

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Behram Chemicals Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Behram Chemicals Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2026, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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 31 March 2026, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards on Auditing are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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



Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 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 statements 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 and the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, 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 that of one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

(A) 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 (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
- e) Based on the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".



- g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) that are required to be commented upon by us.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2026 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 22 to the financial statements;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and
- iv. (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 any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (b) The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to the notice that has caused us to believe that the representations as provided under (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.



- v. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Shah & Kathariya
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 115171W

11/04/26



P M Kathariya
Partner
Membership No.: 031315
UDIN: 26031315CSRHT3988
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th April, 2026

With reference to Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, we report the following:

- (i) (a) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, or right of use assets. The company has investment property. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and the situation of investment property.
- (b) The management has physically verified the investment property during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification/ material discrepancies were noticed on such verification which have been properly dealt with in the books of account. In our opinion, the frequency of the physical verification program adopted by the Company is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (including investment properties) held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its investment property during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31st, 2026, for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order does not apply to the Company.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(ii)(a) of the Order do not apply to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees by banks or financial institutions based on security of current assets at any point in time of the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order does not apply to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs), or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order does not apply to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order does not apply to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Act does not apply to the Company under Companies (Cost Record and Audit) Rules, 2014.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues of Provident fund,



Employees' state insurance, Profession tax, Duty of custom, Duty of excise, Cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the Company's records, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of Income-tax and Goods and Services tax have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident fund, Employees' state insurance, Profession tax, Income-tax, Goods and services tax, Duty of custom, Duty of excise, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (vii) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, Duty of customs, and Duty of excise as at 31 March, 2026, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. According to the information and explanation given to us, the following dues of Income-tax, Sales-tax, and Value-added tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes:

Nature of Statute	Nature of Due	Forum where the Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax	ITO	AY 2007-08	2,17,475/-

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

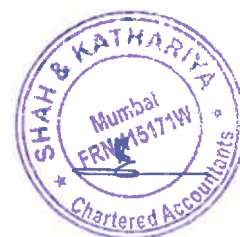
- (ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings to the banks. The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings to the government, financial institution, or dues to debenture holders during the year.

- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order does not apply to the Company.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially, or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order does not apply to the Company.

- (xi) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.

- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 do not apply to it. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order does not apply to the Company.



- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under section 138 of the Act and consequently, does not have an internal audit system. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order does not apply to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order does not apply to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order does not apply to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order does not apply to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report, and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will be discharged by the company as and when they fall due.



(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, and, accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order does not apply to the Company.

For Shah & Kathariya
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 115171W

P M Kathariya



P M Kathariya
Partner
Membership No.: 031315
UDIN: 26031315CSCRHT3988
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th April, 2026

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31 March 2026

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

(Referred to in paragraph A(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements criteria established by the Company, considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable, to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were 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 control with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal controls 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 with reference to the financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements are 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

For Shah & Kathariya
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 115171W

Handwritten signature of P M Kathariya



P M Kathariya
Partner
Membership No.: 031315
UDIN: 26031315CSCRHT3988
Place: Mumbai
Date: 24th April, 2026

Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

		(Rs. In Lakh)	
	Note	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment Property	2	24.43	25.31
Total non current assets		24.43	25.31
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	3	3.41	1.76
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1.02	0.89
Bank Balance other than cash & cash equivalents	5	126.94	119.76
Income tax assets (net)	6	0.90	0.89
Other current assets	7	4.58	0.19
Total current assets		136.85	123.49
Total assets		161.28	148.80
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	60.00	60.00
Other equity	9	96.98	84.96
Total equity		156.98	144.96
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities(net)	10	3.71	3.66
Total non-current liabilities		3.71	3.66
Current liabilities			
Other current liabilities	11	0.59	0.18
Total current liabilities		0.59	0.18
Total liabilities		4.30	3.84
Total equity and liabilities		161.28	148.80

The Notes 1 to 23 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report attached
For Shah & Kathariya
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 115171W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Behram Chemicals Private Limited
(CIN: U24100MH1993PTC071480)

