Independent Auditor's Report on the Special Purpose Financial Statements of Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

To
The Board of Directors of
Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

Opinion

1. We have audited the Special Purpose Financial Statements of Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026, the statement of profit and loss, statement for changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the period from 01 April 2025 to 31 March 2026 and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

2. In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and of its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting framework as disclosed in Note (i) of Material Accounting Policies.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

4. We draw attention to Note 29 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of preparation. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company solely for the purpose of consolidation and may not be suitable for any other purpose. As described in Note 30, the scope of these Special Purpose Financial Statements does not extend to a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the laws and regulations of US GAAP and US laws. Our audit procedures in accordance with SA 250 were limited to inquiry of management and review of available correspondence; we did not perform specific procedures to independently verify regulatory compliance. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matters

5. The Financial Results of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 were reviewed by N.A. Shah Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai, whose reports dated 22 May 2025 expressed an unmodified conclusion on those Financial Results. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

6. The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, results of operations and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the Financial Institutions; this includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7. In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, the Board of Directors is also responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

9. 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 financial statements.

10. As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

Restriction on Use

10. This report is issued for the purpose of consolidation by the Company's parent company, Pradeep Metals Limited and should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or by any person other than the addressees of this report. 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 written consent in writing.

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration Number: 105146W/W100621

Diveshshah

Divesh B Shah
Partner
Membership Number: 168237
UDIN: 26168237OMYIZF8623

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Chartered Accountants

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16 May 2026

Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA
Standalone Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

(Amount in USD)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property plant and equipment	4	1,665,682	1,711,611
(b) Investment in subsidiary	5	2,777,568	2,777,568
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	6	-	1,041,935
(d) Other assets	7	317,088	250,000
		4,760,339	**5,781,115**
II. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	678,667	845,707
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	1,222,073	729,577
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	484,181	298,904
(iii) Other financial assets	11	46,271	46,335
(c) Other assets	12	9,167	4,759
		2,440,359	**1,925,282**
TOTAL ASSETS		**7,200,697**	**7,706,397**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
III. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	4,668,000	4,668,000
(b) Other equity	14	1,011,066	609,641
TOTAL EQUITY		**5,679,066**	**5,277,641**
LIABILITIES			
IV. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings			
(ia) Term loan	15	742,375	759,032
(b) Guarantee Payable		59,470	-
		801,845	**759,032**
V. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings			
(ia) Term loan	16	36,791	38,590
(ii) Trade payable	17	181,803	1,469,879
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	475,592	133,300
(b) Other liabilities	20	14,619	9,955
(c) Current tax liabilities	19	10,980	18,000
		719,786	**1,669,724**
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**7,200,697**	**7,706,397**
Significant accounting policies & other notes	**1 to 30**		

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration No. 105146W/W100621

Divesh B Shah

kkc & associates llp
Chartered Accountants

Divesh B Shah
Partner
Membership No. 168237
Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Directors of
Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

Pradeep Goyal
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16th May, 2026

Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

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

(Amount in USD)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	21	2,603,528	2,573,313
Other income	22	955,923	849,722
Total Income		**3,559,450**	**3,423,034**
EXPENSES			
Purchase of stock in trade and semi finished goods	23	2,176,294	2,415,033
Decrease / (increase) in stock in trade and finished goo	24	167,040	(153,621)
Manufacturing expenses	25	-	1,019
Finance costs	26	94,809	119,627
Depreciation	4	54,529	54,592
Other expenses	27	639,393	570,021
Total Expenses		**3,132,065**	**3,006,670**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**427,386**	**416,365**
Less: Exceptional items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before taxes		**427,386**	**416,365**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		21,980	18,000
Income tax of earlier years (net)		3,980	-
Net profit / (loss) for the year		**401,426**	**398,365**
Earnings per equity share			
(a) Basic (Face value at par)		1.25	1.25
(b) Diluted (Face value at par)		1.25	1.25
Significant accounting policies & other notes	**1 to 30**		

