INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Avanti Pet Care Private limited** ('the Company') which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2026, the **loss** including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

S. No	Key Audit Matters	Auditor's Response
1.	Accuracy of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of revenues and other related balances in view of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (revenue accounting standard) The application of the revenue accounting standard involves certain key judgements relating to identification of the contract with a customer, identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of the identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized when a performance obligation is satisfied. Additionally, revenue accounting standard contains disclosures which involves collation of information in respect of disaggregated revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date. Refer Note 2.4.U and 19 to the Financial Statements.	Principal Audit Procedures We assessed the Company's process to identify the impact of revenue accounting standard. Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing as follows: • We assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policies by comparing with applicable accounting standards. • Selected a sample of continuing and new contracts, and tested the operating effectiveness of the internal control, relating to identification of the distinct performance obligations and determination of transaction price. We carried out a combination of procedures involving enquiry and observation, reperformance and inspection of evidence in respect of operation of these controls. • Tested the relevant information technology systems' access and change management controls relating to contracts and related information used in recording and disclosing revenue in accordance with the revenue accounting standard. • Selected a sample of continuing and new contracts and performed the following procedures: - Read, analyzed and identified the distinct performance obligations in these contracts. - Compared these performance obligations with that identified and recorded by the Company. - Considered the terms of the contracts to determine the transaction price including any variable consideration to verify the transaction price used to compute revenue and to test the basis of

		estimation of the variable consideration. - Samples in respect of revenue recorded upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services, were tested using a combination of sales orders, gate-in and gate-out passes, customer acceptances and historical trend of collections and disputes. • Performed analytical procedures for reasonableness of revenues disclosed by type and service offerings. • We reviewed the collation of information and the logic of the report generated from the IT system used to prepare the disclosure relating to the periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for other information. The other information comprises the information included in in Company's annual report, but does not include the Financial Statements and auditor's report thereon. The Company's annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Company's annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in paragraph 2h(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure-B"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there has been no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has no pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder.

iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other person or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other person or entity identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries and

c) Based on the audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. Based on our examination, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. However, the records in respect of Property, Plant and Equipment and payroll are maintained manually, which does not have the feature of recording audit trail.

Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For KARVY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 001757S

(DEDEEPYA NALLURI)
Partner
Membership No. 225106
UDIN: 26225106BEAPLM6761

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26-05-2026

"Annexure – A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and Intangible Assets:

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) As explained to us, the management has physically verified a substantial portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment during the year and in our opinion, frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment as compared to the books of account were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company. In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as asset in the Financial Statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31st March, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. In respect of the Company's Inventory:

(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventories have been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable and the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies identified during such verification were not more than 10% in the aggregate for each class of inventory as compared to the books of account.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of 5 Crore, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act, hence reporting under the clauses 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amount which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Section 73 and 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of Statutory dues:

(a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, goods and service tax, professional tax, duty of customs, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The provisions relating to employees' state insurance are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs and cess that have not been deposited by the Company on account of any disputes.

viii. According to information and explanation given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. The Company does not have any dues to banks, financial institutions and Government. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) to 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) Based on the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) Since there is no fraud by the Company or on the Company that has been noticed or reported during the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act is required to be filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs.483.08 Lakhs during the financial year covered by our audit and has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs.110.80 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 36 to the Financial Statements, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of Section 135 of the said Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the current year.

xxi. There is no consolidation requirement for the Company and hence reporting on clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For KARVY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 001757S

(DEDEEPYA NALLURI)
Partner
Membership No. 225106
UDIN: 26225106BEAPLM6761

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26-05-2026

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Avanti Pet Care Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the criteria for internal financial controls with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For KARVY & CO.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 001757S

(DEDEEPYA NALLURI)
Partner
Membership No. 225106
UDIN: 26225106BEAPLM6761

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26-05-2026

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	4,115.09	3,886.26
Capital work-in-progress	3	11.31	-
Intangible Assets	3	12.17	11.63
Right-of-use assets	4(a)	5.39	7.78
Financial assets			
Loans	8(a)	-	-
Other Financial Assets	12(a)	0.03	0.03
Deferred tax assets (net)	5(a)	200.84	70.01
Other non-current assets	13(a)	11.34	-
Total Non-current Assets		**4,356.17**	**3,975.71**
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	155.54	30.34
Financial assets			
Investments	7(b)	1,500.50	-
Loans	8(b)	1.67	2.95
Trade receivables	9	104.38	5.69
Cash and cash equivalents	10	458.46	1,672.58
Other bank balances	11	1,456.59	2,614.73
Other financial assets	12(b)	50.00	-
Current tax assets (net)	5(b)	20.79	20.73
Other current assets	13(b)	52.00	27.76
Total Current Assets		**3,799.93**	**4,374.78**
Total Assets		**8,156.10**	**8,350.49**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	8,500.00	8,500.00
Other equity	15	(526.07)	(181.79)
Total Equity		**7,973.93**	**8,318.21**
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	4(b)(i)	3.78	6.47
Provisions	16(a)	36.31	5.76
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**40.09**	**12.23**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables:			
i) Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises	17(a)	-	-
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	17(a)	88.84	-
Lease Liabilities	4(b)(ii)	2.70	2.32
Other Financial Liabilities	17(b)	0.84	0.31
Provisions	16(b)	0.76	0.14
Other current liabilities	18	48.94	17.28
Total Current Liabilities		**142.08**	**20.05**
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements	1-38		
Total Equity and Liabilities		**8,156.10**	**8,350.49**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 001757S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No.225106

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Executive Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Chairman & Director

