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V. Singhi and Associates

Financial Statements and Auditors' Report

**Iota Mtech Power LLP**

**31 March 2026**

**V. SINGHI & ASSOCIATES**
*Chartered Accountants*
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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Designated Partners of IOTA Mtech Power LLP**

**Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements**

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of **IOTA Mtech Power LLP** ("the LLP"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Special Purpose Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the LLP as at 31st March 2026, its loss (including other comprehensive income), and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the LLP in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 ("the Act") and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

**Emphasis of Matter**

**- Restriction and Distribution on Use**

These Special Purpose Financial statements have been prepared by the management of the LLP solely to enable its partners and ultimate holding company to prepare its financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026. As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. This report is issued solely for use by the management of the LLP for the aforementioned purpose, and accordingly, should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Responsibilities of Management and Designated Partners for the Special Purpose Financial Statements**

The LLP's management and Designated Partners are responsible for the preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including total comprehensive income, and cash flows of the LLP in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the LLP and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, management and Designated Partners are responsible for assessing the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Designated Partners either intend to liquidate the LLP or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Special Purpose Financial Statements. As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the LLP's internal financial controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose 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 LLP to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Financial

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

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.

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.

**Other Matters**

The audit of financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2025 included in these Financial Statements, prior to giving effect to the adjustments described in Note 29 to these Financial Statements relating to de-recognition of the LLP's investment in Sukhday Greenview Private Limited on account of its merger with the transferee company, was carried out and reported by us, wherein we had expressed an unmodified opinion vide our audit report dated 26th May 2025. We have reviewed the consequential adjustments to reflect the effects of the de-recognition of the LLP's investment as described in Note 29 to restate the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and has been properly applied.

*For* **V. SINGHI & ASSOCIATES**
***Chartered Accountants***
**Firm Registration No.:311017E**

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

Sunil Singhi

**(SUNIL SINGHI)**
**Partner**
**Membership No. 060854**

**Place: Kolkata**
**Date: 26th May, 2026**

**UDIN: 26060854BKSMEF5627**

**IOTA Mtech Power LLP**

**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026**

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Notes | As at 31 March 2026 (Amount) | As at 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSETS | | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | | |
| (a) | Property, plant and equipment | 3 | 50.03 | 50.05 |
| (b) | Financial assets | | | |
| | (i) Investments | 4 | 10,915.20 | 15,305.35 |
| (c) | Other Non Current Assets | 5 | 207.29 | 26.13 |
| | **Total non- current assets** | | **11,172.52** | **15,381.53** |
| **Current assets** | | | | |
| (a) | Financial assets | | | |
| | (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | 58.43 | 451.89 |
| | (ii) Bank Balance other than above | 7 | 419.38 | 103.42 |
| | (iii) Other financial assets | 8 | 19.65 | 20.33 |
| (b) | Current tax assets (net) | 23 | 9.15 | 315.71 |
| (c) | Other current assets | 9 | - | 0.05 |
| | **Total current assets** | | **506.61** | **891.41** |
| | **Total assets** | | **11,679.13** | **16,272.93** |
| PARTNERS FUNDS AND LIABILITIES | | | | |
| **Partner's Funds** | | | | |
| (a) | Partner's capital | 10 | 5,624.00 | 5,624.00 |
| | **Total partner's capital** | | **5,624.00** | **5,624.00** |
| LIABILITIES | | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | | |
| (a) | Provision | 11 | 2.81 | 2.48 |
| (b) | Deferred tax liabilities (net) | 12 | 491.52 | 797.06 |
| | **Total non - current liabilities** | | **494.33** | **799.53** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | | |
| (a) | Financial Liabilities | | | |
| | (i) Other financial liabilities | 13 | 5,558.27 | 9,841.87 |
| (b) | Other current liabilities | 14 | 2.47 | 2.87 |
| (c) | Provision | 15 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| (d) | Current tax liabilities (net) | 23 | - | 4.60 |
| | **Total current liabilities** | | **5,560.80** | **9,849.39** |
| | **Total partners funds and liabilities** | | **11,679.13** | **16,272.93** |

Corporate Information 1

Material Accounting Policies Information 2

Notes 1 - 30 form an integral part of these financial statements

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

**V. Singhi and Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
Firm Registration No. 311017E

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

**Sunil Singhi**
Partner
Membership No. 060854
Place: Kolkata
Date: 26th May, 2026

For and on behalf of
**IOTA Mtech Power LLP**

**Lakshmi Niwas Bangur**
Designated Partner

**Yogesh Bangur**
Designated Partner

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

IOTA Mtech Power LLP

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | Notes | Year ended 31 March 2026 (Amount) | Year ended 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **INCOME** | | | |
| (a) Revenue from operations | 16 | 705.41 | 839.20 |
| (b) Other income | 17 | 137.59 | 176.10 |
| (c) Net gain on Derecognition of financial instruments | | - | 504.99 |
| **Total income** | | **843.00** | **1,520.29** |
| **EXPENSES** | | | |
| (a) Purchase of Stock-in -trade | 18 | 704.08 | 837.76 |
| (b) Employee Benefit Expenses | 19 | 22.13 | 6.57 |
| (c) Finance Cost | 20 | 31.54 | - |
| (d) Depreciation | 21 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| (e) Other expenses | 22 | 129.37 | 244.00 |
| **Total expenses** | | **887.14** | **1,088.36** |
| **Profit before tax** | | **(44.14)** | **431.93** |
| **Tax expenses** | | | |
| (a) Current tax | 23 | 96.39 | 22.38 |
| (b) Deferred tax | | (1.42) | 57.66 |
| | | **94.97** | **80.04** |
| **Profit after tax** | | **(139.11)** | **351.89** |
| **Other comprehensive income:** | | | |
| **(a) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss** | | | |
| - Fair valuation of equity instruments through other comprehensive income | | (117.36) | 1,661.54 |
| - Remeasurment of defined benefit plans | | 0.37 | (0.31) |
| - Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | 23 | (35.89) | (395.42) |
| **Total other comprehensive income** | | **(152.88)** | **1,265.81** |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | **(291.99)** | **1,617.70** |

Notes 1 - 30 form an integral part of these financial statements

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

**V. Singhi and Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
Firm Registration No. 311017E

Sunil Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 060854
Place: Kolkata
Date: 26th May, 2026