P M Kathariya
Partner
Membership No.: 031315



Place : Mumbai
Date : April 24, 2026

Sunil Kataria
Director
DIN: 06863609

Arijit Mukherjee
Director
DIN: 07334111



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Rs. In Lakh)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Income			
Other income	12	19.01	17.86
Total income		19.01	17.86
Expenses			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13	0.88	0.88
Other expenses	14	2.06	1.14
Total expenses		2.94	2.02
Profit before tax		16.07	15.84
Income tax expense:			
- Current tax	15	4.00	3.91
- Deferred tax	10	0.05	0.08
- Tax for earlier years	15	-	-
Total tax expense		4.05	3.99
Profit/(Loss) for the year		12.02	11.85
Total comprehensive income for the year		12.02	11.85
Earnings per equity share for profit attributable to equity shareholders of Behram Chemicals Pvt Ltd			
Basic (in Rs.)		20.03	19.74
Diluted (in Rs.)		20.03	19.74

The Notes 1 to 23 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report attached
For Shah & Kathariya
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 115171W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Behram Chemicals Private Limited
(CIN: U24100MH1993PTC071480)

P M Kathariya
Partner
Membership No.: 0313145

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 24, 2026



Sunil Kataria
Director
DIN: 06863609

Arijit Mukherjee
Director
DIN: 07334111



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the Year ended March 31, 2026

		(Rs. In Lakh)	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities			
Profit before tax		16.07	15.84
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities			
Depreciation for the year		0.88	0.88
Interest Income		(8.21)	(7.06)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		8.74	9.66
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	3	(1.65)	3.52
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	7	(4.39)	0.73
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	11	0.41	0.05
Increase / (Decrease) Other current / Non-current liabilities		-	-
Cash generated from operations		3.11	13.96
Income Tax paid (Net of refunds)	6	(4.01)	(3.97)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from operating activities		(0.90)	9.99
Cash flow from investing activities			
Fixed deposits in bank redeemed/(deposited)		(7.18)	(17.10)
Interest Received		8.21	7.06
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from investing activities		1.03	(10.04)
Cash flow from financing activities		-	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		-	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		0.13	(0.05)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.89	0.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		1.02	0.89

Note 1 :

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting standard 7 Cash Flow Statement notified u/s 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended and the relevant provisions of the Act.

As per our report attached

For Shah & Kathariya

Chartered Accountants

FRN No. 115171W

[Signature]



P M Kathariya

Partner

Membership No.: 031315

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Behram Chemicals Private Limited

(CIN: U24100MH1993PTC071480)

[Signature]

Sunil Kataria

Director

DIN: 06863609

[Signature]

Arijit Mukherjee

Director

DIN: 07334111

Place : Mumbai

Date : April 24, 2026



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the Year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital		Rs. in Lakh	
	Notes	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balance as at the beginning of the year	8	60.00	60.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	-
Balance as at the end of the year		60.00	60.00
B. Other equity			
	Notes	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at April 1, 2024	9	73.11	61.90
Profit/(loss) for the year		11.85	11.21
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		11.85	11.21
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:		-	-
Dividends paid (including dividend distribution tax)		-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025		84.96	73.11
Balance as at April 1, 2025	9	84.96	73.11
Profit/(loss) for the year		12.02	11.85
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		12.02	11.85
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:		-	-
Dividends paid (including dividend distribution tax)		-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026		96.98	84.96

The Notes 1 to 23 form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report attached
For Shah & Kathariya
Chartered Accountants
 FRN No. 115171W

P M Kathariya
 Partner
 Membership No.: 031315



For and on behalf of the Board of
Behram Chemicals Private Limited
 (CIN: U24100MH1993PTC071480)

Sunil Kataria
 Director
 DIN: 06863609

Arijit Mukherjee
 Director
 DIN: 07334111

Place : Mumbai
 Date : April 24, 2026



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 1 : Significant accounting policies

A. General Information

Behram Chemicals Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company, which is domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of India with its registered office situated at Godrej One, 3rd Floor, Pirojsha Nagar, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli East, Mumbai - 400 079. The Company was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on April 6, 1993.

Significant accounting policies

B. Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The accompanying standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

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

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that is measured at fair value (refer- Accounting policy regarding financials instruments);
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligation; and
- share-based payments - measured at fair value

(iii) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency') The Indian Rupee (INR) is the functional and presentation currency of the company.

C. Key estimates and assumptions

While preparing standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS, the management has made certain estimates and assumptions that require subjective and complex judgments. These judgments affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the reported amount of income and expenses for the reporting period. Future events rarely develop exactly as forecasted and the best estimates require adjustments, as actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgement, estimates and assumptions are required in particular for:

(i) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, defined benefit obligation is sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting period.

(ii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized.