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 26-05-2026

P Ganesh Pathrudu
Company Secretary

Kandhadi Srinivas Reddy
Chief Financial Officer

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	420.50	25.79
Other Income	20	244.50	204.85
Total Income		**665.00**	**230.64**
Expenses			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	21	442.70	46.79
Changes in inventory of Stock-in-Trade	22	(125.20)	(30.34)
Employee benefits expense	23	446.10	237.24
Finance costs	24	0.68	0.87
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	7.94	4.78
Other expenses	26	368.99	87.75
Total expenses		**1,141.21**	**347.09**
Profit before exceptional items & tax		(476.21)	(116.45)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit before tax		**(476.21)**	**(116.45)**
Tax Expense			
Current tax	5(d)	-	-
Earlier year taxes	5(d)	-	-
Deferred tax charge/ (release)	5(d)	(130.82)	(70.01)
Total tax expenses		**(130.82)**	**(70.01)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**(345.39)**	**(46.44)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the defined benefit plans		1.11	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (Comprising Profit/(Loss) and other Comprehensive Income for the year)		**(344.28)**	**(46.44)**
Earnings per equity share (EPS)			
(Equity shares, par value of Rs 10/- each)			
Basic and diluted EPS (in Rs.)	27	(0.41)	(0.07)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001757S

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No.225106

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 26-05-2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Executive Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Chairman & Director

P Ganesh Pathrudu
Company Secretary

Kandhadi Srinivas Reddy
Chief Financial Officer

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows For The year Ended 31st March, 2026

(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2026	For the year ended 31st March, 2025
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	**(476.21)**	**(116.46)**
Adjustments for :	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7.94	4.78
Finance costs	0.68	0.87
Interest income	(205.12)	(204.49)
Net Exchange (Gain) / Loss	1.44	-
Gain on sale of Mutual Funds	(23.60)	-
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	32.49	5.90
MTM (Gain)/Loss on Investments	(16.10)	-
Interest on IT refund	(1.12)	(0.57)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(679.60)**	**(309.97)**
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	(98.69)	(5.69)
Inventories	(125.20)	(30.34)
Other assets	(35.58)	(13.26)
Other financial Asset	(50.00)	-
Loans	1.28	(2.95)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	87.40	-
Provisions	(0.20)	-
Other financial liabilities	0.52	0.31
Other current liabilities	31.66	9.06
Cash generated from operations	**(868.41)**	**(352.84)**
Income taxes (paid)/received, net	1.04	(11.50)
Net cash from operating activities (A)	**(867.37)**	**(364.34)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investments	(4,476.62)	(3,525.00)
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	4,149.21	4,217.26
Interest Received	229.89	125.44
Purchase of PPE	(246.23)	(3,894.96)
Net cash from /(used in) investing activities (B)	**(343.75)**	**(3,077.26)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Paid up Share Capital Amount Received	-	4,990.00
Share issue expenses		(1.80)
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(3.00)	(2.86)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**(3.00)**	**4,985.34**
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,214.12)	1,543.74
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,672.58	128.84
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	**458.46**	**1,672.58**
Note (i):Cash and Cash Equivalents comprises of		
Cash in hand	1.85	2.23
Balances with Banks	1.99	29.06
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	454.62	1,641.29
-	**458.46**	**1,672.58**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001757S

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No.225106

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Executive Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Chairman & Director

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 26-05-2026

P Ganesh Pathrudu
Company Secretary

Kandhadi Srinivas Reddy
Chief Financial Officer

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31st, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity

Particulars	**Number of Shares**	**Amount**
Balance at April 1, 2024	**3,51,00,000**	**3,510.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	4,99,00,000	**4,990.00**
Balance at March 31, 2025	**8,50,00,000**	**8,500.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31,2026	**8,50,00,000**	**8,500.00**

b. Other Equity	**Reserves and Surplus**	
Particulars	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance at April 1, 2024	**(133.55)**	**(133.55)**
Profit for the year	(46.44)	(46.44)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Less : Share issue expenses	(1.80)	(1.80)
Balance at March 31, 2025	**(181.79)**	**(181.79)**
Profit for the year	(345.39)	(345.39)
Other comprehensive income	1.11	1.11
Balance at March 31,2026	**(526.07)**	**(526.07)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For Karvy & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 001757S

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No.225106

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 26-05-2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Executive Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Chairman & Director

P Ganesh Pathrudu
Company Secretary

Kandhadi Srinivas Reddy
Chief Financial Officer

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

1 Corporate information

Avanti Pet Care Private Limited, ("the Company") is engaged in the business of trading, import and distribution of pet food products.
The Company is a Private limited company incorporated on 18th July,2023 and domiciled in India under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is situated at Hyderabad, Telangana.
Further, the Company is in the process of expanding its operations and proposes to establish a manufacturing facility at Nagarkurnool District, Telangana, for carrying out manufacturing activities relating to pet food products and to strengthen its business operations and production capabilities.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31,2026 were approved for issue by Company's Board of Directors on **May 26, 2026**
As at **31st March ,2026** Avanti Feeds Limited, the Holding company owned 60% of Company's equity share capital.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements and material accounting policies:

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement
(i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and in compliance, in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read along with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act. The presentation of the financial statements is based on Ind AS Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Basis of measurement
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following financial instruments :
- Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value
- Defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current generally based on the criteria of realisation / settlement within a twelve-month period from the balance sheet date.

(iii) Consolidated Financial Statements
The Company doesn't have a subsidiary company as at the reporting period and hence, consolidated financials preparation doesn't arise.

2.2 Measurement of fair values
The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require financial instruments to be measured at fair values. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.