For and on behalf of
**IOTA Mtech Power LLP**

Lakshmi Niwas Bangur
Designated Partner

Yogesh Bangur
Designated Partner

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

IOTA Mtech Power LLP

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | Year ended 31 March 2026 | Year ended 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | (Amount) | (Amount) |
| **A. Cash flow from operating activities** | | |
| Profit before tax | (44.14) | 431.93 |
| **Adjustments for :** | | |
| Depreciation | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Provision for Gratuity | 0.71 | 2.22 |
| Dividend income | (101.49) | (123.46) |
| Net Profit on derocgnization of Assets | - | (504.99) |
| Interest on Fixed Deposit | (9.84) | (11.13) |
| Fiannce cost on Income Tax | 31.54 | |
| Profit/ (loss) on sale of investments | (22.35) | (36.47) |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **(145.55)** | **(241.87)** |
| **Adjustments for changes in working capital** | | |
| Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets | (1.45) | 1.62 |
| Increase in other current assets | 0.05 | 0.95 |
| Increase in other financial liabilities | 298.38 | (69.73) |
| (Increase)/Decrease in other current liabilities | (0.40) | (4.46) |
| **Cash generated from operating activities** | **151.04** | **(313.50)** |
| Income tax paid (net of refunds) | (347.14) | (943.51) |
| **Net cash used in operating activities** | **(196.10)** | **(1,257.01)** |
| **B. Cash flow from investing activities** | | |
| Dividend received | 103.46 | 122.64 |
| Interest on Fixed Deposit | 10.01 | 10.96 |
| Sale of investments | 12,132.45 | 13,546 |
| Purchase of investments | (7,837.31) | (4,984) |
| **Net cash generated from investing activities** | **4,408.61** | **8,695.19** |
| **C. Cash flow from financing activities** | | |
| Withdrawal of partners' share of profit | (4,290.00) | (7,320.00) |
| **Net cash used in financing activities** | **(4,290.00)** | **(7,320.00)** |
| **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)** | (77.49) | 118.18 |
| Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year | 555.31 | 437.14 |
| Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year | **477.82** | **555.31** |
| **Cash and cash equivalents comprises of:** | | |
| Cash on hand | 0.09 | 0.12 |
| Fixed Deposit (Maturity less than 3 month) | - | 405.23 |
| Balances with banks | | |
| - in current accounts | 58.34 | 46.54 |
| - other Bank balances | 419.38 | 103.42 |
| | **477.82** | **555.31** |

This is the Statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date.

**V. Singhi and Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
Firm Registration No. 311017E

Sunil Singhi
Partner
Membership No. 060854
Place: Kolkata
Date: 26th May, 2026

For and on behalf of
**IOTA Mtech Power LLP**

Lakshmi Niwas Bangur
Designated Partner

Yogesh Bangur
Designated Partner

V. Singhi & Associates Chartered Accountants

MTECH POWER LLP KOLKATA

1 **(a) Corporate Information**

IOTA Mtech Power LLP ("the LLP") is a limited liability partnership domiciled in India and registered under the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. The LLP is engaged in the business of cotton trading and making investments.

**(b) Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements are prepared in accordancewith and in compliance, in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as stated in the accounting policies set out below. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements.
(Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in Lakhs rounded off to two decimal places).

**(c) Presentation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated. All assets and liabilities are classified into current and noncurrent generally based on the criteria of realisation/ settlement within a twelve month period from the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the balance sheet. They are only offset and reported net when, in addition to having an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event, the parties also intend to settle on a net basis in all of the following circumstances:

- The normal course of business.
- The event of default.
- The event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the LLP and/or its counterparties.

**(d) Material judgements, estimates and assumptions**

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

**Business model assessment**

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the Solely Payment of Principal and Interest and the business model test. The LLP determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated. The LLP monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the LLP's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

**Fair value of financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

**Provisions and other contingent liabilities**

The LLP operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, has a heightened element of litigation risk inherent to its operations. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration and regulatory investigations and proceedings in the ordinary course of the LLP's business. When the LLP can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the LLP records a provision against the case. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed. Given the subjectivity and uncertainty of determining the probability and amount of losses, the LLP takes into account a number of factors including legal advice, the stage of the matter and historical evidence from similar incidents. Significant judgement is required to conclude on these estimates.

V. Singh & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

(e) Application of new accounting pronouncements

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

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 LLP has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

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 LLP has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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 LLP has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

2.01 Revenue recognition

The LLP recognizes revenue when it satisfies a performance obligation in accordance with the provisions of contract with the customer. This is achieved when;

• effective control of goods along with significant risks and rewards of ownership has been transferred to customer;
• the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
• it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the LLP; and
• the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue represents net value of goods sold to customers after deducting for certain incentives including, but not limited to discounts, volume rebates, etc. For incentives offered to customers, the LLP makes estimates related to customer performance and sales volume to determine the total amounts earned and to be recorded as deductions. The estimate is made in such a manner, which ensures that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The actual amounts may differ from these estimates and are accounted for prospectively.

Revenue are net of Goods and Service Tax. No element of significant financing is present as the sales are made with a credit term, which is consistent with market practice. Revenue (other than sale) is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the LLP and the revenue can be reliably measured. Export incentives are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the LLP will comply with the conditions and the incentives will be received.

Interest income under Ind AS 109 is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, debt instrument measured at FVOCI and debt instruments designated at FVTPL. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The LLP recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges). If expectations regarding the cash flows on the financial asset are revised for reasons other than credit risk. The adjustment is booked as a positive or negative adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset in the balance sheet with an increase or reduction in interest income. The adjustment is subsequently amortised through interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

The LLP calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets net of upfront processing fees. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is, therefore, regarded as 'Stage 3', the LLP calculates interest income by applying the effective interest rate to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial assets cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the LLP reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis. For purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, the LLP calculates interest income by calculating the credit-adjusted EIR and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The credit-adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at original recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows (including credit losses) to the amortised cost of the POCI assets. Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVTPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net gain on fair value changes.

Dividend income (including from FVOCI investments) is recognised when the LLP's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

2.02 Financial instruments

Point of recognition

Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans, debt securities, deposits and borrowings are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the LLP becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades: purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Loans are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' account. The LLP recognises debt securities, deposits and borrowings when funds reach the LLP.

Initial recognition

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as per the principles of the Ind AS. Financial instruments are initially measured at their fair value, except in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at FVTPL,

S. Singhi & Associates
Chartered Accountants

MTECH POWER LLP
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2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

transaction costs are added to, or subtracted from, this amount. Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the LLP accounts for as mentioned below:

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Group recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net gain on fair value changes. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

**Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities of the LLP are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are discounted exactly to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liability over the relevant period of the financial liability to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest expense over the relevant period of the financial liability. The same is included under finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Subsequent measurement of financial assets**

For subsequent measurement, the LLP classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:
i. The LLP's business model for managing the financial asset; and
ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the LLP classifies its financial assets into the following categories:
(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost
(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
(c) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

**(a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost:**

A Financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
(i) The LLP's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
(ii) 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.

This category applies to cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets of the LLP. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Under the effective interest method, the future cash receipts are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial asset over the relevant period of the financial asset to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as interest income over the relevant period of the financial asset. The same is included under other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The amortized cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

**(b) Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:**

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:
(i) The LLP's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
(ii) 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.

This category applies to certain investments in debt and equity instruments. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss under 'Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)'. However, the LLP recognizes interest income and impairment losses and its reversals in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of such financial assets, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for instruments which the LLP has irrevocably elected to be classified as equity through OCI at initial recognition, when such instruments meet the definition of Equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and they are not held for trading. The LLP has made such election on an instrument by instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as dividend income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the LLP benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment.