(iii) Recognition and measurement of other provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

(iv) Discounting of long-term financial assets / liabilities

All financial assets / liabilities are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial liabilities/assets which are required to subsequently be measured at amortised cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

(v) Fair value of financial instruments

Derivatives are carried at fair value. Derivatives includes foreign currency forward contracts. Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts are determined using the fair value reports provided by respective bankers.

(vi) Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Ind AS 116 requires lessee to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts.

D. Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for, both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

E. Significant accounting policies

(1) Revenue recognition :

i. Sale of goods

Revenue from operations comprises of sales of goods after the deduction of discounts, goods and service tax and estimated returns. Discounts given by the Company includes trade discounts, volume rebates and other incentive given to the customers. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for discounts. Revenue is only recognized to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

Revenue from the sale of goods are recognized when control of the goods has transferred to our customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customer depending on individual customer terms, which can be at the time of dispatch or delivery. This is considered the appropriate point where the performance obligations in our contracts are satisfied as the Company no longer have control over the inventory.

Our customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorized by the Company.

ii. Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised only when the right to receive the same is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

iii. Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2. Foreign currency :

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the respective functional currency using the exchange rates 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 year end exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within Loss on Exchange Rates & Forward Exchange Contracts. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(3) Employment Benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. The Company has a scheme of Performance Linked Variable Remuneration (PLVR) which rewards its employees based on either Economic Value Added (EVA) or Profit before tax (PBT). The PLVR amount is related to actual improvement made in either EVA or PBT over the previous year when compared with expected improvements.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- (a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity, and
- (b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The following post – employment benefit plans are covered under the defined benefit plans:

Gratuity :

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

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.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due.

(iv) Share-based payments

Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the Astec LifeSciences Limited Employee Stock Option Plan.

Employee options:

The fair value of options granted under the Astec LifeSciences Limited Employee Stock Option Plan is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (e.g., the entity's share price)
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (e.g. profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period), and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (e.g. the requirement for employees to save or holdings shares for a specific period of time).

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

(v) Bonus plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(vi) Terminal benefits

All terminal benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(4) Income tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in India. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

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

(5) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost includes the reclassification from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges relating to purchases of raw material but excludes borrowing costs. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average price. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(6) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

(iii) Depreciation/ Amortizations

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following:

(a) Plant and Machinery:

Based on the condition of the plants, regular maintenance schedule, material of construction, external and internal assessment and past experience, the Company has considered useful life of Plant and Machinery as 20 years.

(b) Computer Hardware:

Depreciated over its estimated useful life of 4 years.

(c) Right of use asset:

Amortized over the primary lease period.

(d) Leasehold improvements and equipments:

Amortised over the Primary lease period or 16 years whichever is less

Assets costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase/acquisition. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

(7) Investment properties

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Investment properties generally have a useful life of 25-40 years.

(8) Intangible assets

(i) Computer software

Recognition and measurement

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

Intangible assets viz. Computer software and product registration, which are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of intangible assets at 1st April 2015, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, was determined with reference to its carrying value at that date.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss.

The intangible assets are amortised over the estimated useful lives as given below:

-Computer software	: 6 years
-Product Registration	: 5 years

(ii) Research and development

Revenue expenditure on research & development is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which it is incurred.

Capital expenditure incurred during the period on research & development is accounted for as an addition to property, plant & equipment.

(9) Borrowing costs

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 or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(10) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Directors of the Company. The Company does not have any operating segment based on the information reviewed by CODM as there is no commercial business activity in the company.

(11) 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. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts. Financial instruments also covers contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements. Derivatives are currently recognized at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

(12) Hedge accounting

The Company designates certain hedging instruments in respect of foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk as cash flow hedges. At the inception of the hedge relationship, the entity documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, along with its risk management objectives and its strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Furthermore, at the inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, the Company documents whether the hedging instrument is highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in statement of profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to effective portion as described above are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item. However, when the hedged forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, such gains and losses are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the statement profit or loss.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

i. Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

- A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).

Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Initial recognition and measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not recorded at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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 FVOCI 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 FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, 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, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables - The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. Trade receivables are tested for impairment on a specific basis after considering the sanctioned credit limits, security like letters of credit, security deposit collected etc. and expectations about future cash flows.

ii. Financial liabilities

Classification

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

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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.

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind-AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

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.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(13) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

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

The expenses relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but will probably not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation of a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision disclosure is made.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advance) issued to parties for completion of assets.

