

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind-As Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, 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 (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone 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 prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its profit, total 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 Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statement

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 Standalone 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 Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management and 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 financial controls 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 Standalone 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income,

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 Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 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 Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- 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 disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements. Refer Note 35 to the Standalone Financial Statements.
 - ii. The Company has made provision as required under applicable law or accounting standards for material foreseeable losses. Refer Note 2.16 to the Standalone Financial Statements. The Company did not have any long-term derivative contracts.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 entity (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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 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 (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received

by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to 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. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 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 softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and audit trail has been preserved by the company as per statutory requirements for record retention.

As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (the “Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in “Annexure B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Ashwani. K. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Firm’s Registration No. 003803N)
Paras Gupta
Partner
(Membership No.546125)
UDIN: 25546125BMKYTH6107

Date: 07 October 2025
Place: Mohali

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements of **SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED** (the “Company”) as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the “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 Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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”) issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements. 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 Standalone Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Standalone 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 judgement, 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Standalone 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Standalone 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 ICAI.

For Ashwani. K. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 003803N)
Paras Gupta
Partner
(Membership No.546125)
UDIN: 25546125BMKYTH6107

Date: 07 October 2025
Place: Mohali

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- (i) In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment, 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) The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - (c) Based on our examination of the property tax receipts and lease agreement for land on which building is constructed, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of self-constructed buildings and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - (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 March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified at regular intervals during the year as explained to us. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. No material discrepancy was noticed on such physical verification.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company and external reports, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company and there is no material discrepancy noted as per our professional judgment.

- (iii) The Company during the year has not made any investment and not granted any unsecured loan or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other entity during the year. Hence the clauses are not applicable to the company.
- (iv) The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. With regards to investments in securities, guarantees and loans provided to other body corporates after enforcement of section 186 of the Act, The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company, pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government U/s 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete

(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

- (a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. However, there are slight delays in depositing Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2025 on account of disputes are given below:

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount ₹ Millions
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal	AY 2013-14	23.16

- (viii) 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 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) According to the information available and explanations given to us and the records given, the company has not defaulted in repayment of dues including any interest thereof, to any financial institution or Bank or Debenture Holders as at Balance sheet date.

- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The terms loans have been applied for the purpose which they were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, Joint ventures or associates during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) 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) The Company has made a private placement of 25,09,642 equity shares during the year in compliance with the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Act. Out of the total amounts raised during the year, majority of the amount has been utilised for the purpose for which such funds were raised and the balance unutilized amount shall be utilised in the next financial year.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) No whistle blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (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) In our opinion, during the year 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.

- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (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 not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and 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, 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) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (“CSR”) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act, 2013 in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Ashwani. K. Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 003803N)
Paras Gupta
Partner
(Membership No.546125)
UDIN: 25546125BMKYTH6107

Date: 07 October 2025
Place: Mohali

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025*(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	3	880.28	761.00
(b) Right-of-use assets	4	148.69	27.08
(c) Intangible assets	3a	114.40	14.72
(d) Intangible assets under development	3b.1	19.67	-
(e) Capital work-in-progress	3b.2	112.96	131.93
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	0.75	0.75
(ii) Loans		-	-
(iii) Trade receivables		-	-
(iv) Other financial assets	6	17.61	4.44
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	-	-
(h) Other non-current assets	8	33.32	36.72
Total non-current assets		1,327.68	976.64
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1,142.45	760.51
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	10	5.29	4.10
(ii) Trade receivables	11	1,143.01	867.59
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	19.33	1.43
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above	12	105.87	111.34
(v) Other financial assets	13	2.62	1.66
(c) Other current assets	15	442.89	291.16
Total current assets		2,861.46	2,037.79
TOTAL ASSETS		4,189.14	3,014.43
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	16	250.96	225.87
(b) Other Equity	17	1,807.66	1,018.58
Total Equity		2,058.62	1,244.45
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	177.17	209.93
(ia) Lease Liabilities	19	106.44	18.04
(b) Provisions	20	65.83	52.27
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	7	33.73	31.50
Total non-current liabilities		383.17	311.74
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	21	621.14	542.60
(ia) Lease liabilities		27.49	4.28
(ii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	22	78.07	52.06
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		328.26	489.99
(b) Other current liabilities	23	635.11	217.13
(c) Provisions	24	27.29	27.58
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	14	29.99	124.60
Total current liabilities		1,747.35	1,458.24
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4,189.14	3,014.43
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The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Ashwani k Gupta & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN. 003803N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**Spray Engineering Devices Limited**

Sd/-

Paras Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 546125

UDIN: 25546125BMKYTH6107

Sd/-

Vivek Verma

Managing Director

DIN: 00032970

Sd/-

Vimarsh Verma

Additional Director

DIN:11030760**Place:** Mohali**Date:** 07-10-2025**Rinkal Goyal**

Company Secretary

Membership No. F11321

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025*(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Notes	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
I Revenue from operations	25	4,604.44	5,468.42
II Other income	26	8.48	9.26
III Total Income (I+II)		4,612.92	5,477.68
IV Expenses			
Cost of Material Consumed	27	3,023.35	3,405.82
Purchase of stock in trade	28	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and WIP	29	(117.03)	62.00
Employee benefit expense	30	538.48	464.32
Finance Costs	31	114.44	98.89
Depreciation and amortization expense	32	76.14	49.30
Other expenses	33	776.35	655.76
Total Expenses (IV)		4,411.73	4,736.09
V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items (III-IV)		201.19	741.59
VI Exceptional items			-
VII Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)		201.19	741.59
VIII Tax Expense			
(1) Current Tax		48.96	150.92
(2) Deferred Tax		3.13	60.61
Taxation of earlier years		2.25	-
Total Tax Expense		54.34	211.53
IX Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		146.85	530.06
X Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(3.63)	(6.08)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.91	(1.77)
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Other comprehensive income(Loss)		(2.72)	(7.85)
XI Total comprehensive income (IX+X)(Comprising Profit/(Loss) and other comprehensive income(loss) for the year			
		144.13	522.21
XII Earning per equity share of ₹ 10/- each	34		
Basic (in ₹)		5.82	23.12
Diluted (in ₹)		5.82	23.12

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

As per our report of even date

For Ashwani k Gupta & Associates

Chartered Accountants
FRN. 003803N

Sd/-

Paras Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 546125

UDIN: 25546125BMKYTH6107

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Spray Engineering Devices Limited**