**(c) Financial assets measured at FVTPL:**

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the LLP excluding investments in subsidiary and associate companies. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Financial assets or financial liabilities held for trading:**

The LLP classifies financial assets as held for trading when they have been purchased or issued primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit taking. Held-for-trading

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IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

assets and liabilities are recorded and measured in the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised as net gain on fair value changes in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Interest and dividend income or expense is recorded in net gain on fair value changes according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established. Included in this classification are debt securities, equities, and customer loans that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

**De-recognition:**

**(a) Financial asset:**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the LLP's balance sheet) when any of the following occurs:

i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;

ii. The LLP transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets has been derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

iii. The LLP retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);

iv. The LLP neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where LLP has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the Financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the LLP continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the LLP also recognizes an associated liability. The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the LLP has retained.

On de-recognition of a financial asset, (except as mentioned in ii above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**(b) Financial liability:**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where 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 a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

**Impairment of financial assets:**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the LLP applies expected credit loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the weighted-average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the LLP in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the LLP expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the LLP is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the LLP applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Other financial assets:

In respect of its other financial assets, the LLP assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the LLP measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the LLP uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the LLP compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The LLP assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

**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.

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MTECH POWER LLP KOLKATA

2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

**2.03 Fair Value**

The LLP measures its financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels, described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level I inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

- Level 1 (unadjusted) - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the LLP has access to at the measurement date. The LLP considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

- Level 2 - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the LLP will classify the instruments as Level 3.

• Level 3 - Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the LLP determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period and discloses the same.

**2.04 Income Taxes**

Tax expense is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

**Current tax**

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable in respect of taxable profit for a period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax is measured using tax rates that have been enacted or sustantively enacted by the end of reporting period for the amounts expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

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

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit under Income tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. However, in case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized. Also, for temporary differences if any that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized.

Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary difference can be utilized. In case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, deferred tax assets are not recognized. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefits of part or all of such deferred tax assets to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The LLP has not recognised a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint arrangements, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the parent, investor, joint venture or joint operator is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and
- it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

MTECH POWER LLP KOLKATA

## 2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

### 2.04 Income Tax (cont'd)

**Presentation of current and deferred tax:**

Current and deferred tax are recognized as income or an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, in which case, the current and deferred tax income/expense are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. The LLP offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the LLP has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the LLP.

### 2.05 Provisions and contingencies

The LLP recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

### 2.06 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less and other short term highly liquid investments.

### 2.07 Employee Benefits

**Short-term employee benefits**

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and they are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The LLP recognizes the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for services rendered as a liability (accrued expense) after deducting any amount already paid.

**Post-employment benefits**

**(i) Defined contribution plans**

Defined contribution plans are employee state insurance scheme and Government administered pension fund scheme for all applicable employees.

**Recognition and measurement of defined contribution plans:**

The LLP recognizes contribution payable to a defined contribution plan as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the employees render services to the LLP during the reporting period. If the contributions payable for services received from employees before the reporting date exceeds the contributions already paid, the deficit payable is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the reporting date, the excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

**(ii) Defined benefits plans**

**Gratuity scheme:**

Gratuity is a post employment benefit and is a defined benefit plan. The cost of providing defined benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each reporting date. The defined benefit obligations recognized in the Balance Sheet represent the present value of the defined benefit obligations as reduced by the fair value of plan assets, if any. Any defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit obligations resulting from this calculation) is recognized representing the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

**Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans**

All expenses represented by current service cost, past service cost, if any, and net interest on the defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on the plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset), are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. Such remeasurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the subsequent periods.

**(iii) Other long-term employee benefits:**

Entitlements to compensated absences are recognized as and when they accrue to employees and they are considered to be a financial liability, since the accumulated leaves can be encashed at the end of every year.

### 2.08 Lease accounting

The LLP has adopted Ind AS 116 - Leases w.e.f. 1 April 2019, using the modified retrospective method. The LLP has applied the standard to its leases with the cumulative impact recognised on the date of initial application i.e, 1 April 2019.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA *

**2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)**

The LLP's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The LLP assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it 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 LLP assesses whether:
(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
(ii) the LLP has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
(iii) the LLP has the right to direct the use of the asset.

**Recognition and initial measurement**
At lease commencement date, the LLP recognises a right-of-use asset ('ROU')and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the LLP, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

**Subsequent measurement**
The LLP depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The LLP also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At lease commencement date, the LLP measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the LLP's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in the in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

**Presentation**
Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.
The LLP has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**2.09 Borrowing Cost**
Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs, if any, directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized, if any. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

**2.10 Segment Reporting**
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the LLP. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the LLP.

**2.11 Events after reporting date**
Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

**2.12 Property, plant & equipment**
**Measurement at recognition**
An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies as an asset is measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Cost includes cost of replacing a part of a plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met. Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Costs in nature of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

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

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP KOLKATA

## 2 Material accounting policies (cont'd)

### Capital work-in-progress and capital advances:

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipments outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as other non-financial assets.

### Depreciation

Depreciation on each part of an item of property, plant and equipment is provided using the written down value method based on the useful life of the asset as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of installation till date the assets are sold or disposed. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the underlying lease term on a straight line basis. Individual assets costing less than ₹ 5,000 are depreciated in full in the year of acquisition.

### De-recognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

## 2.13 Impairment of non–financial assets

The LLP assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the LLP estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the LLP estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

IOTA Mtech Power LLP

Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

## 3 Property, plant and equipment

| | Freehold Land | Computer & Peripherals | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross block** | (Amount) | (Amount) | (Amount) |
| **Balance as at 01 April 2024** | 50.00 | 0.48 | 50.48 |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| Disposal/Adjustments | | | - |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | 50.00 | 0.48 | 50.48 |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| Disposal/Adjustments | | | - |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2026** | 50.00 | 0.48 | 50.48 |
| | | | |
| **Accumulated Depreciation** | | | |
| **Balance as at 01 April 2024** | - | 0.39 | 0.40 |
| Adjustment During the year | - | - | - |
| Disposal/Adjustments | - | - | - |
| Depreciation charge for the year | - | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | - | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| Adjustment During the year | | - | - |
| Disposal/Adjustments | - | - | - |
| Depreciation charge for the year | - | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2026** | - | 0.45 | 0.45 |
| | | | |
| Net block | | | |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | 50.00 | 0.05 | 50.05 |
| **As at 31 March 2026** | 50.00 | 0.03 | 50.03 |

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MTECH POWER LLP * IOTA KOLKATA