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. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.
'Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.
Level 1:The fair value of financial instruments quoted in active markets is based on their quoted closing price at the balance sheet date.
Level 2:The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques using observable market data. Such valuation techniques include discounted cash flows,
standard valuation models based on market parameters for interest rates, yield curves or foreign exchange rates, dealer quotes for similar instruments and use of comparable arm's length transactions.
Level 3: The fair value of financial instruments that are measured on the basis of entity specific valuations using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting year during which the change has occurred.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Accounting estimates could change from year to year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the year in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are;

-Estimation of defined benefit obligation
-Useful life of property, plant and equipment
-Expected credit loss of financial assets

2.4 Material accounting policies

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

A. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of its primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. Foreign exchange difference regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

B. Business Combinations

The Company applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. Consideration transferred includes the fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred by the Company to the previous owners of the acquiree, and equity interests issued by the Company. Consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the fair value of consideration over the identifiable net asset acquired is recorded as goodwill, if the consideration is lower, the gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. In case, business acquisition is classified as bargain purchase, the aforementioned gain is recognised in the other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income, as appropriate.

Business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control are accounted for using the pooling of interest method. Under pooling of interest method, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts, with adjustments only to harmonise accounting policies.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

C. Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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 and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Cost incurred on assets under development are disclosed under capital work in progress and not depreciated till asset is ready to use.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on tangible assets is calculated on a straight-line basis as per the useful life prescribed and in the manner laid down under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. Assets costing individually rupee equivalent of Rs.5,000 or less are fully charged off on purchase. Depreciation for assets purchased / sold during the period is proportionately charged.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment's which are carried at cost are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows

Category	Useful Life
Computers	3 years
Office Equipment	5 years

D. Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired are recognized at cost initially and carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Software

Computer software are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Amortisation methods and periods

Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives (5-6 years, in case of software) on a straight line basis.

E. Leases

As a lessee

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

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

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. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Impairment of ROU assets is in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

As a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

F. Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in Statement of Profit and Loss. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in Statement Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments
The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. **Note 34** details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected life time losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset is derecognised only when;
• the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset; or
• the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay such cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(v) Income recognition
Interest income:
Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Dividends:
Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

G. Impairment of assets
Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

H. Derivatives
Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period and are included in other gains/(losses).

I. Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

J. Government grant

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

Loans received from government in the nature of interest free deferred taxes are treated in the nature of government grant. The difference between the fair value of the loan and the amount of loan received is accounted as government grant. The government grant is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of loan.

K. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials, components and stores and spares is determined on a weighted average basis.

Cost of raw materials comprise of cost of purchase. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

L. Biological assets

Biological assets of the Company comprises of livestock of shrimp, consumable biological assets, that are classified as current biological assets. Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell.

The fair value of the consumable biological assets is determined on the following basis: The fair values of biological assets are level 1 fair values and are determined based on market prices or where market prices are not available, by reference to sector benchmarks.

Gain and losses arising on the initial recognition of biological asset at fair value less estimated point of sale costs and from a change in fair value less estimated point of sale costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Management estimates the fair value less costs to sell of biological assets, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realization of these biological assets may be affected by their survival rate, age and / or other market-driven changes that may reduce the future economic benefits associated with such assets. The fair value is arrived at based on the observable market prices of biological assets adjusted for cost to sells, as applicable.

M. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in balance sheet includes cash at bank and on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

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

N. Income tax

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

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

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

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

O. Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

P. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the year end which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per mutually agreed terms. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Q. Borrowings

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

Borrowings are derecognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

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

R. Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

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

S. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provisions is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provisions due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed, unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote, when there is

• A possible obligation that arises from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or

• A present obligation that arises from past events whether it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made

The company has disclosed the same as per the requirements of Ind AS 37

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. The Company does not recognize the contingent asset in its financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. Where an inflow of economic benefits are probable, the company disclose a brief description of the nature of contingent assets at the end of the reporting period. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and the Company recognize such assets.

T. Events after the reporting period

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue. Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted, but disclosed, if material.

U. Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from sale of processed shrimps. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

To recognize revenues, we apply the following five step approach:
(1) identify the contract with a customer,
(2) identify the performance obligations in the contract,
(3) determine the transaction price,
(4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and
(5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the company uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation.

V. Employee benefits

i) Short-term employee benefit obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

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

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

iii) Post- employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund and employee state insurance

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds and Employee State Insurance funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

iv) Bonus plans

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

W. Dividends

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

X. Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to improve the understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense which by its size, incidence or nature require separate disclosure.

Y. Earnings per share

i Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

ii Diluted earnings per share

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

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

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

Z. Rounding of amounts

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

2.5 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules from time to time. MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (classification of liabilities as current or non current, including liabilities with covenants), Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules), Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Lack of Exchangeability), and Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Supplier Finance Arrangements), effective from April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed these amendments and based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any impact on the Company’s financial statements.

New standards or amendments not yet adopted

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1- The amendments clarify that lender waivers obtained after the reporting date cannot be considered for the purpose of classifying liabilities as current or non current and require retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8. These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026. The Company does not expect any material impact on its financial statements.