Sd/-

Vivek Verma

Managing Director

DIN : 00032970

Sd/-

Vimarsh Verma

Additional Director

DIN:11030760

Place: Mohali

Date:07-10-2025

Rinkal Goyal

Company Secretary

Membership No. F11321

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED

CIN-U00000CH2004PLC027625

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(A) Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	197.56	735.50
Adjustments for:		
- Depreciation/amortization	76.14	49.30
- Bad debts written off	-	30.18
- (Gain)/Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	(0.16)	-
- (Gain)/Loss on Fair Valuation of Investments	(0.20)	(0.99)
- Finance cost	114.44	98.89
- Interest income	(6.83)	(7.00)
- Other Appropriations	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	380.96	905.88
Movements in working capital :		
- Increase /(decrease) in trade payables	(135.72)	148.02
- Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities and provisions	431.25	(576.16)
- Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(275.42)	(301.78)
- Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(381.93)	18.42
- Decrease/(increase) in other current/non-current assets	(162.46)	65.63
Cash generated from /(used in) operations	(143.32)	260.01
- Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(145.82)	(70.13)
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(289.14)	189.88
(B) Cash flows from investing activities		
- Purchase of PPE including capital work-in-progress and intangible assets	(279.86)	(301.03)
- (Increase)/decrease in other bank balances	5.47	17.16
- Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	2.29	-
- Interest income	6.83	7.00
- (Increase)/decrease in Investments	(1.00)	(1.01)
- (Increase)/Derecognition of ROU Assets	(139.69)	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B)	(405.96)	(277.88)
(C) Cash flows from financing activities		
- Proceed from issue of shares	670.05	0.00
- Proceeds/(repayment) of long-term borrowings	76.49	0.19
- Proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings	80.91	175.46
- Finance cost	(114.44)	(98.89)
Net cash flow from/(used in) in financing activities (C)	713.01	76.76
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	17.90	(11.24)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.43	12.67
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	19.33	1.43
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
- Cash on hand (refer note 12)	0.18	0.10
- On Current account (refer note 12)	19.15	1.33
Cash and cash equivalents	19.33	1.43

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

As per our report of even date

For Ashwani k Gupta & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN. 003803N

Sd/-

Paras Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 546125

UDIN: 25546125BMKYTH6107

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Spray Engineering Devices Limited

Sd/-

Vivek Verma

Managing Director

DIN: 00032970

Sd/-

Vimarsh Verma

Additional Director

DIN:11030760
Place: Mohali

Date: 07-10-2025

Rinkal Goyal

Company Secretary

Membership No. F11321

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED
N-U00000CH2004PLC027625
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)
A. Equity share capital

Particulars	<u>31 March 2025</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,25,86,781	225.87	22586781	225.87
Changes during the year	25,09,642	25.10	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	2,50,96,423	250.96	22586781	225.87

B. Other equity (refer note 17)

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2022	613.01	(456.40)	156.61
Add : Profit for the year	-	343.48	343.48
Add : Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(3.72)	(3.72)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	613.01	(116.64)	496.37
Balance as at 01 April 2023	613.01	(116.64)	496.37
Add : Addition during the year	-	-	-
Less: Utilised during the year	-	-	-
Add : Profit for the year	-	530.06	530.06
Add : Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(7.85)	(7.85)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	613.01	405.57	1,018.58
Balance as at 01 April 2024	613.01	405.57	1,018.58
Add : Addition during the year	695.17	-	695.17
Less: Utilised during the year	50.22	-	50.22
Add : Profit for the year	-	146.85	146.85
Add : Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	-	(2.72)	(2.72)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1257.96	549.70	1,807.65

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

As per our report of even date
For Ashwani k Gupta & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN. 003803N

Sd/-

Paras Gupta

Partner

UDIN: 25546125BMKYTH6107

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Spray Engineering Devices Limited

Sd/-

Vivek Verma

Managing Director

Sd/-

Vimarsh Verma

Additional Director

Place: Mohali

Date: 07-10-2025

Rinkal Goyal

Company Secretary

Membership No.

F11321

1 Corporate Information

Spray Engineering Devices Limited ('SEDL' or 'the company') is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Indian Companies Act. The company's registered office is at Plot No. 25, Industrial Area, Phase – II, Chandigarh -160002, India and its corporate office is at Plot No. C-82, Industrial Area, Phase -VII, Mohali – 16055, Punjab, India. The Company is an "Innovative Technological Solutions" provider of manufacturing Equipment for Sugar & Allied Industries and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) solution for Wastewater from two decades, specialized in Vaporization, Condensation, Evaporation, Heat Exchange, Crystallization and Sugar Refining.

The Company caters to both domestic and international markets. Further, the Company also provides design and engineering services.

2 Material accounting policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation**(a) Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time), presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on October 7, 2025.

Function and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest millions, up to two places of decimal, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items, which are measured on alternative basis on each reporting date:

Items	Measurement basis
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	Fair value
Certain non-derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income	Fair value
Defined benefit plan assets	Fair value
Equity settled share-based payment transactions	Grant date Fair value

(b) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparation of the financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

The areas involving critical estimates and judgements are:

- Estimation of current tax expense and payable
- Estimation of defined benefit obligation
- Recognition of revenue
- Recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward tax losses
- Impairment of trade receivables

(c) Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

• Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost.

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

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed under 'Other non-current assets'.

• Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow

to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day- to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

- **Disposal**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Net gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Depreciation is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, as assessed by the management of the company based on technical evaluation. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Asset	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	30-60
Plant and Machinery	7.5-15
Computers and office equipment	3-5
Motor Vehicles	8
Furniture and fixtures	10

2.3 Intangible assets

- **Recognition and measurement**

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

Expenditure on research activities is recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalized only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

Intangible assets acquired by the company that have finite useful lives are measured at cost less

accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level.

- **Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

- **Amortization**

Amortization is calculated on the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value. Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Assets	Useful life (in years)
Software	3
Patents, Technical know-how	5-10

2.4 Investment Property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the company, is classified as investment property.

Investment property is initially measured at cost, including related transaction costs. The cost of investment property includes its purchase price and directly attributable expenditure, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with expenditure will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

After the initial recognition, investment property is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Depreciation on investment property has been provided in a manner that amortizes the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives on straight line method as per the useful life prescribed under Schedule II to the Act. Investment property in the form of land is not depreciated.

Investment property is derecognized either when it is disposed off or permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

2.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

2.6 Inventories

Raw materials, components, stores and spares, work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Cost of raw materials, components, stores and spares comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and

fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated based on normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also includes all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory based on weighted average basis.