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Investments

(i) Investments in Equity Shares (Fair value through other comprehensive income)

| - Measured at FVTOCI | As at 31 March 2026 | | As at 31 March 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **In Equity Instruments (Quoted)** | Qty | Amount | Qty | Amount |
| 3M India Limited | 742 | 223.49 | 742 | 214.36 |
| Aegis Logistics Limited | 55,532 | 332.44 | 55,532 | 447.28 |
| Apollo Tricoat Tubes Limited | 6,470 | 125.32 | 6,470 | 98.68 |
| Bajaj Finserv Limited | 6,000 | 97.91 | 6,000 | 120.44 |
| Century Plyboards Limited | 1,05,544 | 740.39 | 1,05,544 | 748.25 |
| Container Corporation of India Limited | 72,812 | 309.67 | 58,250 | 402.86 |
| Dalmia Bharat Limited | - | - | 23,000 | 418.96 |
| Divi's Laboratories Limited | 5,285 | 314.30 | 5,285 | 305.23 |
| HCL Technologies Limited | 14,921 | 200.18 | 14,921 | 237.62 |
| Hdfc Bank Limited | 64,328 | 470.59 | 32,164 | 588.02 |
| Honeywell Automation Limited | 585 | 154.00 | 585 | 197.05 |
| ITC Limited | 33,398 | 96.09 | 33,398 | 136.85 |
| ITC Hotel Limited | - | - | 3,339 | 6.59 |
| Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited | 18,875 | 66.70 | 3,775 | 81.96 |
| Larsen & Toubro Limited | 21,994 | 770.69 | 21,994 | 768.10 |
| Liquid Beas | 5 | 0.05 | 5 | 0.05 |
| Maharashtra Seamless Limited | 16,538 | 92.64 | 16,538 | 112.91 |
| PI Industries Limited | 13,985 | 380.22 | 13,985 | 479.43 |
| Polycab Limited | 2,552 | 174.65 | 2,552 | 131.38 |
| Reliance Industries Limited | 6,000 | 80.63 | 16,000 | 204.02 |
| Samvardhana Motherson International Limited | 3,03,232 | 318.64 | 2,02,155 | 264.74 |
| Sterlite Technologies Limited | - | - | 45,150 | 36.54 |
| TATA Consumer Limited | 20,980 | 212.91 | 20,980 | 210.20 |
| Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited | 7,285 | 307.44 | 7,410 | 239.19 |
| Uniply Industries Limited | 1,45,000 | - | 1,45,000 | - |
| VRL Logistics Limited | 15,000 | 35.09 | 50,000 | 236.60 |
| Sub Total (A) | | 5,504.03 | | 6,687.31 |

**PMS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adani Energy Solutions Limited | - | - | 10,670 | 93.04 |
| Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited | - | - | 26,055 | 308.22 |
| Amber Enterprises India Limited | - | - | 1,291 | 93.09 |
| Apar Industries Limited | - | - | 1,160 | 64.26 |
| Affle 3i Limited | - | - | 8,287 | 133.30 |
| Ambuja Cements Limited | - | - | 23,914 | 128.74 |
| Apl Apollo Tubes Limited | - | - | 23,078 | 352.00 |
| Astral Limited | 3,751 | 59.98 | 3,114 | 40.30 |
| Bajaj Auto Limited | - | - | 1,539 | 121.26 |
| Bajaj Finance Limited. | 7,064 | 56.62 | 5,080 | 454.44 |
| Bajaj Finserv Limited. | 16,959 | 276.74 | 12,782 | 256.58 |
| Bharat Electronics Limited | 19,812.00 | 79.38 | - | - |
| Bharti Airtel Limited | 11,902 | 212.14 | 18,439 | 319.62 |
| Bharti Airtel Limited PP | - | - | 10,679 | 138.19 |
| Carborundum Universal Limited | - | - | 4,308 | 41.57 |
| Cholamandalam Financial Holdings Limited | 8,810 | 119.35 | 25,066 | 380.99 |
| Divi's Laboratories Limited | - | - | 2,698 | 155.82 |
| Dixon Technologies (India) Limited | - | - | 1,281 | 168.83 |
| Dr Reddy's Laboratories Limited | - | - | 14,355 | 164.25 |
| Dr Lal Path Labs Ltd | 10,354 | 135.85 | - | - |
| Eicher Motors Ltd | 1,356 | 89.31 | - | - |
| Gravita India Limited | - | - | 10,248 | 187.74 |
| Havells India Ltd | 4,924 | 58.63 | - | - |
| HDFC Bank Limited. | 22,634 | 165.58 | - | - |
| Indian Oil Corporation Limited | - | - | 85,246 | 108.86 |
| Infosys Limited | 13,698 | 171.31 | - | - |
| Interglobe Aviation Limited | - | - | 7,979 | 79.14 |
| Info Edge (India) Limited | - | - | 1,102 | 408.15 |
| JIO FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED | 1,20,310 | 269.61 | - | - |
| JSW Infrastructure Limited | - | - | 6,417 | 20.52 |
| Kotak mahindra Bank Ltd | 1,10,639 | 391.00 | - | - |

MTECH POWER LLP KOLKATA

V. Singhi & Associates Chartered Accountants

IOTA Mtech Power LLP
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| PMS Cont'd | Qty | Amount | Qty | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KEI Industries Limited | - | - | 6,403 | 185.23 |
| ~~Larsen & Toubro Limited.~~ | 3,671 | 128.64 | - | - |
| Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Ltd | 27,345 | 78.23 | - | - |
| Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd | 8,450 | 249.67 | - | - |
| NCC Ltd | 61,155 | 80.08 | - | - |
| Natco Pharma Ltd | 4,698 | 45.77 | - | - |
| Mankind Pharma Limited | - | - | 5,174 | 125.46 |
| Oberoi Realty Ltd | 3,822 | 54.23 | - | - |
| PI Industries Limited | - | - | 6,011 | 206.07 |
| Patanjali Foods Limited | - | - | 13,183 | 238.40 |
| Polycab India Limited | - | - | 4,287 | 220.69 |
| Poly Medicure Limited. | - | - | 2,798 | 62.82 |
| Ramkrishna Forgings Limited | - | - | 13,017 | 100.66 |
| Rallis India Ltd | 25,785 | 56.28 | - | - |
| Ratnamani Metals and Tubes Limited | 1,972 | 43.42 | - | - |
| REC Limited | - | - | 21,832 | 93.70 |
| Reliance Industries | 32,248 | 433.38 | 14,389 | 183.47 |
| Solar Industries India Limited | - | - | 498 | 56.00 |
| Sona Blw Precision Forgings Limited | - | - | 21,600 | 99.62 |
| Samvardhana Motherson International Limited | 34,431 | 36.18 | - | - |
| State Bank of India | 16,862 | 165.15 | 14,083 | 108.65 |
| Sundraram Finance Limited | 1,005 | 43.97 | - | - |
| Supreme Industries Limited | 1,134 | 42.47 | - | - |
| Sun Pharma Limited | - | - | 15,420 | 267.49 |
| Syrma SGS Technology Limited | - | - | 22,987 | 105.72 |
| Tata Consultancy Services Limited | 5,609 | 132.31 | 3,651 | 131.66 |
| Titan Company Limited | 2,787 | 110.13 | - | - |
| Thermax Ltd | 1,482 | 48.32 | - | - |
| Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited | - | - | 7,155 | 230.96 |
| TVS Motor Company Limited | - | - | 13,683 | 331.11 |
| UltraTech Cement Ltd | 2,564 | 275.50 | - | - |
| Varun Beverages Limited | - | - | 53,590 | 289.20 |
| Vedant Fashions Limited | - | - | 8,150 | 63.23 |
| Sub Total (B) | | 4,109.22 | | 7,319.05 |
| | | 9,613.25 | | 14,006.36 |
| **(ii) In Equity Instruments (Unquoted)** | | | | |
| Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Limited* | 1450500 | 1,164.75 | 1450500 | 931.80 |
| *Refer Note No. 29 | | | | |
| Sub Total (C) | | 1,164.75 | | 931.80 |
| **(b) In Mutual Fund (Debt)** | | | | |
| **- Measured at FVTPL** | | | | |
| HDFC Corporate Bond Fund-Reg-Growth | 4,11,503 | 137.20 | 4,11,503 | 131.13 |
| HDFC Overnight Fund | - | - | 6,234 | 236.06 |
| Sub Total (D) | | 137.20 | | 367.19 |
| Total (A+B+C+D) | | 10,915.20 | | 15,305.35 |

| Aggregate amount of investments | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments | 9,613.25 | 14,006.36 |
| Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments | 1,301.95 | 1,298.99 |
| | 10,915.20 | 15,305.35 |