Other notes

Notes referred to herein above form an integral part of financial statements.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
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DiveshBShah

Divesh B Shah
Partner
Membership No. 168237
Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May, 2026

KKC & associates llp
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Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

Pradeep Goyal
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16th May, 2026

Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

Standalone Audited Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Amount in USD)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March 2026		Year ended 31st March 2025	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net profit/(loss) before taxation and prior period item			401,426		398,365
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation		54,529		54,592	
Interest expenses		94,809	149,338	119,627	174,218
Operating profit before changes in assets and liabilities			**550,764**		**572,583**
Movements in working capital : [Current and Non-current]					
(Increase) / decrease in loans & advances and other current assets		(71,432)		309,835	
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		167,040		(153,621)	
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivable		(492,496)		(194,183)	
Increase / (decrease) in trade payable, other current liabilities and provisions		(881,590)	(1,278,478)	(205,449)	(243,419)
Direct taxes paid			(7,020)		18,000
Net cash generated from operating activities...(A)			**(734,735)**		**347,164**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Loan Repayment from Wholly Owned Subsidiary			1,041,935		100,000
Purchase of fixed assets (tangible / intangible) (Including capital advances & work in Progress)			(8,600)		-
Net cash generated from investing activities...(B)			**1,033,335**		**100,000**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Repayment of short term borrowings		(9,868)		(39,107)	
Repayment of term loans		(8,588)		(195,311)	
Interest paid on loans		(94,869)		(131,469)	
Net cash used in financing activities...(C)			**(113,324)**		**(365,887)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents...(A + B + C)			**185,276**		**81,276**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	11	298,904		217,628	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		484,181	185,276	298,904	81,276
Significant accounting policies	1				
Other notes	1 to 30				

Notes referred to herein above form an integral part of financial statements.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration No. 105146W/W100621

Divesh B Shah
Partner
Membership No. 168237
Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

Pradeep Goyal
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16th May, 2026

Pradeep Metals Limited INC, USA
Notes on standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

1. Background

Pradeep Metals Limited INC, USA, Houston,("the Company") is a Company domiciled in USA and incorporated under US Laws. The Company is Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Pradeep Metals Ltd. India. The Holding Company's shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange in India. Pradeep Metals Limited INC,USA, Houston is engaged in warehousing and marketing the products manufactured by the Holding Company.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 16th May, 2026.

2. Basis of preparation

2.1. Statement of compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements (on standalone basis) of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are prepared in US Dollars which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest Dollar.

2.3. Fair value measurement

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. A fair value measurement assumes 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. The principal market or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. The fair value hierarchy is described as below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted price in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of fair value hierarchy.

Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purpose using methods as prescribed in "Ind AS 113 Fair Value Measurement".

2.4. Use of significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as on the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Significant estimates and critical judgement in applying these accounting policies are described below:

i) Property, plant & equipment and Intangible assets

The Company has estimated the useful life, and method of depreciation / amortisation of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets based on its internal technical assessment. Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company.

Therefore, the estimates and assumptions made to determine useful life, method of depreciation / amortisation and decommissioning costs are critical to the Company's financial position and performance.

ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company 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 Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or (Cash Generating Unit) CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows 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 involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

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iii) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on industry practice, Company's past history and existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

iv) Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies / claim / litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

v) Income taxes

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit and loss.

vi) Impairment of investment in subsidiaries

In the opinion of the management, investments in subsidiaries are considered long term and strategic in nature and in view of future business growth / asset base, the value of long term investments are considered good. Considering adverse factors which could severely affect the financial position, expansion plans and on consideration of prudence, provision has is not made for impairment of such investment.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1. Presentation and disclosure of standalone financial statement

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for a company whose financial statements are made in compliance with the Companies (India Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Based on the nature of products / services and time between acquisition of assets for processing / rendering of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, operating cycle is less than 12 months, however for the purpose of current/ non- current classification of assets and liabilities, period of 12 months have been considered as its normal operating cycle.