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

2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.8 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when performance obligation is satisfied by transferring control of promised goods or services and to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the transaction price (consideration) allocated to performance obligation adjusted for returns, trade allowances, rebates, and excludes taxes collected from customer on behalf of government and amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

- **Contract revenue**

Revenue from fixed price contracts is recognized over time, when the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably by reference to the percentage of completion of the contract on the reporting date under input method. Percentage of completion is determined as a proportion of costs incurred-to-date to the total estimated contract costs. In respect of process technology and design and engineering contracts percentage of completion is measured with reference to the milestones specified in the contract, which in the view of the management reflects the work performed and to the extent it is reasonably certain of recovery.

Contract costs include costs that relate directly to the specific contract and costs that are attributable to the contract activity and allocable to the contract. Costs that cannot be attributed to contract activity are expensed when incurred.

When the final outcome of a contract cannot be reliably estimated, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable. The provision for expected loss is recognized immediately when it is probable that the total estimated contract costs will exceed total contract revenue.

Variations, claims and incentives are recognized as a part of contract revenue to the extent it is probable that they will result in revenue and are capable of being reliably measured.

Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates by the company, some of which are of a technical nature, concerning, where relevant, the percentage of completion, costs to completion, the expected revenues from the project/ activity and the foreseeable losses to completion.

Execution of contracts necessarily extends beyond accounting periods. Revision in costs and revenues estimated during the course of the contract are reflected in the accounting period in which the facts requiring the revision become known.

- **Sale of goods and rendering of services**

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is recognized when control of goods is transferred to the customer and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount of the consideration that will be derived from the sale of the goods and regarding its collection.

Revenue from services is recognized as and when the related services are performed.

2.9 Other Income

Interest income

Interest income from debt instruments is recognized using effective interest rate method (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Dividends

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

Export benefits

Export benefits in the form of Duty Draw Back/ Merchandise Exports Incentive Scheme (MEIS)/ Service Exports Incentive Scheme (SEIS) claims are recognized in the statement of profit and loss on receipt basis.

2.10 Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the statement of profit and loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are outstanding, as at the reporting period, are translated at the closing exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured in terms of historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

2.11 Employee benefits

- **Short-term employee benefit**

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

- **Post-employment benefits**

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to the provident fund, pension scheme, employee state insurance scheme and superannuation fund, which are defined contribution schemes, are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the contribution is due.

Defined benefit plans

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

In the case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan's assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognize the obligation on net basis.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The company recognizes gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the reporting 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 as determined by actuarial valuation. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the statement of profit and 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.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are stated at their present fair value.

2.12 Share-based payments

The grant fair value of equity settled share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as employee benefit expense with corresponding increase in equity. The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all the specified vesting conditions are required to be satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the service and non-vesting conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the statement of profit and loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

2.13 Leases

Lease is a contract that provides to the customer (lessee) the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

a. Company as a Lessee

A lessee is required to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases and to recognize depreciation of leased assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the statement of Profit and Loss. The Company uses the practical expedient to apply the requirements of Ind as 116 - Leases to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics if the effects on the financial statements of applying

to the portfolio does not differ materially from applying the requirement to the individual leases within that portfolio.

However, according to Ind AS 116, the Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with a lease term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and for leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are generally recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis if appropriate.

a.1 Right -of -use asset

Right-of-use assets, which are included under property, plant and equipment, are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and, if necessary, any accumulated impairment. The cost of a right-of-use asset comprises the present value of the outstanding lease payments plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling or removing the underlying asset. In this context, the Company also applies the practical expedient that the payments for non-lease components are generally recognized as lease payments. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated to the end of the lease term.

a.2 Lease liability

Lease liabilities, which are assigned to financing liabilities, are measured initially at the present value of the lease payments. Subsequent measurement of a lease liability includes the increase of the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

b. Company as a Lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Where the Company is a lessor under an operating lease, the asset is capitalized within property, plant and equipment and depreciated over its useful economic life. Payments received under operating leases are recognized in the Statement of profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Critical judgements required in the application of Ind AS 116 may include, inter-alia, the following:

Identifying whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease;

Determining whether it is reasonably certain that an extension or termination option will be exercised;

Classification of lease agreements (when the entity is a lessor);

Determination of whether variable payments are in-substance fixed;

Establishing whether there are multiple leases in an arrangement.

Determining the stand-alone selling prices of lease and non-lease components.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty in the application of Ind AS 116 may include, inter-alia, the following:

Estimation of the lease term;

Determination of the appropriate rate to discount the lease payments;

Assessment of whether a right-of-use asset is impaired.

2.14 Borrowing costs

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

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.15 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

- **Current tax**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid /payable to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

- **Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

In situations where the company is entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India or tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where it operates, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the company's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the timing differences originate. However, the company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income -tax Act, 1961 is recognized as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognized as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists. MAT credit entitlement at year end is grouped with Deferred Tax Asset (net) in the Balance Sheet of an entity.

2.16 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets

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

The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liability is disclosed when there is:

- a present obligation arising from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible

- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.17 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic earnings/ (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/ (loss) for the period/ year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period/ year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events of bonus issue and share split. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings/ (loss) per share, the net profit or loss for the period/ year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period/ year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.18 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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.

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.19 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets**Classification**

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss);
- those measured at amortized cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in the statement of profit and loss or OCI. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which 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 equity investment at fair value through OCI.

The company classifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value except trade receivables, as the trade receivables does not contain significant financing component they are initially measured at transaction price. In case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instruments

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

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are satisfied:

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

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at FVTOCI. The movements in the carrying amount are recognized through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains and losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gain or losses which are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss and recognized in other gains/ losses. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using EIR method.

Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not a part of hedging relationship is recognized 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 investments

All equity investments falling within the definition of "Financial Instruments" as defined in 'Ind AS 109 - Financial instruments' are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to recognize subsequent changes in the fair value in OCI. The company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in OCI. There is no re-classification of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of equity instrument.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial assets.

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 42 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 lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

Non-derivative financial liabilities**Recognition**

The company initially recognizes borrowings, trade payables and related financial liabilities on the date on which they originated.

All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Measurement

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using EIR method.

Derecognition

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

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are recognized as financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued. The liability is initially measured at fair value and subsequently at the higher of the amount determined in accordance with 'Ind AS 37 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets' and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization, where appropriate.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee, or the estimated amount that would be payable to a third party for assuming the obligations.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.20 Cash dividend to equity holders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the Companies Act, 2013, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

2.21 Government grant

Government grants are recognized at their fair value when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognized in the statement of profit and loss over the period necessary to match them with costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to purchase of property, plant and equipment are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value and subsequently recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

2.22 Research & Development Costs

The Company classifies R&D activities into research and development phases in accordance with Ind AS 38.