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

(14) Cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in the other comprehensive income in cash flow hedging reserve within equity, limited to the cumulative change in fair value of hedged item on a present value basis from the inception of hedge. The gain or loss relating to the effective portion is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

(15) Leases

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



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
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Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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

Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have infinite useful life are not subjected to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired.

The carrying values of other assets/cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised for such excess amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their

present value based on an appropriate discount factor that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

(17) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

(18) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

(19) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

-the profit attributable to owners of the Company

-by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

-the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

-the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(F) Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants. The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 2 : Investment Property

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	34.11	34.11
Additions	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	34.11	34.11
Accumulated Depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation	8.80	7.92
Depreciation charge	0.88	0.88
Closing accumulated depreciation	9.68	8.80
Net carrying amount	24.43	25.31

(i) Amounts recognised in profit or loss for investment properties

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Rental income	10.80	10.80
Profit from investment properties before depreciation	10.80	10.80
Depreciation	0.88	0.88
Profit from investment properties	9.92	9.92



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 3 : Trade receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Unsecured : Considered Good		
- Related parties (Refer Note 19)	3.41	1.76
- Other parties	-	-
TOTAL	3.41	1.76

Note 3.1: Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule for current year	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables						
- considered good	3.41					3.41
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3.41	-	-	-	-	3.41

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule for previous year	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables						
- considered good	1.76					1.76
- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1.76	-	-	-	-	1.76

Note 3.2: There are no Disputed Trade Receivables during the current year or earlier year.

Note 4 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Balances with Banks		
- in Current Accounts	1.02	0.89
Cash on hand	-	-
TOTAL	1.02	0.89

Note 5 - Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Bank deposit with maturity of less than 12 months at the balance sheet date	126.94	119.76
TOTAL	126.94	119.76

Note 6 : Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	0.89	0.82
Less: Current tax payable for the year	4.00	3.91
Add: Taxes paid (Net of refunds)	4.01	3.97
Add: Earlier year tax adjustment	-	-
Closing balance	0.90	0.89



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 7 : Other current assets

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses	4.58	0.19
TOTAL	4.58	0.19

Note 8 : Share Capital

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
a Authorised :		
60,000 (March 31, 2025: 60,000) Equity shares of the par value of INR 100 each	60.00	60.00
TOTAL	60.00	60.00

Particulars	March 31, 2026	June 30, 2025
b Issued and Subscribed:		
60,000 (March 31, 2024 : 60,000) Equity shares fully paid up	60.00	60.00
TOTAL	60.00	60.00

c Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and the end of the year :

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	60,000	60,000
Issued during the year		
Outstanding at the end of the year	60,000	60,000

d Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity shares

The Company has issued only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 100 each. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

e Shares of the company held by holding / ultimate holding company

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2026		March 30, 2025	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Astec LifeSciences Limited (Immediate holding company)	39,380	65.63%	39,380	65.63%

f Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2026			March 30, 2025		
	No of shares	%	% Change during the year	No of shares	%	% Change during the year
Astec LifeSciences Limited (holding Company)	39,380	65.63%	-	39,380	65.63%	-
M.C. Chemicals	20,000	33.33%	-	20,000	33.33%	-



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 9 - Other Equity

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Reserves & Surplus		
Retained earnings	96.98	84.96
TOTAL	96.98	84.96

(i) Retained Earnings

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening balance	84.96	73.11
Net profit for the period	12.02	11.85
Closing balance	96.98	84.96

Note 11 : Other current liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Advance from customers	-	-
Other payables	0.59	0.18
TOTAL	0.59	0.18

Note 12 : Other Income

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Other income - Recurring		
Rental income	10.80	10.80
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost	8.21	7.06
TOTAL	19.01	17.86

Note 13 : Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense	0.88	0.88
TOTAL	0.88	0.88

Note 14 : Other Expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Rent (Sub-letting Charges)	1.11	0.73
Rates and Taxes	0.24	0.05
Professional fees	0.41	0.06
Payment to auditors (refer note 14(a) below)	0.30	0.30
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-
TOTAL	2.06	1.14

Note 14 (a) : Details of payments to auditors

Payment to auditors		
Audit fees	0.30	0.30
Total payments to auditors	0.30	0.30



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 10 : Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities)

Particulars	Rs. in Lakh						
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025					
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:							
Property, plant and equipment	(3.71)	(3.66)					
Mat credit entitlement	-	-					
Net deferred tax liabilities	(3.71)	(3.66)					
Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2026							
Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Tax for earlier years	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	Balance as at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax asset							
Property, plant and equipment	(3.66)	0.05	-	0.05	-	3.71	(3.71)
Mat Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax assets / (Liabilities)	(3.66)	0.05	-	0.05	-	3.71	(3.71)
Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended March 31, 2025							
Particulars	Balance as at April 1, 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Tax for earlier years	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability	Balance as at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax asset							
Property, plant and equipment	(3.59)	0.07	-	0.07	-	3.66	(3.66)
Mat Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax assets / (Liabilities)	(3.59)	0.07	-	0.07	-	3.66	(3.66)

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 15 : Income tax expense

This note provide an analysis of the Company's income tax expense, show amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items.