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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3.2. Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

Recognition and measurement

Properties plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes purchase price including non-refundable taxes and duties, borrowing cost directly attributable to the qualifying asset, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and the present value of the expected cost for the dismantling/decommissioning of the asset.

Parts (major components) of an item of property, plant and equipment having different useful lives are accounted as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation and useful lives

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment (other than freehold land and capital work in progress) is provided on a straight-line method (SLM) over their useful lives which is in consonance of useful life mentioned in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013,except for the plant and machinery as per the table given below, for which on the basis of internal technical assessment made by the management, the depreciation has been provided considering the useful life of the plant.

The assets which have useful life different than as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 are as follows:

Particulars	Useful life
Computers	7 Years

The useful lives of the property, plant and equipment not covered in table above and are in accordance with schedule II are as follows:

Depreciation methods, useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognised.

3.3. Intangible assets and amortisation

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to asset will flow to the Company and the cost of asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition/development less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss if any.

Cost of an intangible asset includes purchase price including non - refundable taxes and duties, borrowing cost directly attributable to the qualifying asset and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use.

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Intangible assets under development comprises of cost incurred on intangible assets under development that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the Balance Sheet date.

Amortization and useful lives

Intangible Asset	Estimated useful life
(a) Computer Software	7 Years

In case of assets purchased during the year, amortization on such assets is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date of such addition.

3.4. Inventories

Finished goods is valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials valued on weighted average basis and costs of conversion which include costs directly related to the units of production and systematic allocation of fixed and variable production overheads. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Revenue recognition

Effective 1st April, 2018, the Company has adopted Ind AS 115, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. Adoption of this standard does not have any impact on any sale recognition prior to effective date of this standard. Accordingly, the policy for Revenue as presented in the Company's financial statements are as under:

- Revenue from operation
  - The Company recognizes revenue when the amount can be reliably measured, to the extent it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met.
  - Sale of goods is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products are recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade, volume & other discounts.

    Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for turnover discounts, expected cash discounts, other eligible discounts, expected returns and incentives. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with normal credit terms.

- Other income
  - Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable.

3.5. Investment in subsidiaries

The Company's investment in instruments of subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment.

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3.6. Foreign currency transaction

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. As at the Balance Sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated at closing exchange rate. Exchange difference arising on settlement or translation of foreign currency monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

Foreign currency non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transactions. Foreign currency non-monetary items which are measured at fair value are reported using the exchange rate at the date when the fair value is determined. Exchange difference arising on fair valuation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of item that give rise to such exchange difference (i.e. translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognised in statement of profit and loss or other comprehensive income is also recognised in statement of profit or loss or other comprehensive income respectively).

Effective 1st April 2018, the Company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies that the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

3.7. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs (net of interest income on temporary investments) that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Ancillary cost of borrowings in respect of loans not disbursed are carried forward and accounted as borrowing cost in the year of disbursement of loan. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest expenses calculated as per effective interest method, exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are treated as an adjustment to the borrowing cost and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3.8. Taxes on income

Provision for current tax is made as per the provisions of local laws.

3.9. Cash and cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances, deposits with banks (other than on lien) and all short term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent as calculated above also includes outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.10. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

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3.11. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

The Company does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses its existence in the financial statements if the inflow of economic benefits is probable. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

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

3.12. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the equity shareholders' and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average numbers of shares also includes fixed number of equity shares that are issuable on conversion of compulsorily convertible preference shares, debentures or any other instrument, from the date consideration is receivable (generally the date of their issue) of such instruments.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholder' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year including share options, convertible preference shares and debentures, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

3.13. Leases

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.
Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets.
The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if it will exercise an extension or a termination option.
Lease liability and Right-of-use asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

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3.14. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.14.1. Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the “Other income” line item.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not applicable if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.
A financial asset is held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

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- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee. Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model based on 'simplified approach' for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial asset

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

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3.14.2. Financial liability and equity instrument

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for de-recognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

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However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 18.