- **Research costs** are expensed as incurred, as they do not meet the criteria for asset recognition.
- **Development costs** are capitalized only when all recognition criteria under Ind AS 38.57 are met, including technical feasibility, intention and ability to complete, probable future economic benefits, availability of resources, and reliable measurement of costs.

Capitalized development costs are presented as intangible assets and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of 5 years. The carrying value is reviewed annually for impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36.

2.23 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31 March 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)
Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Particulars	Freehold Land	Factory Buildings	Office Building	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Computer & Data Processing Units	Office Equipments	Motor Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying value as of 01 April 2024	32.38	224.17	257.61	532.67	27.59	30.26	21.67	44.89	1,171.24
Additions	-	52.94	-	94.59	-	3.76	5.60	11.40	168.29
Disposals	-	-	-	2.25	-	-	-	0.41	2.66
Gross carrying value as of 31 March 2025	32.38	277.11	257.61	625.01	27.59	34.02	27.27	55.88	1,336.87
Accumulated depreciation as of 01 April 2024	-	109.54	5.42	223.23	15.84	21.59	16.71	17.91	410.24
Depreciation charge for the year	-	7.92	4.08	21.90	1.36	4.46	1.84	5.32	46.88
Disposals	-	-	-	0.13	-	-	-	0.40	0.53
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 March 2025	-	117.46	9.50	245.00	17.20	26.05	18.55	22.83	456.59
Net Carrying value as of 31 March 2025	32.38	159.65	248.11	380.01	10.39	7.97	8.72	33.05	880.28

Note 3a: Intangible assets

Particulars	Package & software	Patent, Drawing & Copyrights	Total
Gross carrying value as of 01 April 2024	79.33	10.97	90.30
Additions	1.47	109.40	110.87
Disposals	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as of 31 March 2025	80.80	120.37	201.17
Accumulated depreciation as of 01 April 2024	64.61	10.97	75.58
Depreciation charge for the year	6.92	4.27	11.19
Disposals	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as of 31 March 2025	71.53	15.24	86.77
Net Carrying value as of 31 March 2025	9.27	105.13	114.40

Note 3B.1 and 3B.2: Intangible assets under development and Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Intangible Assets under development	Capital Work-in-progress
Balance as on 01 April 2024	-	131.93
Add: Additions during the year	19.67	33.98
Less: Capitalised/expense out during the year	-	52.95
Balance as on 31 March 2025	19.67	112.96

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)
Note 3b.1: Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) aging schedule
31 March 2025

Particulars	<u>Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of</u>				Total
	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	26.32	0.18	78.93	7.53	112.96
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26.32	0.18	78.93	7.53	112.96

31 March 2024

Particulars	<u>Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of</u>				Total
	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	45.47	78.93	7.53	-	131.93
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45.47	78.93	7.53	-	131.93

Note 3b.2: Intangible assets under development aging schedule
31 March 2025

Particulars	<u>Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of</u>			Total
	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	19.67	-	-	19.67
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	19.67	-	-	19.67

31 March 2024

Particulars	<u>Amount in capital work-in-progress for a period of</u>				Total
	< 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years	
i) Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**CIN-U00000CH2004PLC027625****Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)***Note: 4 Right-of-use Assets**

The details of the Line Items of Right-of-use Assets is as follows:-

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<u>Buildings</u>		
Gross Carrying Value at the Beginning of the year	11.64	11.64
Additions	42.60	-
Deletions	-	-
Gross carrying value at the end of the year	54.24	11.64
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	11.64	7.75
Depreciation charge for the year	10.65	3.89
Deletions	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year	22.29	11.64
Net Carrying Value at the end of the year (A)	31.95	-
<u>Plant & Machinery</u>		
Gross Carrying Value at the Beginning of the year	28.75	8.25
Additions	97.08	20.50
Deletions	-	-
Gross carrying value at the end of the year	125.83	28.75
Accumulated depreciation at the beginning of the year	1.67	0.20
Depreciation charge for the year	7.42	1.47
Deletions	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at the end of the year	9.09	1.67
Net Carrying Value at the end of the year (B)	116.74	27.08
Total Carrying Value (A+B)	148.69	27.08

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)
NOTE 5: NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSET - INVESTMENTS

Particulars	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	Face Value per share (in ₹)	Number of Shares	Value	Face Value per share (in ₹)	Number of Shares	Value
Investment in equity instruments (at cost)						
Equity shares of subsidiary companies fully paid up (unquoted)						
SED Engineers & Fabricators Private Limited	10	10,000	0.10	10	10,000	0.10
Sustainable Environment Developers Limited	10	50,000	0.50	10	50,000	0.50
Total			0.60			0.60
Less: Provision for impairment on investments			0.10			0.10
Total			0.50			0.50
Equity shares of Associate fully paid up (unquoted)						
IPRO Sugar Engineering Private Limited	10	25,000	0.25	10	25,000	0.25
Total			0.25			0.25
Less: Provision for impairment on investments			-			-
Total			0.25			0.25
Equity shares of other fully paid up (unquoted)						
Sri Saibaba Sugar Limited	100	3,00,000	30.00	100	3,00,000	30.00
Total			30.00			30.00
Less: Provision for impairment on investments			30.00			30.00
Total			-			-
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof			-			-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			0.75			0.75
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments			30.10			30.10

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 6: NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSET - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	17.61	4.22
Balance with banks-deposits accounts with original maturity more than 12 months	-	0.22
Total	17.61	4.44

NOTE 7: (DEFERRED TAX ASSETS)/LIABILITIES (NET)

Particulars	01 April 2024	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	31 March 2025
Deferred tax liability				
Property, plant & equipments and intangible assets	56.50	4.00	-	60.50
Right of Use Assets	7.88	29.54	-	37.42
Remeasurements of Financial Liabilities at effective interest method	0.62	(0.19)	-	0.43
Gross deferred tax liability (A)	65.00	33.35	-	98.35
Deferred tax asset				
Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	26.34	1.26	0.91	28.51
Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	6.50	27.21	-	33.71
Remeasurements of Financial Assets at Amortised Cost	0.66	1.74	-	2.40
Sub total	33.50	30.21	0.91	64.62
Unused Tax Credits				
Minimum Alternate Tax	-	-	-	-
Gross deferred tax asset (B)	33.50	30.21	0.91	64.62
Net deferred tax (assets)/ liability (A - B)	31.50	3.14	(0.91)	33.73