IOTA Mtech Power LLP
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | | As at 31 March 2026 (Amount) | As at 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | **Other Non-current assets** | | |
| | Balance with Government Authorities | 207.29 | 26.13 |
| | | **207.29** | **26.13** |
| 6 | **Cash and cash equivalents** | | |
| | Balances with banks in Current Account | 58.34 | 46.54 |
| | Cash on hand | 0.09 | 0.12 |
| | Bank Deposits with Original maturity less than 3 months | - | 405.23 |
| | | **58.43** | **451.89** |
| 7 | **Bank balances other than above** | | |
| | Balances with banks in current account (*) | 419.38 | 103.42 |
| | | **419.38** | **103.42** |

(*) Consists of balances in bank accounts maintained by portfolio managers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | **Other financial assets** | | |
| | Dividend receivable | 1.10 | 3.06 |
| | Accrued Interest on Fixed Deposit | - | 0.18 |
| | Advance to Employee | 0.80 | - |
| | Other receivables | 17.74 | 17.09 |
| | | **19.65** | **20.33** |
| 9 | **Other current assets** | | |
| | Prepaid expenses | - | 0.05 |
| | | **-** | **0.05** |

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA *

IOTA Mtech Power LLP
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | As at 31 March 2026 (Amount) | As at 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|
| **10 Partner's capital** | | |
| **IOTA Mtech Limited** | | |
| Balance as at the beginning of the year | 5,061.60 | 5,061.60 |
| Add: Contribution during the year | - | - |
| Less: Withdrawals during the year | - | - |
| | **5,061.60** | **5,061.60** |
| **Siddhidata Tradecomm Limited** | | |
| Balance as at the beginning of the year | 506.16 | 506.16 |
| Add: Contribution during the year | - | - |
| Less: Withdrawals during the year | - | - |
| | **506.16** | **506.16** |
| **Lakshmi Niwas Bangur** | | |
| Balance as at the beginning of the year | 56.24 | 56.24 |
| Add: Contribution during the year | - | - |
| Less: Withdrawals during the year | - | - |
| | **56.24** | **56.24** |
| Total | **5,624.00** | **5,624.00** |

S. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | As at 31 March 2026 (Amount) | As at 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|
| **11 Provisions** | | |
| Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 19(ii)) | 2.81 | 2.48 |
| | 2.81 | 2.48 |
| **12 Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities (net)** | | |
| Deferred tax liability: | | |
| Fair valuation on equity instruments through OCI | 386.83 | 691.17 |
| Fair valuation on mutual funds & preference shares measured at FVTPL | 106.13 | 107.13 |
| Total deferred tax liabilities | 492.96 | 798.30 |
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Provision for Employee benfit | 1.44 | 1.25 |
| Total deferred tax assets | 1.44 | 1.25 |
| Deferred tax (assets)/liabilities, net | 491.52 | 797.06 |

Movement in deferred tax liabilities for year ended 31 March 2025

| Particulars | As at 01 April 2024 (Amount) | Statement of Profit or Loss (Amount) | Other comprehensive Income (Amount) | As at 31st March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on: | | | | |
| Fair valuation on mutual funds measured at FVTPL | 17.22 | (3.06) | - | 14.16 |
| Fair Valuation on Preference Shares | 31.11 | 61.86 | - | 92.97 |
| Fair valuation on equity instruments through OCI | 1,045.64 | - | (354.47) | 691.17 |
| Total | 1,093.97 | 58.80 | (354.47) | 798.31 |
| Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences on: | | | | |
| Provision for employee benefits | - | 1.14 | 0.11 | 1.25 |
| Total | - | 1.14 | 0.11 | 1.25 |
| Deferred tax liabilities, net | 1,093.97 | 57.66 | (354.58) | 797.06 |

Movement in deferred tax liabilities for year ended 31 March 2026

| Particulars | As at 01 April 2025 (Amount) | Statement of Profit or Loss (Amount) | Other comprehensive Income (Amount) | As at 31st March 2026 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deferred tax liabilities for taxable temporary differences on: | | | | |
| Fair valuation on mutual funds measured at FVTPL | 14.16 | (0.99) | - | 13.16 |
| Fair Valuation on Preference Shares | 92.97 | - | - | 92.97 |
| Fair valuation on equity instruments through OCI | 691.17 | - | (304.35) | 386.83 |
| Total | 798.30 | (0.99) | (304.35) | 492.96 |
| Deferred tax assets for deductible temporary differences on: | | | | |
| Provision for employee benefits | 1.25 | 0.43 | (0.24) | 1.44 |
| Total | 1.25 | 0.43 | (0.24) | 1.44 |
| Deferred tax liabilities, net | 797.05 | (1.42) | (304.11) | 491.52 |

Note:
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset wherever the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

| 13 Other financial liabilities | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Current | (Amount) | (Amount) |
| Payable to partners for share of profit: (refer note (a) below) | | |
| - IOTA Mtech Limited | 4,695.39 | 8,819.18 |
| - Siddhidata Tradecomm Limited | 469.53 | 881.91 |
| - Lakshmi Niwas Bangur | 52.28 | 98.10 |
| Other payables | 341.07 | 42.69 |
| | 5,558.27 | 9,841.87 |

(a) Movement in partner's share of profit

| Particulars | IOTA Mtech Limited (Amount) | Siddhidata Tradecomm Limited (Amount) | Lakshmi Niwas Bangur (Amount) | Total (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 01 April 2024** | 13,951.25 | 1,395.12 | 155.12 | 15,501.49 |
| Add: Total comprehensive income for the year | 1,455.93 | 145.59 | 16.18 | 1,617.70 |
| Less: Withdrawals during the year | (6,588.00) | (658.80) | (73.20) | (7,320.00) |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2025** | 8,819.18 | 881.91 | 98.10 | 9,799.19 |
| Add: Total comprehensive income for the year | (262.79) | (26.28) | (2.92) | (291.99) |
| Less: Withdrawals during the year | (3,861.00) | (386.10) | (42.90) | (4,290.00) |
| **Balance as at 31 March 2026** | 4,695.39 | 469.53 | 52.28 | 5,217.20 |

14 Other current liabilities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Statutory dues | 2.47 | 2.87 |
| | 2.47 | 2.87 |

15 Provision

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Provision for employee benefits(Refer Note 19(ii)) | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| | 0.06 | 0.05 |