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 realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Reclassification

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

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De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

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4 Property plant & equipment and intangible assets

Property plant & equipment and intangible assets as at 31st March 2026

(Amount in USD)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net block
	At 1st April 2025	Additions	Deletions	At 31st March 2026	At 1st April 2025	For the year	Deletions	At 31st March 2026	At 31st March 2026
Tangible assets									
Computer	2,125	-	-	2,125	2,125	-	-	2,125	-
Land	357,540	-	-	357,540	-	-	-	-	357,540
Building	1,502,879	8,600	-	1,511,479	159,559	50,271	-	209,830	1,301,650
Office Equipments	18,056	-		18,056	11,732	3,604	-	15,336	2,720.82
Furniture & Fixtures	6,539	-	-	6,539	2,113	654	-	2,767	3,772
Intangible assets									
Computer Software	24,208	-	-	24,208	24,208	-	-	24,208	-
Total	**1,911,347**	**8,600**	**-**	**1,919,947**	**199,735**	**54,529**	**-**	**254,264**	**1,665,682**

Property plant & equipment and intangible assets as at 31st March 2025

(Amount in USD)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation/ amortization				Net block
	At 1st April 2024	Additions	Deletions	At 31st March 2025	At 1st April 2024	For the year	Deletions	At 31st March 2025	At 31st March 2025
Tangible assets									
Computer	2,125	-	-	2,125	1,947	178	-	2,125	-
Land	357,540	-	-	357,540	-	-	-	-	357,540
Building	1,502,879	-	-	1,502,879	109,463	50,096	-	159,559	1,343,321
Office Equipments	18,056	-		18,056	8,120	3,611	-	11,732	6,325
Furniture & Fixtures	6,539	-	-	6,539	1,459	654	-	2,113	4,426
Intangible assets									
Computer Software	24,208	-	-	24,208	24,155	53	-	24,208	-
Total	**1,911,347**	**-**	**-**	**1,911,347**	**145,144**	**54,592**	**-**	**199,735**	**1,711,611**

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Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA
Notes on audited standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Amount in USD)

5	Investments (At cost, unless otherwise specified)	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Unquoted equity instruments (fully paid)		
	Investment in wholly owned subsidiary		
	(a) Trade investment		
	In subsidiary		
	Dimensional Machine Works LLC	2,777,568	2,777,568
	Total	**2,777,568**	**2,777,568**

(Amount in USD)

6	Loans Non Current (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Loan to wholly owned subsidiary	-	1,041,935
	Total	**-**	**1,041,935**

(Amount in USD)

7	Other assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Guarantee Asset	59,470	-
	Custom Bond Deposit	250,000	250,000
	Prepaid Expenses	7,619	-
	Total	**317,088**	**250,000**

(Amount in USD)

8	Inventories (At lower of cost or net realisable value unless otherwise stated)	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Stock in trade and finished goods	678,667	845,707
	Total	**678,667**	**845,707**

(Amount in USD)

9	Trade receivables (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Considered good	1,222,073	729,577
	Total	**1,222,073**	**729,577**

(Amount in USD)

10	Cash and cash equivalent	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Balance with bank - In current accounts	484,181	298,904
	Total	**484,181**	**298,904**

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Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

Notes on audited standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Amount in USD)

11

Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Receivable from wholly owned subsidiary	46,271	46,335
Total	**46,271**	**46,335**

(Amount in USD)

12

Other assets (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Prepaid expenses	4,503	4,759
Guarantee Asset	4,664	-
Total	**9,167**	**4,759**

13 **Share capital**

(Amount in USD)

Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Equity share Capital		
3,19,875 (Previous year: 3,19,875) Equity Shares not at par value	4,668,000	4,668,000
Total	**4,668,000**	**4,668,000**

(Amount in USD)

14

Other equity	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Statement of profit and loss		
Opening Balance	609,641	2,901,276
Add: Transferred from statement of profit and loss	401,426	398,365
Share application money received	-	(2,690,000)
Total	**1,011,066**	**609,641**