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment ; Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets

Particulars	Land	Office Equipment	Computers	Total tangible assets	Capital work-in-progress	Intangible assets	Grand Total
Gross block							
As at 01 April 2024	-	-	-	-	-		-
Additions	3,881.42	1.85	5.49	3,888.77	-	12.23	3,901.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**3,881.42**	**1.85**	**5.49**	**3,888.77**	**-**	**12.23**	**3,901.00**
Additions	228.60	0.24	2.74	231.59	11.31	3.33	246.23
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**4,110.03**	**2.10**	**8.23**	**4,120.36**	**11.31**	**15.56**	**4,147.23**
Depreciation							
Balance upto 31st March, 2024							
Charge for the year	-	0.51	2.00	2.51	-	0.60	3.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance upto 31st March, 2025	**-**	**0.51**	**2.00**	**2.51**	**-**	**0.60**	**3.11**
Charge for the year	-	0.39	2.37	2.76	-	2.79	5.55
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-		-
Balance upto 31st March, 2026	**-**	**0.90**	**4.37**	**5.26**	**-**	**3.40**	**8.66**
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2025	**3,881.42**	**1.34**	**3.49**	**3,886.26**	**-**	**11.63**	**3,897.89**
As at March 31, 2026	**4,110.03**	**1.20**	**3.87**	**4,115.09**	**11.31**	**12.17**	**4,138.57**

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the Year ended March 31st, 2026:

As at Mar 31, 2026	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Project in progress	11.31				11.31
Total	**11.31**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11.31**

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule for the Year ended March 31st, 2025:

As at Mar 31, 2025	Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 3 years**	**More than 3 years**	**Total**
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

4(a) Right of use asset:

Particulars	Category of ROU asset	Total
	Buildings	
Balance as at 1 April, 2024	**10.17**	**10.17**
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Depreciation	2.39	2.39
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	**7.78**	**7.78**
Additions	-	-
Deletions	-	-
Depreciation	2.39	2.39
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	**5.39**	**5.39**

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4(b) Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
i) Non - Current	3.78	6.47
ii) Current	2.70	2.32
Total	**6.48**	**8.80**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Balance as at 1 April, 2025	**8.80**	**10.79**
Additions	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the year	**0.68**	**0.87**
Deletions	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities	**3.00**	**2.86**
Balance as at 31 March, 2026	**6.48**	**8.80**

The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at year end on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Less than one year	2.70	2.32
One year to three years	3.78	5.79
More than three years	-	0.69
Total	**6.48**	**8.80**

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

5 Income Taxes :
5 (a) Deferred taxes
For the year ended March 31st, 2026

Particulars	**Opening Balance**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in Other comprehensive income**	**Closing balance**
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) in relation to				
Depreciation and amortisation	2.03	0.03	-	2.06
MTM Gain on Investments	-	4.48	-	4.48
Lease Liabilities	(2.45)	0.65	-	(1.80)
Others	(69.59)	(135.98)	-	(205.57)
Total	**(70.01)**	**(130.82)**	**-**	**(200.84)**

For the year ended March 31st, 2025

Particulars	**Opening Balance**	**Recognised in profit or loss**	**Recognised in Other comprehensive income**	**Closing balance**
Deferred tax liabilities/(assets) in relation to				
Depreciation and amortisation	-	2.03	-	2.03
MTM Gain on Investments	-	-	-	-
MTM Loss on Investments	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	(2.45)	-	(2.45)
Others	-	(69.59)	-	(69.59)
Total	**-**	**(70.01)**	**-**	**(70.01)**

5(b) Current Tax Assets

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Current tax assets (net of provision for tax)	20.79	20.73
Total	**20.79**	**20.73**

5(c) Current Tax Liability

Lease Liabilities	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**
Current tax liability (net of current tax assets)	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

5 (d) Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Current tax expense/ (credit)		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of the earlier years	-	-
Total (i)	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)		
In respect of the current year	(130.82)	(70.01)
Total (ii)	**(130.82)**	**(70.01)**
Total tax expense (i)+(ii)	**(130.82)**	**(70.01)**

Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liability into the Financial statements
Deferred Tax not recognised into the Financial statements

During the previous financial year, the Company recognized deferred tax assets based on the expectation of future taxable profits following the commencement of commercial operations.

In the current financial year, the Company has reassessed the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on updated projections of future taxable income. Based on this assessment, management believes that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to utilize these deferred tax assets. Accordingly, the Company has recognized deferred tax assets amounting to Rs.130.82 Lakhs during the year.

5 (d) - Tax Expense recognised in Other comprehensive income

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

(e) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Deferred tax	**For the year ended March 31, 2026**	**For the year ended March 31, 2025**
Profit before tax	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-
Expenses not deductible	-	
Others	-	-
Total current tax expense/ (credit)	-	-

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

6 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Stock in Trade - Products		
In Godowns	108.50	30.34
In Transit	47.04	-
Total	**155.54**	**30.34**

7 Investments

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a)	**Non-current**		
	-	-	
	Total(a)	**-**	**-**
(b)	**Current investments**		
	Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss (refer note i below)		
	Investments in Mutual Funds - Quoted	474.70	-
	Investments carried at amortised cost (refer note ii below)		
	Investments in Term Deposits - Unquoted	1,025.80	-
	Total(b)	**1,500.50**	**-**
	Total(a+b)	**1,500.50**	**-**

Market value and Aggregate value of quoted and unquoted investments are as follows:-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Market Value of Quoted Investments	474.70	-
Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	1,025.80	-

Note: Details of investments

		As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
i)	**Investments in Mutual Funds - Quoted** SBI Magnum Ultra Short Duration Fund Direct Growth (31st March, 2026: 7,461.606 units Rs.6,361.858 each and 31st March, 2025: Nil)	474.70	-
ii)	**Term deposits with financial institutions** Bajaj Housing Finance Limited	1,025.80	-

8 Loans :

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a)	**Non Current**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Loans to employees	-	-
	Total (a)	**-**	**-**
(b)	**Current**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Loans to employees	1.67	2.95
	Total (b)	**1.67**	**2.95**
	Total(a+b)	**1.67**	**2.95**