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA *

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Year ended 31 March 2026 (Amount) | Year ended 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | **Revenue from operations** | | |
| | Sale of cotton | 705.41 | 839.20 |
| | | **705.41** | **839.20** |
| 17 | **Other income** | | |
| | Dividend income | 101.49 | 123.46 |
| | Interest on Fixed Deposit | 9.84 | 11.13 |
| | Lease Rent Received | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| | Discount Received | 2.41 | 3.53 |
| | Gain on fair valuation of investments carried at FVTPL | | |
| | - Realised | 16.28 | 20.68 |
| | - Unrealised | 6.07 | 15.79 |
| | | **137.59** | **176.10** |
| 18 | **Purchase** | | |
| | Cotton Purchase | 691.71 | 828.74 |
| | Add: Export & Quality Allowance | 0.75 | |
| | Add: Freight | 11.62 | 9.02 |
| | | **704.08** | **837.76** |
| 19 | **Employee Benefit Expenses** | | |
| | Salaries & Wages | 22.13 | 6.57 |
| | | **22.13** | **6.57** |

(a) **Defined benefits plans - Gratuity (unfunded)**

Gratuity plan is a defined benefit plan that provides for lump sum gratuity payment to employees made at the time of their exit by the way of retirement (on superannuation or otherwise), death or disability. The benefits are defined on the basis of their final salary and period of service and such benefits paid under the plan is not subject to the ceiling limit specified in The Code of Social Security, 2020. Liability as on the Balance Sheet date is provided based on actuarial valuation done by a certified actuary using projected unit credit method.

Aforesaid defined benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as Pay as you go risk, Interest Rate risk, Liquidity Risk, Salary Escalation Risk, Demographic Risk and Regulatory Risk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pay as you go risk | For unfunded schemes, financial planning could be difficult as the benefits payable will directly affect the revenue and this could be widely fluctuating from year to year. Moreover there may be an opportunity cost of better investment returns affecting adversely the cost of the scheme. |
| Interest Rate risk | The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability. |
| Liquidity Risk | This is the risk that the Company will not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non-availabilty of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time. |
| Salary Escalation Risk | The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of oblgation will have a bearing on the plan's liabilty. |
| Demographic Risk | The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption. |
| Regulatory Risk | Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of The Code on Social Security, 2020 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts. |

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

MTECH POWER LLP IOTA KOLKATA

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Year ended 31 March 2026 (Amount) | Year ended 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | **Employee benefit expenses (cont'd)** | | |

The following tables summarise the components of defined benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss/OCI and amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet for the respective plans:

| | | 31 March 2026 | 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (i) | **Change in projected benefit obligation** | | |
| | **Change in projected benefit obligation** | | |
| | Projected benefit obligation at the beginning of the year | 2.53 | - |
| | Current service cost | 0.53 | 0.50 |
| | Interest cost | 0.17 | 0.00 |
| | Net Acquisition | 0.00 | 1.72 |
| | Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from assumption changes | (0.33) | - |
| | Actuarial loss arising from experience adjustments | (0.03) | 0.31 |
| | **Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year** | **2.87** | **2.53** |
| (ii) | **Bifurcation of projected benefit obligation** | | |
| | Current | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| | Non-current | 2.81 | 2.48 |
| | | **2.87** | **2.53** |
| (iii) | **Components of net cost charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss** | | |
| | **Employee benefits expense:** | | |
| | - Current service costs | 0.53 | 0.50 |
| | **Finance costs** | | |
| | - Interest costs | 0.17 | - |
| | **Net impact on profit before tax** | **0.71** | **0.50** |
| (iv) | **Components of net cost charged taken to Other comprehensive income** | | |
| | Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from assumption changes | (0.33) | - |
| | Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments | (0.03) | 0.31 |
| | | **(0.37)** | **0.31** |
| (v) | **Key actuarial assumptions** | | |
| | Discount rate | 7.52% | 6.79% |
| | Salary growth rate | 8.00% | 8.00% |
| | Attrition Rates, based on age (% p.a.) | 2% | 2% |
| | Retirement age | 58 years | 58 years |
| | Mortality rate | 100% of IALM 2012-14 | 100% of IALM 2012-14 |

(vi) **Sensitivity analysis**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

| | 31 March 2026 | 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| DBO with discount rate + 1% | 2.49 | 2.16 |
| DBO with discount rate - 1% | 3.34 | 3.00 |
| DBO with + 1% salary escalation | 3.34 | 2.99 |
| DBO with - 1% salary escalation | 2.48 | 2.16 |
| DBO with + 50% withdrawal rate | 2.85 | 2.49 |
| DBO with - 50% withdrawal rate | 2.90 | 2.59 |
| DBO with + 10% mortality rate | 2.87 | 2.53 |
| DBO with - 10% mortality rate | 2.88 | 2.54 |

**Methods and assumptions used in preparing sensitivity analysis and their limitations:**

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the Balance Sheet.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA *

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19 Employee benefit expenses (cont'd)

(vii) Maturity analysis of the benefit payments:

Weighted average duration of the gratuity plan is 16 years (Previous Year- 17 years) . Expected benefits payments for each such plans over the years is given in the table below:

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 (Amount) | As at 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|
| Year 1 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| 2 to 5 years | 0.30 | 0.23 |
| 6 to 10 years | 1.98 | 0.39 |
| More than 10 years | 9.05 | 9.08 |

(viii) Effective 21 November 2025, the Government of India consolidated 29 existing labour regulations into four Labour Codes, namely, The Code on Wages, 2019, The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, The Code on Social Security, 2020, and The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Code'. Based on the requirements as per the New Labour Codes and relevant accounting standards, the LLP has assessed the impact of the same, and concluded that there is no impact in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026. Upon notification of the Rules related to the New Labour Codes by the Government, and any further clarification from the Government on the other aspects of the New Labour Codes, the LLP will evaluate and account for additional impact, if any.

| | | Year ended 31 March 2026 ( Amount) | Year ended 31 March 2025 ( Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | **Finance Cost** | | |
| | Interest on Income Tax | 31.54 | - |
| | | 31.54 | - |
| 21 | **Depreciation** | | |
| | Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 3) | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| | | **0.02** | **0.03** |
| 22 | **Other expenses** | | |
| | Rent | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| | Rates and taxes | 17.07 | 13.70 |
| | Legal and professional expenses | 110.12 | 228.01 |
| | Brokerage | - | 0.31 |
| | Insurance charges | 0.14 | 0.08 |
| | Miscellaneous expenses | 0.48 | 0.32 |
| | Auditor's remuneration [refer note (a) below] | 1.42 | 1.42 |
| | | **129.37** | **244.00** |
| (a) | **Auditor's remuneration** | | |
| | Statutory audit | 1.42 | 1.42 |
| | | **1.42** | **1.42** |

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

IOTA Mtech Power LLP
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

| | | Year ended 31 March 2026 (Amount) | Year ended 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | **Tax expense** | | |
| (a) | **Income tax in the statement of profit and loss:** | | |
| | Current tax | - | - |
| | Deferred tax | (1.42) | 57.66 |
| | Prior Period Taxes | 96.39 | 22.38 |
| | | **94.97** | **80.04** |
| | (b) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) section: | | |
| | (i) Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods : | | |
| | 'Fair valuation on equity instruments through OCI | 304.35 | 354.47 |
| | Current tax | (340.00) | (750.00) |
| | On remeasurement of defined benefit plans | (0.24) | 0.11 |
| | (ii) Items to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods : | | |
| | Income tax expense reported in Other Comprehensive Income [(i) + (ii)] | (35.89) | (395.42) |