(Amount in USD)

15

Borrowings	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Secured		
Term loan		
From Bank (Plains Capital)	742,375	759,032
Total	**742,375**	**759,032**

(Amount in USD)

16

Borrowings	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
From Bank		
Current maturity of long term borrowing (Plains Capital)	36,772	28,703
Bank of America (Business Advantage Credit Line)	19	9,887
Total	**36,791**	**38,590**

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Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

Notes on audited standalone financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Amount in USD)

17	Trade payables	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Trade payables	181,803	1,469,879
	Total	**181,803**	**1,469,879**

(Amount in USD)

18	Other financial liabilities	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Interest accrued but not due	1,297	1,356
	Amount payable to Holding Company	-	2,953
	Accrued expenses	474,295	128,991
	Total	**475,592**	**133,300**

(Amount in USD)

19	Current Tax Liabilities	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Federal Tax	10,980	18,000
	Total	**10,980**	**18,000**

(Amount in USD)

20	Other liabilities	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
	Statutory liabilities (Custom duty)	9,955	9,955
	Guarantee Payable	4,664	-
	Total	**14,619**	**9,955**

Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

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

(Amount in USD)

21	Revenue from operations	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
	Sale of products	2,603,528	2,573,313
	Total	**2,603,528**	**2,573,313**

(Amount in USD)

22	Other income	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
	Rent Income	144,000	132,000
	Miscellaneous income	33,493	13,173
	Agency commission	778,430	704,548
	Total	**955,923**	**849,722**

(Amount in USD)

23	Purchase of stock in trade and semi finished goods	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
	Purchases (includes freight inward)	2,169,147	2,475,264
	Custom duty (net of recovery)	7,147	(60,231)
	Total	**2,176,294**	**2,415,033**

(Amount in USD)

24	Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, scrap and stock in trade	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
	Inventory at the beginning of the year		
	Stock in trade	845,707	692,086
		845,707	**692,086**
	Inventory at the end of the year		
	Stock in trade and finished goods	678,667	845,707
		678,667	**845,707**
	Total	**167,040**	**(153,621)**

(Amount in USD)

25	Manufacturing expenses	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
	Job work expenses- engineering labour	-	1,019
	Total	**-**	**1,019**

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Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA
Standalone Audited Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Amount in USD)

26	Finance cost	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
	Interest on bank loans	81,000	98,040
	Corporate guarantee charges	-	7,641
	Bank charges	13,809	13,946
	Total	**94,809**	**119,627**

(Amount in USD)

27	Other expenses	Year ended 31st March 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
	Management fees	411,840	322,315
	Auditor Remuneration	5,306	6,060
	Rates and taxes	47,257	55,848
	Insurance	19,036	14,831
	Warehousing Charges	96,000	96,000
	Professional fees	3,517	37,712
	Communication expenses	-	679
	Travelling and conveyance expenses	1,994	2,818
	Repairs and maintenance - Others	3,552	3,464
	Marketing Expenses	25,689	2,000
	Repairs and maintenance - Building	20,537	27,092
	Donation	-	875
	Miscellaneous expenses*	4,664	326
	Total	**639,393**	**570,021**

28 The above results have been reviewed and recommended for approval by the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors and have been approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting on 16th May 2026. The Statutory Auditors have carried out statutory Audit of the above financial results.

29 The above results have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards [Ind AS] prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. This accompanying statement is prepared for the purpose of preparation of audited consolidated financial results by the Parent company i.e. Pradeep Metals Limited, India.

30 The accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared solely for the purpose of consolidation with the parent company, its scope does not extend to a comprehensive assessment of compliance with the US GAAP and US laws.

Notes referred to herein above form an integral part of financial statements.

For KKC & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration No. 105146W/W100621

Divesh B Shah

Divesh B Shah
Partner
Membership No. 168237
Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May, 2026

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Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Directors of
Pradeep Metals Limited Inc, USA

Pradeep Goyal
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : 16th May, 2026