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current income tax		
In respect of current year	4.00	3.91
Adjustments in respect of earlier years	-	-
TOTAL	4.00	3.91
Deferred income tax		
<u>In respect of current year</u>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	0.05	0.08
<u>Adjustments in respect of earlier years</u>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	0.05	0.08
Tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	4.05	3.99
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:		
Profit before income tax expense	16.07	15.84
	4.05	3.99
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	-	-
TOTAL	4.05	3.99
Adjustments in respect of earlier years	-	-
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit & Loss	4.05	3.99

The Company's weighted average tax rates for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 were 25.17%.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 16 : Earnings per share

Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1 Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares - Basic		
(a) Number of shares at the beginning of the year	60,000	60,000
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	60,000	60,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	60,000	60,000
2 Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares - Diluted		
(a) Number of shares at the beginning of the year	60,000	60,000
Effect of potential equity shares	-	-
Revised number of potential shares at the beginning of the year	60,000	60,000
(b) Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	60,000	60,000
Effect of potential equity shares	-	-
Revised number of potential equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	60,000	60,000
Weighted average number of potential equity shares outstanding during the year	60,000	60,000
3 Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (Basic/diluted)		
Profit (loss) for the year, attributable to the owners of the Company	12.02	11.85
4 Basic Earnings per share (Rs.)	20.03	19.74
5 Diluted Earnings per share (Rs.)	20.03	19.74
6 Nominal Value of Shares (Rs.)	10	10

Note 16.1 The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on profit attributed to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding after adjustments for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Note 17 : Financial Ratios

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(a) Current Ratio (refer note 17. 1)	233.8	689.9
(b) Debt Equity ratio (refer note 17. 2)	-	-
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) (refer note 17. 3)	-	-
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (refer note 17. 4)	8%	9%
(e) Inventory turnover (refer note 17. 5)	-	-
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio (refer note 17. 6)	-	-
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio (refer note 17. 7)	-	-
(h) Net capital turnover ratio (refer note 17. 8)	-	-
(i) Net profit ratio (refer note 17. 9)	-	-
(j) Return on Capital employed (refer note 17. 10)	10%	11%

Note 17. 1 Current ratio : Current assets / Current liabilities

The decrease in Current Ratio is due to increase in Current liabilities.

Note 17. 2 Debt Equity ratio : Total Debt / Shareholder's Equity

Note 17. 3 Debt Service Coverage Ratio : (Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets/Investment etc.) / (Interest & Lease

Note 17. 4 Return on Equity Ratio : Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any) / Average Shareholder's Equity

Note 17. 5 Inventory turnover : Cost of goods sold / Average Inventory

Note 17. 6 Trade Receivables turnover ratio : Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivable

Note 17. 7 Trade payables turnover ratio : Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables

Note 17. 8 Net capital turnover ratio : Net Sales / Working Capital

Note 17. 9 Net profit ratio : Net Profit / Net Sales

Note 17. 10 Return on Capital employed : Earning before interest and taxes / (Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 18 : Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy, are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying amount (Rs. in lakh)				Total
	Notes	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through OCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial assets					
Non Current Financial Assets					
Security deposits	3	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Assets					
Trade receivables	4	-	-	3.41	3.41
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	1.02	1.02
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents				126.94	126.94
		-	-	131.36	131.36

As at March 31, 2025	Notes	Carrying amount (Rs. in lakh)			Total
		Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through OCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial assets					
<u>Non Current Financial Assets</u>					
Security deposits	3	-	-	-	-
<u>Current Financial Assets</u>					
Trade receivables	4	-	-	1.76	1.76
Cash and cash equivalents	5	-	-	0.89	0.89
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents				119.76	119.76
		-	-	122.41	122.41



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

The carrying amount of trade receivables, trade payables and cash & cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature. The carrying amount of security deposits are considered to be reasonable approximation of fair value.