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 8: OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Capital Advances	-	-
Advances other than Capital Advances		
- Security Deposits	21.96	25.37
- Other Advances	11.36	11.35
Total	33.32	36.72

NOTE 9: INVENTORIES (AT LOWER OF COST OR NET REALISABLE VALUE)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Raw Material & Components	743.08	486.01
Work-in-progress	241.23	138.98
Finished goods	127.57	112.80
Stores and spares	30.57	22.72
Total	1142.45	760.51

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**CIN-U00000CH2004PLC027625****Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)***NOTE 10: CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSET - INVESTMENTS**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Investments at fair value through Profit & Loss (FVTPL)		
Investment in Mutual Funds (Quoted)		
Canara Robeco Consumer Trends Fund - Regular Growth 8227.572 Units (31 March 2024 - 8227.572 Units)	0.83	0.77
Canara Robeco Equity Hybrid Fund - Regular Growth - 2222.136 Units (31 March 2024- 2222.136 Units)	0.75	0.69
Bank of India Multi Cap Fund - Regular Plan- Growth - 141043.851 Units (31 March 2024 - 141043.851Units)	2.28	2.13
Bank of India MultiAsset Allocation Fund - Regular Plan- Growth - 49997.50 Units (31 March 2024 - 49997 Units)	0.54	0.51
Bank of India Business Cycle Fund - Regular Plan- Growth - 49997.50 Units (31 March 2024 - Nil Units)	0.42	-
Bank of India Consumption Fund - Regular Plan- Growth - 49997.50 Units (31 March 2024 - Nil Units)	0.47	-
Investments at Amortised Cost		
Unquoted Investments	-	-
Total Investments	5.29	4.10
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	5.29	4.10
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	-
Total	5.29	4.10

NOTE 11: CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSET - TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	1,143.01	867.59
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-
Total	1,143.01	867.59

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)
Note 11.1: Trade Receivables aging schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	< 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good						
31 March 2025	471.46	206.94	214.90	124.58	59.11	1076.99
31 March 2024	473.38	99.46	168.36	44.61	15.76	801.57
31 March 2023	292.35	120.47	73.14	14.51	31.80	532.27
01 April 2022	175.00	84.76	38.22	25.33	53.54	376.85
Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
01 April 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						
31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good						
31 March 2025	-	-	4.41	-	61.61	66.02
31 March 2024	-	-	4.41	-	61.61	66.02
Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk						
31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired						
31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	471.46	206.94	219.31	124.58	120.72	1143.01
Total	473.38	99.46	172.77	44.61	77.37	867.59
Less:-Allowance for expected credit loss						
31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade Receivables(Net)						
31 March 2025	471.46	206.94	219.31	124.58	120.72	1143.01
31 March 2024	473.38	99.46	172.77	44.61	77.37	867.59

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)***NOTE 12: CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSET - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(A) Balances with banks:		
-In current accounts	19.15	1.33
-In fixed deposit under lien held as margin money (for credit facility and bank guarantee) maturing within 12 months	105.87	111.34
(B) Cash on Hand	0.18	0.10
Total	125.20	112.77
Cash & cash equivalents	19.33	1.43
Bank Balance other than above	105.87	111.34

NOTE 13: CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSET - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest accrued but not due on bank fixed deposits	2.62	1.66
Total	2.62	1.66

NOTE 14: CURRENT TAX ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (NET)

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Provision for taxation (Net of advance tax & TDS)	(29.99)	(124.60)
Total	(29.99)	(124.60)

NOTE 15: OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Capital advances	2.52	-
Advances other than capital advances		
- Advances to suppliers		
Unsecured, considered good	354.12	193.65
Unsecured, considered doubtful	1.24	1.24
-Other Advances	86.25	97.51
	444.13	292.40
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(1.24)	(1.24)
Total	442.89	291.16

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)
NOTE 16: EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	<u>31 March 2025</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorized share capital	4,00,00,000	400.00	4,00,00,000	400.00
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights				
Issued share capital	2,50,96,423	250.96	2,25,86,781	225.87
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights				
Subscribed and fully paid-up share Capital	2,50,96,423	250.96	2,25,86,781	225.87
Total	2,50,96,423	250.96	2,25,86,781	225.87

Notes:
(a) The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. 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 each of the equity shareholders.

(b) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding:

Particulars	<u>31 March 2025</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	2,25,86,781	225.87	2,25,86,781	225.87
Add: Issued during the year	25,09,642.00	25.09642	-	-
Less: Shares bought back	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	2,50,96,423	250.96	2,25,86,781	225.87

(c) Detail of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of the total number of equity shares:

Class of shares/name of the shareholders:	<u>31 March 2025</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>	
	Number of shares held	% Holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% Holding in that class of shares
Equity shares with voting rights				
(i) Mr. Vivek Verma (Chairman cum Managing Director)	1,21,93,918	48.59%	1,21,93,918	53.99%
(ii) Mr. Prateek Verma (Whole-time Director)	54,42,730	21.69%	59,42,730	26.31%
(iii) Klondike Investments Ltd.	28,23,348	11.25%	28,23,348	12.50%

(d) Shareholding of promoters:

Shares held by promoters at end of the year Promotor name	<u>31 March 2025</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>		% change during the year
	Number of shares held	% of total shares	Number of shares held	% of total shares	
(i) Mr. Vivek Verma (Chairman cum Managing Director)	1,21,93,918	48.59%	1,21,93,918	53.99%	-5.40%
(ii) Mr. Prateek Verma (Whole-time Director)	54,42,730	21.69%	59,42,730	26.31%	-4.62%

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)
NOTE 17: OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(a) Securities premium		
Balance outstanding at the beginning of the year	613.01	613.01
Add: Additions during the year	695.17	-
Less: Utilised during the year	50.22	-
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	1,257.96	613.01
(b) Retained earnings		
Balance outstanding at the beginning of the year	405.57	(116.64)
Add/(Less): Transition effect on Restatement to Ind AS	-	-
Add: Net profit for the year	146.85	530.06
Add :Income on account of OCI	(2.72)	(7.85)
Less: Appropriations	-	-
Balance outstanding at the end of the year	549.70	405.57
Total (a+b)	1,807.66	1,018.58

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

NOTE 18: NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Secured		
Term Loans from banks	221.91	257.03
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	44.74	47.10
Total	177.17	209.93

i) Vehicle loans of INR 23.66 millions (31 March 2024 - INR 19.81 millions) is in respect of various vehicles which are secured by hypothecation of the vehicles financed. All the loans are repayable in 48 to 60 monthly instalments and carrying interest rate ranging from 7.75% to 9.70% p.a.