9 Trade receivables
(Carried at amortised cost, except otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Secured - considered good		
Unsecured - considered good	104.38	5.69
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Unsecured - Credit Impaired		
Total	**104.38**	**5.69**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Trade receivables- credit impaired-unsecured	**104.38**	**5.69**

Ageing for trade receivables - Outstanding as at 31st March, 2026 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	104.38	-	-	-	-	**104.38**
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Undisputed trade receivables- credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**104.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**104.38**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss						
Total	**104.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**104.38**

Ageing for trade receivables - Outstanding as at 31st March, 2025 is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding For Following years From Due Date Of Payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	5.69	-	-	-	-	**5.69**
(ii) Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Undisputed trade receivables- credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5.69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.69**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss						
Total	**5.69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.69**

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Cash in hand	1.85	2.23
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	1.99	29.06
- in Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	454.62	1,641.29
Total	**458.46**	**1,672.58**

11 Other bank balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Fixed Deposit (Maturity more than 3 months, but less than 12 months)*	1,456.59	2,614.73
Margin Money Deposits	-	-
Total	**1,456.59**	**2,614.73**

*The Company has received a sanction of ₹10 crores from the State Bank of India (SBI) for a forward contract. To secure the forward contract, the Company has placed a fixed deposit of ₹25 lakhs with SBI, which is subject to a lien by the bank. The fixed deposit serves as security for the forward contract. The Company will earn interest on the fixed deposit

12 Other Financial assets :

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a)	**Non Current**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Security deposits	0.03	0.03
	Total (a)	**0.03**	**0.03**
(b)	**Current**		
	Unsecured, considered good	-	
	Other receivables	50.00	
	Total (b)	**50.00**	**-**
	Total (a+b)	**50.03**	**0.03**

13 Other Assets :

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a)	**Non Current**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Capital advance	11.34	-
	Total (a)	**11.34**	**-**
(b)	**Current**		
	Unsecured, considered good		
	Prepaid expenses	11.96	5.93
	Advance for expenses	1.78	0.49
	Balances with Statutory Authorities	38.25	21.33
	Total (b)	**52.00**	**27.76**
	Total (a+b)	**63.34**	**27.76**

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

14 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Authorised share capital:		
10,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each (Previous Year: 10,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each)	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital:		
85,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each (Previous Year: 85,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each)	8,500.00	8,500.00
Total	**8,500.00**	**8,500.00**

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

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	**3,51,00,000**	**3,510.00**
Issued during the year	4,99,00,000	**4,990.00**
Balance at 31st March, 2025	**8,50,00,000**	**8,500.00**
Issued during the year	-	-
Balance at 31st March, 2026	**8,50,00,000**	**8,500.00**

(b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares	Number of shares held	% holding of equity shares
Equity shares of Re. 10/- each fully paid up				
1. Avanti Feeds Limited	5,10,00,000	60%	5,10,00,000	60%
2. Alluri Indra Kumar	1,00,00,000	12%	1,00,00,000	12%
3. RBC Assets Co Ltd	1,70,00,000	20%	1,70,00,000	20%
4. Alluri Venkata sanjeev	10,00,000	1%	10,00,000	1%
5.Alluri Nikhilesh chowdary	10,00,000	1%	10,00,000	1%
6. Srinivasa Cystine Pvt Ltd	50,00,000	6%	50,00,000	6%
Total	**8,50,00,000**	**100%**	**8,50,00,000**	**100%**

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

(c) Rights attached to equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Re. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(d) Details of shares held by holding company :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Equity shares of ₹10 each fully paid		
Avanti Feeds limited		
Number of shares held	5,10,00,000	5,10,00,000
	60%	60%

(e) Details of shareholding of Promoters at the end of the year in the company

Promoter Name	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025		% of Change during the year
	No.s	% of total shares	No.s	% of total shares	
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up					
A. Indra Kumar–Individual	1,00,00,000	12%	1,00,00,000	12%	0%
Total	**1,00,00,000**	**12%**	**1,00,00,000**	**12%**	0%

15 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Retained earnings	(526.07)	(181.79)
Total Other Equity	**(526.07)**	**(181.79)**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	(181.79)	(133.55)
Add: Profit attributable to owners of the Company	(345.39)	(46.44)
Add: Other comprehensive income	1.11	-
Less: Share issue expenses	-	(1.80)
Balance at end of year	**(526.07)**	**(181.79)**

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

16 Provisions

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
a)	**Non-Current**		
	Provision for gratuity	18.48	2.16
	Provision for leave encashment	17.84	3.59
	Total(a)	**36.31**	**5.76**
b)	**Current**		
	Provision for gratuity	0.03	0.00
	Provision for leave encashment	0.73	0.14
	Total(b)	**0.76**	**0.14**
	Total(a+b)	**37.07**	**5.90**

17 Financial Liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a). Trade Payables		
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	88.84	-
Total (a)	**88.84**	**-**

Dues to micro and small enterprises:
With the promulgation of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the Company is required to identify Micro, Small and Medium Suppliers and pay them interest on overdue beyond the specified period irrespective of the terms with the suppliers. . In view of this, the liability of interest calculated and the required disclosures made, in the below table, to the extent of information available with the Company.