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of 34.94% for financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 34.94% for 31 March 2025 respectively and the reported tax expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss are as follows:

| | | Year ended 31 March 2026 (Amount) | Year ended 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|---|
| (b) | **Reconciliation of income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory tax rate:** | | |
| | Profit before tax | - | - |
| | Enacted tax rates in India (%) | 34.94% | 34.94% |
| | Computed tax expense | - | - |
| | Effect of prior period taxes | 96.39 | 22.38 |
| | Effect of differential tax rates | 340.00 | 750.00 |
| | Effect of change in tax rates | | |
| | Effect of Interest Income on debenture / Processing Fee Adjustment | | |
| | Others | (1.42) | 57.66 |
| | Total income tax expense | **434.97** | **830.04** |
| | **Tax expense through Profit & Loss** | **94.97** | **80.04** |
| | **Tax expense through Other Comprehensive Income** | **340.00** | **750.00** |
| (b) | **Income tax balances** | | |
| | **Current tax liabilities** | | |
| | Opening balance | 4.60 | 111.41 |
| | Less: Self Asst tax | - | (129.20) |
| | Add: Refund issued/Transferred to Assets | (4.60) | - |
| | Add: Prior Year taxes | - | 22.38 |
| | | **-** | **4.60** |
| | **Current tax assets** | | |
| | Opening balance | 315.71 | 251.39 |
| | Add: Transferred from liability | - | 0.01 |
| | Add: Refund issued/Transferred from Liabilities | (217.31) | - |
| | Add: Advance tax paid | 335.00 | 800.00 |
| | Add: Tax Deducted at source | 12.14 | 14.31 |
| | Less: Previous Year Adjustment | (96.39) | - |
| | Less: Provision for current year | (340.00) | (750.00) |
| | **Closing balance** | **9.15** | **315.71** |
| 24 | **Contingent liabilities** | | |
| | Disputed income tax assessment pertaining to assessment year 2018-19* | 58.91 | 58.91 |
| | Disputed income tax assessment pertaining to assessment year 2021-22* | - | 290.85 |
| | | **58.91** | **349.76** |

*The figures above are as per demand notice. Hence are exclusive of Interest after receipt of relevant demand notice.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA *

**(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

## 25 Segment reporting

**Basis of segmentation:**

The LLP has the following segments, which are its reportable segments. These segment deals in two different industries and are managed separately by the LLP.

(a) Investing - Buying and selling of various kinds of securities
(b) Trading- Trading of Cotton bales

Operating segments disclosures are consistent with the information provided to and reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker . The measurement principles of segments are consistent with those used in the significant accounting policies. Inter-segment transactions are determined on an arm's length basis.

| | Particulars | Year ended 31 March 2026 (Amount) | | | | Year ended 31 March 2025 (Amount) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Investing | Trading | Unallocated | Total | Investing | Trading | Unallocated | Total |
| (a) | **Segment revenues (including other income)** | 133.68 | 707.82 | 1.50 | **843.00** | 676.06 | 842.73 | 1.50 | **1,520.29** |
| (b) | **Segment results** | 11.12 | 3.60 | (58.86) | **(44.14)** | 448.04 | 4.58 | (20.69) | **431.93** |
| (c) | **Reconciliation of segment results with profit after tax:** | | | | | | | | |
| | **Add / (less):** | | | | | | | | |
| | Tax expenses | | | | 94.97 | | | | 80.04 |
| | **Profit after tax as per the statement of profit and loss** | | | | **(139.11)** | | | | **351.89** |

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 (Amount) | | | | As at 31 March 2025 (Amount) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Investing | Trading | Unallocated | Total | Investing | Trading | Unallocated | Total |
| (d) | **Segment assets** | 11,351.80 | - | 327.33 | **11,679.13** | 15,408.77 | - | 864.16 | **16,272.93** |
| (e) | **Segment liabilities** | 829.72 | - | 8.22 | **837.93** | 798.31 | - | 51.44 | **849.74** |
| (f) | **Capital Employed** | 10,522.08 | - | 319.12 | **10,841.20** | 14,610.46 | - | 812.72 | **15,423.19** |

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

## 26 Fair value measurement

### (a) Category wise classification of financial instruments:

| | Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | (a) Non-current financial assets: | (Amount) | (Amount) |
| (i) | **Carried at FVTOCI** | | |
| | Investments | 10,778.00 | 14,938.16 |
| (ii) | **Carried at FVTPL** | | |
| | Investments | 137.20 | 367.19 |
| (iii) | **Carried at cost** | | |
| | Investments | - | - |
| | **(b) Current financial assets:** | | |
| | **Carried at amortised cost** | | |
| | Cash and cash equivalents | 58.43 | 451.89 |
| | Other bank Balances | 419.38 | 103.42 |
| | Other financial assets | 19.65 | 20.33 |
| | **Total financial assets** | **11,412.66** | **15,880.99** |
| B. | **Current Financial liabilities** | | |
| (i) | **Measured at amortised cost** | | |
| | Other financial liabilities | 5,558.27 | 9,841.87 |
| | **Total financial liabilities** | **5,558.27** | **9,841.87** |

### (b) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly market between market participants at the measurement date. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values are consistent in all the years. Fair value of financial instruments referred to in note (a) above has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and lowest priority to unobservable entity specific inputs.

The categories used are as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.
- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.
- Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Level 1 (Quoted prices in active market)** | | |
| **Financial assets measured at FVTOCI** | | |
| Investments in quoted equity instruments | 9,613.25 | 14,006.36 |
| **Financial assets measured at FVTPL** | | |
| Investments in mutual funds | 137.20 | 367.19 |
| **Level 3 (Significant observable inputs)** | | |
| **Financial assets measured at FVOCI** | | |
| Opening | 931.80 | 563.56 |
| Add: Fair Value changes | 232.95 | 368.24 |
| Investments in unquoted equity instruments | 1,164.75 | 931.80 |

### (c) Fair value of assets and liabilities measured at cost/amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the LLP does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would be eventually received or settled. Management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other financial assets, borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the short term maturities of these instruments. For short-term borrowings at fixed/floating rates, management evaluates that their fair value will not be significantly different from the carrying amount.

### (d) Valuation process and technique used to determine fair value for investments valued using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

**Investments in unquoted equity instruments (Level 3)**

Investments in unquoted equity instruments of operational entities are valued on the basis of net asset value using fair value therof wherever practicable.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA *

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

27 **Financial risk management**

LLP's business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks like credit risk, market risks and liquidity risk. LLP's senior management is responsible for establishing and monitoring the risk management framework within its overall risk management objectives and strategies approved by the designated partners. Such risk management strategies and objectives are established to identify and analyse potential risks faced by the LLP, set and monitor appropriate risk limits and controls, periodically review the changes in market conditions and assess risk management performance. Any change in LLP's risk management objectives and policies need approval of it's designated partners.

(a) **Credit risk**

Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the LLP. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as other balances with banks and other receivables.