ii) INR Nil millions (31 March 2024 - INR 1.52 millions) outstanding of Working Capital Term loan (Total sanctioned limit of INR 14.4 millions) taken from Bank of India at interest rate of 0.65% over RBLR secured by 1st pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of stock/book debts/bills and other chargeable Current assets (present and future) and collaterally secured by 1st pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of entire fixed assets (existing and future) excluding land and building at plot no. 76 Industrial area, baddi; Land and building at plot no. 245-246, Industrial area, Baddi; Land and building at plot no. 395-398 near Cola Cola factory, village billanwali, Baddi; 4 flats situated at Baddi in the name of the company. The loan was further secured by Personal Guarantee of Mr. Vivek Verma and Mr Prateek Verma. The loan was repayable in 36 monthly installements commencing from July, 2021 and ending in June, 2024.

iii) INR Nil millions (31 March 2024 - INR 1.94 millions) outstanding of Working Capital term loan (Total sanctioned limit of INR 23.3 millions) taken from Canara Bank at interest rate of 1 year MCLR subject to a maximum of 9.25 % p.a. secured by 1st pari passu charge with Bank of India on current assets (present and future) and collaterally secured by 1st pari passu charge with Bank of India on entire fixed assets (existing and future) excluding land and building at plot no. 76 Industrial area, baddi; Land and building at plot no. 245-246, Industrial area, Baddi; Land and building at plot no. 395-398 near Cola Cola factory, village billanwali, Baddi; 4 flats situated at Baddi in the name of the company. The loan is further secured by Personal Guarantee of Mr. Vivek Verma and Mr Prateek Verma. The loan was repayable in 36 months installments commencing from July, 2021 and ending in June, 2024.

iv) INR 7.00 millions (31 March 2024 - INR 11.00 millions) outstanding of Working Capital Term Loan (Total sanctioned limit of INR 12.00 millions) was taken from Canara Bank at interest rate of 1 year MCLR subject to a maximum of 9.25 % p.a. secured by 1st pari passu charge on current assets (present and future) and collaterally secured by entire fixed assets (existing and future) excluding land and building at plot no. 76 Industrial area, baddi, Land and building at plot no. 245-246, Industrial area, Baddi, Land and building at plot no. 395-398 near Cola Cola factory, village billanwali, Baddi, 4 flats situated at Baddi in the name of the company. The loan is further secured by Personal Guarantee of Mr. Vivek Verma and Mr Prateek Verma. The loan is repayable in 36 months installments commencing from December, 2023 and ending in November, 2026.

v) INR 4.34 millions (31 March 2024 - INR 6.52 millions) outstanding of Working Capital Term loan (Total sanctioned limit of INR 7.20 millions) taken from Bank of India at interest rate of 0.65% over RBLR secured by 1st pari passu charge by way of hypothecation of stock/ book debts/bills and other chargeable Current assets (present and future) and collaterally secured by entire fixed assets (existing and future) excluding land and building at plot no. 76 Industrial area, baddi, Land and building at plot no. 245-246, Industrial area, Baddi, Land and building at plot no. 395-398 near Cola Cola factory, village billanwali, Baddi, 4 flats situated at Baddi in the name of the company. The loan is further secured by Personal Guarantee of Mr. Vivek Verma and Mr Prateek Verma. The loan is repayable in 36 months installments commencing from November, 2023 and ending in October, 2026.

vi) INR 140.84 millions (31 March 2024 - INR 159.10 millions) outstanding of Term loan for purchase of corporate office (Total sanctioned limit of INR 183.70 millions) taken from Canara Bank at interest rate of RLLR +2.50%+0.80% secured by exclusive EMT of Corporate office at Plot no. C-82, Industrial Area, Phase 7, Mohali and further secured by collateral of land and building at plot no. 76 Industrial area, baddi, Land and building at plot no. 245-246, Industrial area, Baddi, Land and building at plot no. 395-398 near Cola Cola factory, village billanwali, Baddi, 4 flats situated at Baddi in the name of the company and other entire fixed assets (existing & future) of its own share of EMT of Rs. 140.00 millions out of total EMT of Rs. 240.80 millions. The loan is further secured by Personal Guarantee of Mr. Vivek Verma and Mr Prateek Verma. The loan is repayable in 120 monthly installements commencing from December, 2022 and ending in November, 2032.

vii) INR 18.51 millions (31 March 2024 - INR 23.96 millions) outstanding of Term loan for purchase of Plant & Machineries (Total sanctioned limit of INR 32.70 millions) taken from Bank of India at interest rate of 1 year MCLR + BSP 0.30% + CRP 2.08% with monthly rests primarily secured by 1st pari-passu charge by way of hypothecation of Machinery purchased out of bank Finance and further collaterally secured by 1st pari-pasu charge by way of EQM of land and building at plot no. 76 Industrial area, baddi, Land and building at plot no. 245-246, Industrial area, Baddi, Land and building at plot no. 395-398 near Cola Cola factory, village billanwali, Baddi, 4 flats situated at Baddi in the name of the company and 1st pari-pasu charge by way of hypothecation of other entire fixed assets (existing & future) of the company. The loan is further secured by Personal Guarantee of Mr. Vivek Verma and Mr Prateek Verma. The loan is repayable in 72 monthly installements commencing from September, 2023 and ending in August, 2029.

viii) INR 27.59 millions (31 March 2024 - INR 35.30 millions) outstanding of Term loan for purchase of Plant & Machineries (Total sanctioned limit of INR 46.30 millions) taken from Canara Bank at interest rate of RLLR + 2.50% +0.80% primarily secured by 1st pari-pasu charge with Bank of India and further collaterally secured by 1st pari-pasu charge by way of EQM of land and building at plot no. 76 Industrial area, baddi, Land and building at plot no. 245-246, Industrial area, Baddi, Land and building at plot no. 395-398 near Cola Cola factory, village billanwali, Baddi, 4 flats situated at Baddi in the name of the company and 1st pari-pasu charge by way of hypothecation of other entire fixed assets (existing & future) of the company. The loan is further secured by Personal Guarantee of Mr. Vivek Verma and Mr Prateek Verma. The loan is repayable in 72 monthly installements commencing from September, 2023 and ending in August, 2029.