Micro enterprises and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined based on the confirmations received in response to intimation in this regard sent by the Company to the suppliers. No interest in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 or otherwise has either been paid or payable or accrued and remaining unpaid as at March 31, 2026.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2026 is as follows;

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
Others	88.84	-	-	-	**88.84**
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed dues- others	-	-	-	-	**-**
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	**-**
	88.84	**-**	**-**	**-**	**88.84**

Ageing for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2025 is as follows;

Particulars	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-				-
Others	-				-
Disputed dues- MSME					-
Disputed dues- others					-
Accrued expenses	-				-
	-	-	-	-	-

b.Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Credit Card Due	0.84	0.31
Total (b)	**0.84**	**0.31**
Total (a+b)	**89.68**	**0.31**

18 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Current		
Advance from customers	0.15	-
Statutory dues	5.79	4.24
Outstanding Expenses	36.98	4.20
Creditor for expenses	6.01	8.83
Total	**48.94**	**17.28**

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
(All amounts in Lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

19 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Products		
Products	420.50	25.79
Total	**420.50**	**25.79**

(a) Reconciliation of revenue from sale of Products with contracted price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Contracted price	437.68	25.79
Less:	-	
i)Sales returns	(14.71)	-
ii)Discounts	(2.47)	-
Revenue from Contracts with Customers	**420.50**	**25.79**

20 Other income (net)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income on		
- Bank Deposits	155.61	204.49
- Others	50.63	0.57
Net Gain on sale of Investments	23.60	-
Fair value Gain/(Loss) from Financial Instruments	16.10	-
Net Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	(1.44)	(0.21)
Total	**244.50**	**204.85**

21 Purchase of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase - Products	442.70	46.79
Total	**442.70**	**46.79**

22 Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories (at close)		
Products	108.50	30.34
Stock in transit	47.04	-
	155.54	**30.34**
Inventories (at commencement)		
Products	30.34	-
Stock in transit	-	-
	30.34	**-**
Net(increase) /decrease	**(125.20)**	**(30.34)**

23 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	406.00	229.94
Contribution to provident and other funds	10.03	1.74
Gratuity expense	17.45	2.17
Staff welfare expenses	12.62	3.40
Total	**446.10**	**237.24**

24 **Finance Cost**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on Lease Liabilities	0.68	0.87
Total	**0.68**	**0.87**

25 **Depreciation and amortisation expense**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2.76	1.82
Depreciation on ROU Assets	2.39	2.39
Amortisation of Intangible assets	2.79	0.57
Total	**7.94**	**4.78**

26 **Other expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Warehouse Expense		
-Warehouse Rent	13.37	2.27
-Handling Charges	14.99	1.55
Repairs and maintenance	-	0.24
Insurance	0.53	0.21
Travelling and conveyance	3.03	13.18
Communication expenses	0.31	0.33
Printing and stationery	0.28	0.99
Carriage outwards	43.18	1.37
Auditors Remuneration:		
As Auditors	2.00	2.00
Other Matters	1.50	1.10
Legal and professional charges	12.24	6.75
Marketing expenses	259.04	46.13
Software expenses	9.81	4.37
Bank charges	0.91	0.29
Interest - on Statutory Payments	-	0.21
General expenses	7.81	6.75
Total	**368.99**	**87.75**

27 **Earnings per share**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Net Profit after tax available for equity shareholders (A)	(345.39)	(46.44)
Weighted average of number of equity shares outstanding during the year (B)	8,50,00,000	6,64,41,644
Earnings Per Share - Basic (A)/(B)	(0.41)	(0.07)

Note:
There is no dilution to the Basic Earnings per Share as there are no dilutive potential equity shares.

Additional notes to the financial statements

28 **Contingent Liabilities**
Contingent liabilities as at March 31st, 2026 is Nil (as at March 31st,2025 is Nil)

29 **Capital Commitments**
Capital commitments as at March 31st, 2026 is Rs.29.96 Lakhs (as at March 31st, 2025 is Nil)

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026
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30 Segmental information

The Company is predominantly engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of Pet Food. The Director has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision maker (CODM). There is only one segment in the Company.

31 Related party disclosures

(i). Names of related parties and related party relationship:

Holding company Avanti Feeds Limited

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

Mr. A. Indra Kumar, Chairman & Director
Mr. A. Nikhilesh Chowdary, Director
Mr. Cuddapah Ramachandra Rao, Director
Mr. A. Venkata Sanjeev, Executive Director
Mr. N V D S Raju, Independent Director
Smt. Y. Prameela Rani, Independent Director
Mr. Boonpaween Boonmechote, Director

Executive Officers

Mr.Kandhadi Srinivas Reddy ,Chief Financial Officer
P Ganesh Pathrudu, Company Secretary

Entities over which KMP has significant influence

Avanti Feeds Limited
Sakuntala Professional Associates LLP
RBSTU- Food Ingredients Private Limited

(ii). Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties:

Particulars	Key Management Personnel	Holding Company	Subsidiary	Associated companies	Entities over which KMP has significant influence
	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026
Rent paid*	-	3.00	-	-	-
Remuneration paid to Executive Officers	70.27	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of salary**	-	-	-	-	2.82

*Rent is paid to Avanti Feeds Limited, for the property taken under lease.
**Salary paid to Warehouse incharge for which 50% reimbursed by RBS_TU Food ingredients private limited

Period end balances

Particulars	Key Management Personnel	Holding Company	Subsidiary	Associated companies	Entities over which KMP has significant influence
	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026	For the Year ended March 31st, 2026
Rent paid	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration paid to Executive Officers	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of salary	-	-	-	-	0.27

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties:

Particulars	Key Management Personnel	Holding Company	Subsidiary	Associated companies	Entities over which KMP has significant influence
	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025
Rent paid*	-	2.86	-	-	-
Remuneration paid to Executive Officers	24.12	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of salary**	-	-	-	-	0.99

*Rent is paid to Avanti Feeds Limited, for the property taken under lease.
**Salary paid to Warehouse incharge for which 50% reimbursed by RBS_TU Food ingredients private limited

