct sale, the Company has a policy of dealing only with credit worthy counter parties. The credit risk related to such sales are mitigated by taking advance, security deposit, letter of credit, setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers as and where considered necessary.

An impairment analysis which includes assessment for indicators of impairment is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for all major customers and provision for impairment taken. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount.

ii) **Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits**

The Company maintains exposure in Cash and Cash equivalents, term deposits with banks and investments in mutual funds, the same is done after considering factors such as track record, size of the institution, market reputation and service standards. Generally, the balances are maintained with the institutions from whom the Company has also availed borrowings. Individual risk limits are set for each counter party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit risk and concentration of exposure are actively monitored by the Company. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

iii) **The ageing analysis of the trade receivables (other than due from related parties) has been considered from the date the Invoice falls due.**

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations, by delivering cash or other financial assets, on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities – borrowings, trade and other payables, derivative instruments and other financial liabilities.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash and drawable reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities. The Company regularly monitors liquidity position through rolling forecast based on estimated free cash flow generated from business. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and liquid schemes of mutual funds, which carry no/negligible mark to market risks.

i) **Financing arrangements**

The Company had access to the following drawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(Amount in Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year Cash Credit	Nil	Nil
Term Loan (Expiring within One Year)	Nil	Nil
- Expiring beyond one year (Term Loans)	Nil	Nil

ii) **Maturities of Financial liabilities**

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

- all non derivative financial liabilities, and
- net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

As at March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs. in Lakhs)

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Maturities of non – derivative financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
Long term borrowings	--	-	-	--
Short term borrowings (Gross Debt)	-	--	--	--
Interest accrued and not due	--	--	--	--
Lease liabilities	--	--	--	--
Trade payables	2,278.51	--	--	2,278.51
Other financial liabilities	14.93	--	--	14.93
Total	2,293.43	--	--	2,293.43

As at March 31, 2025

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Total
Maturities of non – derivative financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
Long term borrowings	--	--	--	--
Short term borrowings	--	--	--	--
Interest accrued and not due	--	--	--	--
Lease liabilities	--	--	--	--

Trade payables	110.35	--	--	110.35
Other financial liabilities	--	--	--	--
Total	110.35	--	--	110.35

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity or commodity prices will affect the Company's income/cash flows or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of postemployment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. Financial instruments affected by market risk include receivables, loans and borrowings, advances, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments. The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

The Company's activities expose it to risks on account of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts of varying maturity depending upon the underlying contract as a risk management strategy to manage its exposures to foreign exchange fluctuations and interest rate.

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument or future cash flows fluctuate because of changes in market price of the functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on their receivables and payables which are mainly held in the United State Dollar ("USD"), the Euro ("EUR") and British Pound ("GBP"). Consequently, the Company is exposed primarily to the risk that the exchange rate of the Indian Rupees ("Rs.") relative to the USD, the EUR, and the GBP may change in a manner that has a material effect on the reported values of the Company's assets and liabilities that are denominated in these foreign currencies.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and follows established risk management policy wherein exposure is identified, a benchmark is set and monitored closely for suitable hedges, including minimizing cross currency transactions, using natural hedge and the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge exposure to foreign currency risk.

4. Details of Loans given, Investment made and Guarantees given covered under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31-March-2026	Year ended 31-March-2025
1.	Investment made in		
	KMEW Offshore Private Limited	75.00	75.00

5. During the year ended 31st March, 2026 the revised Schedule VI notified under the Companies Act, 2013, is applicable to the Company. The Company has reclassified previous year figures to confirm to this year's classification. The adoption of revised Schedule VI does not impact recognition and measurement principles followed for preparation of financial statements.

**As per report of even date
For, RSSA & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

**For and on behalf of the board of
Knowledge Shipyard Private Limited**
*(Formerly known as Kamal Marine & Engineering
Works Private Limited)*

**Sd/-
CA Shubham Agrawal
Partner
M. No.: 145765
UDIN - 26145765ZTLKLG6937**

**Sd/-
Saurabh Daswani
Director
DIN: 06678703**

**Sd/-
Kanak Kewalramani
Director
DIN: 07297445**

**Date: May 28, 2026
Place: Mumbai**