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)***NOTE 19: NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - LEASE LIABILITIES**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Long term maturities of lease liabilities	133.93	22.32
Less: Current maturities of lease liabilities	27.49	4.28
Total	106.44	18.04

NOTE 20: NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - PROVISIONS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 40)	52.01	39.10
Leave encashment (refer note 40)	13.82	13.17
Total	65.83	52.27

NOTE 21: CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Loans repayable on demand		
Secured		
From banks		
Cash credit accounts	576.41	397.00
From others		
Cash credit accounts	-	98.50
Current Maturities		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	44.74	47.10
Current maturities of lease Liabilities	27.49	4.28
Total	648.64	546.88

Notes:-

i) Cash credit limits from banks are primary secured by first pari passu charge on current assets (existing and future) of the company in favour of Canara Bank and Bank of India & collaterally secured by first pari passu charge on Land and Building at Plot no. 76, Industrial area, Baddi, HP (area 2250 Sq. meter), Land and Building at Plot no. 245-246, Industrial area, Baddi, HP (area 1800Sq. meter), Land and Building at Plot no. 395-398, near Coca Cola Factory, Village- Billanwali, Baddi, HP, EMT of 4 Flats located at Baddi, HP standing in the name of the Company and EMT of vacant Plot no.8, myst aerotown, Dyalpura, Zirakpur, SAS Nagar, Punjab (area 500 sq yards) standing in the name of Mr. Vivek Verma.

ii) Secured loans are further secured by personal guarantee of the promoters namely Mr. Vivek Verma and Mr. Prateek Verma.

NOTE 22: CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	78.07	52.06
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	328.26	489.99
	406.33	542.05

NOTE 22.1: Disclosure under section 22 of the MSMED Act, 2006

The information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the Act") has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified by the company, on the basis of information and records available with the company. Disclosure in respect of amount remaining unpaid and interest due on delayed payment has been determined only in respect of payments made after the receipt of information, with regards to filing of memorandum, from the respective suppliers. Disclosure as required under section 22 of the Act, is as under:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(a) the principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;		
'- principal	78.07	52.06
'- interest	-	-
(b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid)	-	-
(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(e) the amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Act.	-	-

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED
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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)
Note 22.2: Trade Payables aging schedule

Particulars	<u>Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment</u>				Total
	< 1 Year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years	
Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises					
31 March 2025	73.16	4.49	0.31	0.11	78.07
31 March 2024	51.28	0.48	0.24	0.06	52.06
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises					
31 March 2025	276.28	29.06	6.15	9.31	320.80
31 March 2024	397.57	60.74	24.21	0.01	482.53
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises					
31 March 2025	-	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises					
31 March 2025	-	-	-	7.46	7.46
31 March 2024	-	-	-	7.46	7.46
Total Trade Payables					
31 March 2025	349.44	33.55	6.46	16.88	406.33
31 March 2024	448.85	61.22	24.45	7.53	542.05

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)***NOTE 23: OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Advances from customers	406.77	162.35
Statutory dues payable	11.22	9.47
Other liabilities & payables	217.12	45.31
Total	635.11	217.13

NOTE 24: CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - PROVISIONS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 40)	8.80	7.05
Leave encashment (refer note 40)	4.36	3.39
	13.16	10.44
Others		
Provision for warranty (refer note 44)	3.32	6.33
Provision for performance (refer note 44)	10.81	10.81
	14.13	17.14
Total	27.29	27.58

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**CIN-U00000CH2004PLC027625****Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)***NOTE 25: REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Sale of products	4,349.55	5,165.66
Erection,commissioning and related services	186.40	230.48
Other operating revenues (refer note 25.1)	68.49	72.28
Total	4,604.44	5,468.42

Note 25.1: Other operating revenues

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Export Incentives	7.34	24.07
Sale of scrap	61.15	48.21
Total	68.49	72.28

NOTE 26: OTHER INCOME

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(a) Interest income	6.83	7.00
(b) Other non-operating income:		
Gain on fair valuation of investments	0.20	0.99
Provisions written back	-	1.27
Gain/Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuations (Net)	1.08	-
Gain on disposal of property,plant & equipment	0.16	-
Miscellaneous Income	0.21	-
Total	8.48	9.26

NOTE 27: COST OF MATERIAL CONSUMED

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year	486.01	441.79
Add: Purchases during the year	3,280.42	3,450.04
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	743.08	486.01
Raw material and components consumed	3,023.35	3,405.82

NOTE 28: PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Purchases of stock-in-trade	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTE 29: (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK-IN-PROGRESS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Closing Stock:		
Work-in-progress	241.23	138.97
Finished goods	127.57	112.80
Total	368.80	251.77
Opening Stock:		
Work-in-progress	138.97	219.12
Finished goods	112.80	94.65
Total	251.77	313.77
(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(117.03)	62.00

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**CIN-U00000CH2004PLC027625****Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)***NOTE 30: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	463.06	406.89
Directors remuneration	14.41	10.22
Contribution to provident and other funds	21.79	17.22
Gratuity and EL expenses (refer note 40)	16.62	14.45
Staff welfare expenses	22.60	15.54
Total	538.48	464.32

NOTE 31: FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest expense		
- on Term Loans	24.12	28.34
- on Working Capital Facilities	34.61	38.24
- on Lease Liabilities	11.65	1.50
Other borrowing costs	44.06	30.81
Total	114.44	98.89

NOTE 32: DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation of Property, plant & equipment	46.88	38.44
Depreciation/amortization of right-of-use assets	18.07	5.36
Amortization of intangible assets	11.19	5.50
Total	76.14	49.30

NOTE 33: OTHER EXPENSE

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Consumption of Stores & spares	13.49	16.47
Power and Electricity Charges	51.73	32.02
Project Site Expenses	193.96	156.44
Repair & Maintenances:		
'- Plant & Machinery	31.82	9.49
'- Building	6.85	16.50
Freight, Cartage and Octroi (Net)	86.48	109.90
CSR Expenses (refer note 36)	9.05	4.34
Selling Expenses	48.02	86.69
Travel & Conveyance	61.00	39.00
Rent	23.41	10.08
Rates and Taxes	6.80	3.51
Insurance	7.98	3.85
Payment to auditors		
- Statutory audit fees	1.00	1.00
Warranty Expenses	20.00	17.72
Vehicle and other maintenances	43.77	28.19
Advertisement, Publicity and Sales Promotion	22.19	10.00
Communication Cost	4.69	3.61
Legal & Professional Charges	79.26	36.98
Bad debts written off	-	30.18
Balances written off	9.30	-
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	31.64	18.39
Website and Software Expenses	23.91	18.64
Gain/Loss on Foreign Exchange Fluctuations (Net)	-	2.76
Total	776.35	655.76

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**CIN-U00000CH2004PLC027625****Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)***NOTE 34: EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
i) Net profit available to equity shareholders	144.13	522.21
ii) Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for the purpose of calculation of earning per share	2,47,82,718	2,25,86,781
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS		
iii) Nominal value of equity share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00
iv) Basic earning per share(in ₹)	5.82	23.12
v) Diluted earning per share(in ₹)	5.82	23.12

35. Capital commitments and contingent Liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Capital Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-
Contingent Liabilities		
Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the company	287.91	261.80
Claims against Company not acknowledged as debts	-	-
Disputed demands in appeal towards:		
- Income Tax	23.16	23.16

36. Corporate Social Responsibility

As per the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has incurred CSR expenditure of INR 9.05 million during the financial year ended as on 31 March 2025.