Period end balances

Particulars	Key Management Personnel	Holding Company	Subsidiary	Associated companies	Entities over which KMP has significant influence
	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025	For the Year ended March 31st, 2025
Rent paid	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration paid to Executive Officers	-	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of salary	-	-	-	-	0.26

32 Employee Benefits

i) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability earned leave. Based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months:

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current leave obligations expected to be settled within the next 12 months	0.73	0.14

ii) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company also has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund (at the rate of 12% of basic salary) in India for employees as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered funds administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is Rs.10.03 lakhs (Previous year: Rs. 1.74 Lakhs).

iii) Post employment benefit obligation

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Code on Social Security, 2020. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years. Further, Fixed Term Employee (FTE) are eligible for gratuity upon rendering service under the contract for a period of one year from the commencement of the contract in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Code.. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement / termination is the employee's last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity scheme of the Company is an unfunded defined benefit plan and no separate gratuity fund has been created by the Company. The gratuity liability is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation carried out at the reporting date using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Effective November 21, 2025, the Government of India has consolidated multiple existing labour legislations into a unified framework comprising of four Labour Codes- 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. On the basis of information and guidance available as on date, the Company has assessed and duly recorded the incremental financial impact of the above amounting Rs. 4.43 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026. This increase pertains to the provision for gratuity and leave encashment, which has been recognised as an employee benefit expense. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules, as well as Government clarifications regarding other aspects of the Labour Codes.

a) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

As at March 31,2026	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
Opening balance	2.17	-	2.17
Current Service Cost	13.51	-	13.51
Interest expense	0.44	-	0.44
Past Service Cost	3.50	-	3.50
Interest income	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**17.45**	**-**	**17.45**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(1.25)	-	(1.25)
Experience (gains)/losses	0.14	-	0.14
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(1.11)**	**-**	**(1.11)**
Employer contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**18.51**	**-**	**18.51**

(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2025	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net amount
Opening balance	-	-	-
Current Service Cost	2.17	-	2.17
Interest expense	-	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Interest income	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**2.17**	**-**	**2.17**
Remeasurements			
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions	-	-	-
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	-	-	-
Experience (gains)/losses	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**-**
Employer contributions	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**2.17**	**-**	**2.17**

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded and unfunded plans are as follows:

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of funded obligations		
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Deficit of funded plan	**-**	**-**
Unfunded plans	18.51	2.17
Deficit of gratuity plan	**18.51**	**2.17**

b) Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions for defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.25%	6.75%
Salary escalation rate	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality Rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

c) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Impact on defined benefit obligation on account of increase in assumption

	Change in assumption As at March 31,		Impact for the Year Ended March 31,		
	2026	**2025**		**2026**	**2025**
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease by	2.64	0.33
Attrition rate	50.00%	50.00%	Decrease by	2.43	0.32
Salary escalation rate	1.00%	1.00%	Increase by	(3.10)	(0.39)
Mortality Rate	10.00%	10.00%	Decrease by	0.02	253.00

(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Impact on defined benefit obligation on account of decrease in assumption

	Change in assumption As at March 31,			Impact for the Year Ended March 31,	
	2026	**2025**		**2026**	**2025**
Discount rate	1.00%	1.00%	Increase by	3.22	0.41
Attrition rate	50.00%	50.00%	Increase by	3.18	0.43
Salary escalation rate	1.00%	1.00%	Decrease by	(2.60)	(0.32)
Mortality Rate	10.00%	10.00%	Increase by	0.02	255.00

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

d) The major categories of plan assets are as follows

	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31, 2025
	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

e) Risk exposure

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

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 (as shown in financial statements).

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 obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Changes in bond yields: A decrease in bond yields will increase plan liabilities and the company.

f) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans during the year ending March 31, 2027 is Nil.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 16 years. The expected maturity analysis of gratuity on an undiscounted basis is as follows:

	Less than a year	Between 2-5 years	Between 6-10 years	10 years and beyond
As at March 31,2026				
Gratuity	0.03	1.88	5.83	62.85
Total	**0.03**	**1.88**	**5.83**	**62.85**
As at March 31, 2025				
Gratuity	-	0.20	0.59	7.17
Total	**-**	**0.20**	**0.59**	**7.17**

(All amounts in lakhs in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

33 Fair value measurements

	As at March 31st, 2026		As at March 31st, 2025	
Financial instruments by category	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**	**Amortised Cost**	**FVTPL**
Financial Assets				
Investments				
- In Mutual funds		474.70		-
- In Term deposits	1,025.80		-	
Trade receivables	104.38	-	5.69	-
Loans	1.67	-	2.95	-
Cash and cash equivalents	458.46	-	1,672.58	-
Other bank balances	1,456.59	-	2,614.73	-
Other Financial Assets	50.03		0.03	
Total Financial Assets	**3,096.93**	**474.70**	**4,295.98**	**-**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	88.84		-	
Lease liabilities	6.48	-	8.80	-
Other Financial liabilities	0.84	-	0.31	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**96.16**	**-**	**9.11**	**-**

Fair value hierarchy

The carrying amount of the current financial assets and current financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to their short term nature. In absence of specified maturity period, the carrying amount of the non-current financial assets and non-current financial liabilities such as security deposits (assets) are considered to be same as their fair values.

The fair value of mutual funds is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as the fair value has been determined on the basis of Net Assets Value (NAV) declared by the mutual fund. The corresponding changes in fair value of investment is disclosed as 'Other Income'.