During the reporting year ending March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, there were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 fair value measurements. The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy level as at the end of reporting period.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include :

- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

B. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks. The Company's senior management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. These policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

i. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026							
INR							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

ii Credit risk

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

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade receivables and loans and advances.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer and the geography in which it operates. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Accordingly no provision has been made on the same.

The company individually monitors the sanctioned credit limits as against the outstanding balances. Accordingly, the Company makes specific provisions against such trade receivables wherever required and monitors the same at periodic intervals.

The Company monitors each loans and advances given and makes any specific provision wherever required.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade receivables and loans and advances.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by type of counterparty was as follows :

Particulars	Notes	Carrying amount (Rs. in lakh)	
		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial Assets (Non-current)			
Loans	3	-	-
Financial Assets (Current)			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1.02	0.89
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	5	126.94	119.76
Trade and other receivables			
Domestic	3	3.41	1.76
		131.36	122.41

Impairment - The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired is as per Note 3. 1.
Management believes that the unimpaired amounts which are past due are collectible in full.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company's held cash and cash equivalents of Rs 1.02 lakhs at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: Rs 0.89 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit rating.

Other than trade and other receivables, the Company has no other financial assets that is past due but not impaired.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 19 : Related party relationships, transactions and balances

Parties with whom the company has entered into transactions during the period where control exists

1 Holding Company

Astec LifeSciences Limited holds 65.63% Equity Shareholding in the Company. Astec LifeSciences Limited is a subsidiary of Godrej Agrovet Limited (GAVL) and GAVL is the subsidiary of Godrej Industries Limited (GIL). GIL is the Ultimate Holding Company of the Company.

2 Fellow subsidiaries

A. Subsidiaries of Astec LifeSciences Limited (ASTEC):

1. Comercializadora Agricola Agroastrachem Cia Ltda

3 Key managerial personnel

Asbok Hiremath (Director)

Sunil Kataria (Director)

Arijit Mukherjee (Director)

4 Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:-

		Rs. in lakh	
Particulars	Relationship	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Rental income			
Astec LifeSciences Limited	Holding Company	10.80	10.80
Expenses Charged by / Reimbursement made to other companies			
Astec LifeSciences Limited	Holding Company	-	0.01

5 Outstanding balances of related parties

		Rs. in lakh	
Particulars	Relationship	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables			
Astec LifeSciences Limited	Holding Company	3.41	1.76

6 Terms and Conditions

Transactions relating to dividends were on the same terms and conditions that are applied to other shareholders.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 20: Capital Management

a) Risk Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises of all components of equity other than amounts accumulated in the effective portion of cash flow hedges and cost of hedging.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at March 31, 2026 was as follows.

Particulars	Rs. in lakh	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	1.02	0.89
Adjusted net debt	(1.02)	(0.89)
Total equity	156.98	144.96
Adjusted net debt to total equity ratio	(0.01)	(0.01)

b) Dividends

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
(i) Dividend not recognised at the end of the reporting period		

The directors have recommended the payment of a Final dividend of Nil per fully paid equity share (March 31, 2025 - Nil). This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

Note 21: Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") of the Company. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Directors of the Company. The Company does not have any operating segment based on the information reviewed by CODM as there is no commercial business activity in the company.



Behram Chemicals Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

Note 22 : Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Rs. in lakh	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
(i) Income tax		
(a) Pending before AO (excluding Interest)	2.17	3.29

Note 23 : Additional Regulatory Information

1. The Company does not have any undisclosed income, which has not been recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the Income tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
2. No proceeding have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made there under.
3. The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
4. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any banks /financial institution.
5. The Company has not granted loans to any Promoter, Director, KMPs, and related parties, severally or jointly with any other person during the year.
6. Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company during the current year.
7. No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in a party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any parties with understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
8. The Company has no working capital limit in excess of Rs 500 lakhs sanctioned by banks or financial institutions based on the security of current assets.

As per our report attached
For Shah & Kathariya
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 115171W

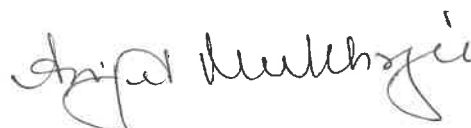
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Behram Chemicals Private Limited
(CIN: U24100MH1993PTC071480)



P M Kathariya
Partner
Membership No.: 031315



Sunil Kataria
Director
DIN: 06863609



Arijit Mukherjee
Director
DIN: 07334111

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 24, 2026