**Other financial instruments**

Credit risk from other financial instruments includes mainly cash and cash equivalents. Such risk is managed by the treasury department of the LLP in accordance with LLP's overall investment policy approved by its designated partners. Investments of surplus funds are made in short term debt/liquid mutual funds of rated fund houses having the highest credit rating and in short term time deposits of reputed banks with a very strong financial position. Investment limits are set for each mutual fund and bank deposits. Risk concentration is minimized by investing in a wide range of mutual funds/bank deposits. These investments are reviewed by the designated partners on a regular basis.

(b) **Market risk:**

Market risk is a form of systematic risk associated with the day-to-day fluctuation in the market prices of shares and securities and such market risk affects all securities and investors in the same manner. These daily price fluctuations follow its own broad trends and cycles and are more news and transaction driven rather than fundamentals and many a times, it may affect the returns from an investment. Market risks majorly comprises of two types - interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include borrowings and investments.

i) **Price risk**

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. It arises from financial assets such as investments in equity instruments and mutual funds. The LLP is exposed to price risk arising mainly from investments carried at fair value through FVTPL or FVOCI which are valued using quoted prices in active markets (level 1 investments). A sensitivity analysis demonstrating the impact of change in market prices of these instruments from the prices existing as at the reporting date is given below:

| Particulars | Carrying value as at | |
|---|---|---|
| | 31 March 2026 | 31 March 2025 |
| Investments carried at FVTPL or FVOCI valued using quoted prices in active market | 9,613.25 | 14,006.36 |

| Particulars | Sensitivity analysis on total comprehensive income upon fluctuation of market prices | |
|---|---|---|
| | Increase by 10% | Decrease by 10% |
| Impact on total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2026 | 961.33 | (961.33) |
| Impact on total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025 | 1,400.64 | (1,400.64) |

(c) **Liquidity risk:**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP may not be able to meet its contractual obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The treasury department of the LLP manages its liquidity risk by preparing and continuously monitoring business plans or rolling cash flow forecasts which ensures that the funds required for carrying on its business operations and meeting its financial liabilities are available in a timely manner and at an optimal cost. The LLP plans to meet the contractual obligations from its internal accruals and also maintains sufficient fund based and non-fund based credit limits with banks. Additionally, surplus funds generated from operations are parked in short term debt or liquid mutual funds and bank deposits which can be readily liquidated when required.

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts reported are on gross and undiscounted basis and includes contractual interest payments.

| Contractual maturity of financial liabilities | Up to 1 year | 1 year to 3 year | 3 year to 5 year | 3 year to 5 year | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **As at 31 March 2026** | | | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | 5,558.27 | - | - | - | 5,558.27 |
| **As at 31 March 2025** | | | | | |
| Other financial liabilities | 9,841.87 | - | - | - | 9,841.87 |

(d) **Capital management**

For the purpose of LLP's capital management, capital includes partner's capital and short-term borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. The primary objective of capital management is to maintain an efficient capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, support corporate expansion strategies and to maximise shareholder's value.

Following table summarizes the capital structure of the Company.

| Particulars | | As at 31 March 2026 | As at 31 March 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Amount) | (Amount) |
| Borrowings | (A) | - | - |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalents | | 58.43 | 451.89 |
| **Net borrowings** | | (58.43) | (451.89) |
| Total equity/Partner Capital | (B) | 10,841.20 | 15,423.19 |
| **Total capital (equity + net borrowings)** | | 10,782.76 | 14,971.30 |
| Debt equity ratio | (A)/(B) | N.A. | N.A. |

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MTECH POWER LLP KOLKATA IOTA

IOTA Mtech Power LLP
Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

28 Related party disclosures

a) Names of related parties and description of relationship

| Relationship | Name of the related party |
|---|---|
| Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) | Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Bangur (Designated Partner)<br>Mr. Yogesh Bangur (Designated Partner) |
| Entity having significant control over the enterprise | Iota Mtech Limited |
| Ultimate Parent | Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Limited |
| Intermediate Holding Company | Kiran Vyapar Limited |
| Enterprises over which KMP/Relatives of KMP have significant influence or control | Sidhidata Tradecomm Limited<br>LNB Renewable Energy Limited |

b) Transactions with related parties

| Nature of Transactions | Year ended 31 March 2026 (Amount) | Year ended 31 March 2025 (Amount) |
|---|---|---|
| **Withdrawal of capital** | | |
| IOTA Mtech Limited | 3,861.00 | 6,588.00 |
| Sidhidata Tradecomm Limited | 386.10 | 658.80 |
| Mr. Lakshmi Niwas Bangur | 42.90 | 73.20 |
| **Rent and electricity expenses** | | |
| Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Limited | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| **Sale of Cotton** | | |
| Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Limited | 705.41 | 839.20 |
| **Lease Rent** | | |
| LNB Renewable Energy Limited | 1.50 | 1.50 |

29 The Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Kolkata Bench ("NCLT"), vide its order dated 16th March, 2026 sanctioned the Scheme of Amalgamation with appointed date of the scheme, being 1st April, 2024 wherein a subsidiary of the LLP namely, Sukhday Greenview Private Limited, along with other group companies, were merged with Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Limited ('Transferee Company'). A Certified Copy of the Order of Hon'ble NCLT under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 sanctioning the above Scheme was issued on 13th April, 2026, which was filed by the respective Transferor and Transfaree Companies on 25th April, 2026 with the Registrar of Companies, ("ROC") at MCA portal. Consequent to the said Scheme becoming effective, the above named subsidiary, ceased to exist with effect from the appointed date of the scheme, being 1st April, 2024 and the LLP is eligible for 6,12,000 equity shares in the Transferee Company namely, Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Limited ("MSUML") in lieu of its investment in the above subsidiary. This resulted in increase in net profit before tax of Rs. 504.99 lakhs on de-recognition of investment in subsidiary in exchange for shares of the Transferee Company on 1st April, 2024 and increase in deferred tax liability of Rs. 61.86 lakhs thereon. Subsequently these shares were fair valued through OCI as on 31st March, 2025 which resulted in recognition of unrealised loss amounting to Rs. 201.84 lakhs and deferred tax asset amounting to Rs. 17.72 lakhs. Accordingly, the figures reported in the year ended 31st March, 2025, have been restated to give effect to the above.The allotment of equity shares of MSUML will be completer in due course.

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

IOTA MTECH POWER LLP * KOLKATA *

IOTA Mtech Power LLP

Notes to financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

30 **Other Regulatory Information :**

(i) The LLP does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the LLP for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The LLP does not have any transactions with struck off Companies.

(iii) The LLP has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(iii) The LLP has not advanced or given loan or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) The LLP does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

(vii) The LLP has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(viii) The LLP has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(ix) There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

This is the summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date.

**V. Singhi and Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 311017E

V. Singhi & Associates * Chartered Accountants *

**Sunil Singhi**
Partner
Membership No. 060854
Place: Kolkata
Date: 26th May, 2026

For and on behalf of designated partners
**Iota Mtech Power LLP**

**Lakshmi Niwas Bangur**
Designated Partner
Kolkata

**Yogesh Bangur**
Designated Partner
Kolkata

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