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34 Financial Risk Management

The Company activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, security deposits, other bank deposits and loans	Ageing analysis Credit ratings of customers.	Credit monitoring for customers. Diversification of bank deposits.
Liquidity Risk	Borrowings	Cash flow forecasts managed by finance team under the overview of Executive Director.	Working capital management by Executive Director. The excess liquidity is channelised through mutual funds and bank deposits.
Market Risk - foreign exchange rate	Future commercial transactions (payables)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Company's risk management is carried out by the Executive Director under policies approved by the board of directors. The Board provides guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

Credit Risk

(i) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, loans, security deposits and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

Credit risk is managed by the Executive Director of the Company. The Company has few customers. The Company provides a credit period of 30 days which is in line with the normal industry practice. The finance team under the guidance of Executive Director, also periodically review the credit rating of the customers and follow up on long outstanding invoices.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on going basis through out each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information. The below factors are considered:

- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations.
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower.
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of the borrower in the Company and changes in operating results of the borrower.

Macro economic information (such as regulatory changes, market interest rate or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 180 days past due.
A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 365 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which the entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision		
		Investments	Loans and deposits	Trade receivables
High quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past.	12-month expected credit losses	12-month expected credit losses	Life time expected credit losses
Medium risk, moderate credit risk	Assets where the probability of default is considered moderate, counter party where the capacity to meet the obligation is not strong.	12-month expected credit losses	12-month expected credit losses	Life time expected credit losses
Doubtful assets, credit impaired	Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debt or declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in are payment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.	Asset is written off		

Expected credit losses for loans, bank deposits and security deposits, excluding trade receivables

Loss allowance measured at 12 month expected credit losses - Financial assets for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Year ended March 31st, 2026

Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Other bank balances	1,456.59	0%	-	1,456.59
Loans and advances	1.67	0%	-	1.67

Year ended March 31st, 2025

Asset Group	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Other bank balances	2,614.73	0%	-	2,614.73
Loans and advances	2.95	0%	-	2.95

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Year ended March 31st, 2026

Ageing	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	104.38	-	-		104.38
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount (net of impairmen	**104.38**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**104.38**

Year ended March 31st, 2025

Ageing	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	More than 365 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	5.69	-	-		5.69
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	-
Expected credit loss	-	-	-		-
Carrying amount (net of impairment)	**5.69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5.69**

Liquidity Risk

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

The finance team monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows and any excess/short liquidity is managed in the form of current borrowings, bank deposits and investment in mutual funds.

(i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

As at March 31st, 2026	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Lease liabilities	6.48	6.48	2.70	3.09	0.69	-
Total	**6.48**	**6.48**	**2.70**	**3.09**	**0.69**	**-**

As at March 31st, 2025	Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Lease liabilities	8.80	8.80	2.32	2.70	3.78	-
Total	**8.80**	**8.80**	**2.32**	**2.70**	**3.78**	**-**

Market risk - Price risk

The Company does not have any quoted equity securities, hence there is no exposure to price risk.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, mainly in the nature of Purchases denominated in foreign currencies and other expenditures. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	As at March 31st, 2026		As at March 31st, 2025	
	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount	Amount in Foreign Currency	Amount
Trade and other payables				
USD	0.90	88.84	-	-
Net exposure (receivable/(payable))	**(0.90)**	**(88.84)**	**-**	**-**

Sensitivity

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments, as detailed below:

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Increase in exchange rate by 1%	(0.89)	-
Decrease in exchange rate by 1%	0.89	-

35 Capital management

(a) Risk Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to;

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company's capital structure is largely equity based. It monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio: Net debt (including lease liabilities) divided by total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Net debt	6.48	8.80
Total equity	7,973.93	8,318.21
Net debt to equity ratio	**0.001**	**0.001**

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

36 Additional Regulatory Information: Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current period	Previous period	Variance(%)	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	26.75	218.22	-88%	The variance in the current ratio is attributable to higher operational payables during the current year consequent to full-year operations as against limited operations in the previous year
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.	Total equity	0.001	0.001	0%	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	(91.601)	(10.944)	737%	The variance is due to higher net losses during the current period.
Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Profit for the period less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	-4.24%	-0.79%	434%	The decrease in Return on Equity Ratio is primarily due to higher net losses incurred during the current year.
Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average inventory	4.52	1.70	166%	The increase in Inventory Turnover Ratio is primarily due to higher turnover during the current year.
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	7.64	9.07	-16%	
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of material consumed and other expenses	Average trade payables	9.97	-	100%	The variance is due to the absence of outstanding trade payables in the previous year, whereas trade payables were outstanding in the current year.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	0.10	0.01	1472%	The variance is due to higher revenue during the current year
Net Profit Ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	-82.14%	-180.05%	-54%	The decrease in net loss during the current year is primarily attributable to effective commencement and stabilisation of operations, resulting in higher turnover and improved absorption of operating costs as compared to the previous year
Return on Capital Employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Tangible Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	-5.96%	-1.39%	329%	The variance is due to higher operating losses during the current period.
Return on Investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	5.48%	5.56%	-1%	

AVANTI PET CARE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2026

37 Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property.
(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(v) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(vi) The Company has not advanced or loaned 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 company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(vii) The Company 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 Group shall:
(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(viii) The Company has not any such transactions 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.

38 Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our Report of even date

For Karly & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No : 001757S

Dedeepya Nalluri
Partner
Membership No : 225106

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 26-05-2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Avanti Pet Care Private Limited

A.Venkata Sanjeev
DIN: 07717691
Executive Director

A.Indra Kumar
DIN: 00190168
Chairman & Director

P Ganesh Pathrudu
Company Secretary

Kandhadi Srinivas Reddy
Chief Financial Officer