Detail of the CSR expenditure incurred is as follows: -

Amount spent on	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
On the purposes covered under schedule VII to Companies Act, 2013	9.05	4.34

Disclosure related to Corporate social responsibility: -

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
i) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	9.05	4.34
ii) Amount of expenditure incurred	9.05	4.34
iii) Shortfall at the end of the year	-	-
iv) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
v) Reason for shortfall	-	-

vi) Nature of CSR activities is as under: -

Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project	Project duration	CSR Obligation for the financial year ended as on 31 March 2025	Amount spent in the current financial year	Mode of Implementation - Direct (Yes/No)
Tree Plantation Drive in Delhi-NCR	Tree Plantation, Food Distribution and Pollution Controlling Activities	No	Delhi-NCR	01-04-2024 to 31-03-2025	9.05	9.05	No-Through Swachh Paryavaran Trust

vii) Details of related party transactions:

a) Contribution during the year ending 31 March 2025 – Nil, 31 March 2024- Nil.

b) Payable as at 31 March 2025 – Nil, 31 March 2024- Nil.

viii) The company has not incurred any liability by entering into a contractual obligation and accordingly has not made any provision in this regard.

37. Segment Reporting

The business activities of the company from which it earns revenue and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors of the company, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available involve predominantly one operating segment i.e. Process and project engineering equipment.

Entity Wide Disclosures: -

Information concerning principal geographic areas are as follows:

I) Revenue by geographical market

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Within India	4399.73	4476.68
Outside India	204.71	991.74
Total	4604.44	5468.42

II) Trade Receivables by geographical market

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Within India	1138.36	863.60
Outside India	4.65	3.99
Total	1143.01	867.59

38. Related Party disclosures
a) Parties where control exists
Subsidiaries

Particulars	Principal Place of Business	Method used to account for investments	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights	
			31 March 2025	31 March 2024
SED Engineers & Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.	India	Cost	100%	100%
Sustainable Environment Developers Ltd.	India	Cost	100%	100%

b) Parties where significant influence exists

Particulars	Principal Place of Business	Method used to account for investments	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights	
			31 March 2025	31 March 2024
IPRO Sugar Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	India	Cost	49.99%	49.99%

c) Other related parties

SEDL Trust

Spray Engineering Devices Limited-Employees Group Gratuity Trust

d) Key management personnel & their close members of family

Managing Director	Vivek Verma
Whole Time Director	Prateek Verma (Resigned on 22 May, 2025)
Nominee Director	Sridhar Venkatesh
Independent Director	Ashok Kumar (Resigned on 22 June 2024)
Independent Director	Tara Chand Meenia
Independent Director	Arshdeep Kaur (w.e.f. 06 May 2024)
Independent Director	Niveta Sharma (w.e.f. 06 May 2024)

Chief Financial Officer	Manoj Gupta (Resigned on 31 August 2024)
Chief Financial Officer	Jitendar Kumar (Resigned on 28 August 2025)
Chief Compliance Officer & Company Secretary	Rinkal Goyal
Close members of family of Key management personnel	Mamta Verma and Vimarsh Verma

e) Transactions with related parties have been set out below:-

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
SED Engineers & Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.		
Sale of Goods	204.48	-
Sale of Services	15.93	2.95
Expenses incurred and reimbursed by the company	0.10	1.28
Sustainable Environment Developers Ltd.		
Sale of Services	3.50	13.33
Expenses incurred and reimbursed by the company	1.27	1.81
Vivek Verma		
Remuneration	8.41	5.87
Rent Paid	0.48	0.48
Prateek Verma		
Remuneration	6.00	4.35
Ashok Kumar		
Sitting Fee	0.02	0.05
Tara Chand Meenia		
Sitting Fee	0.10	0.06
Arshdeep Kaur		
Sitting Fee	0.09	-
Niveta Sharma		
Sitting Fee	0.09	-
Manoj Gupta		
Remuneration	1.90	3.93
Jitendar Kumar		
Remuneration	0.75	-
Rinkal Goyal		
Remuneration	1.48	1.35
Vimarsh Verma		
Remuneration	2.63	1.95
Mamta Verma		
Remuneration	1.84	-

(f) Balances with related parties have been set out below:-

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
SED Engineers & Fabricators Pvt. Ltd.		
Trade Receivable	31.31	2.01
Sustainable Environment Developers Ltd.		
Trade Receivable	2.68	1.05
Vivek Verma		
Remuneration Payable	0.53	0.24
Prateek Verma		
Remuneration Payable	0.37	0.31
Manoj Gupta		
Remuneration Payable	-	0.07
Jitendar Kumar		
Remuneration Payable	0.04	-
Rinkal Goyal		
Remuneration Payable	-	0.12
Vimarsh Verma		
Remuneration Payable	0.09	0.12
Mamta Verma		
Remuneration Payable	0.20	-

Note:

Transactions with related parties are at arm's length price and the balances receivable/payable are un-secured.

39. Leases

The Company classifies the lease transactions as per the requirements of IND-AS 116 "Leases". The Company applied the exemption not to recognize Right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.

Depreciation charge for Right-of-use assets is included under depreciation and amortization expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Further, to above, the Company has certain lease arrangement on short term basis, expenditure on which has been recognized under line item "Rent" under Other expenses. The effect of adoption of Ind AS 116 'Leases' is not material on the profit before tax, profit for the year and earnings per share.

Nature of leasing activity: -

The Company has entered into lease arrangements for factory premise and plant & machinery.

The disclosure relating to leases are as summarized below:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation for right-of-use assets	18.07	5.36
Interest expense on lease liabilities	11.65	1.50
Expenses relating to short-term/low value leases	23.41	10.08
Total cash outflow for leases	21.16	8.59

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025*(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)*

Change in lease liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening lease liability	22.32	11.15
Addition to lease liabilities	139.49	18.26
Derecognition of lease liability	-	-
Lease payments	27.88	7.09
Closing lease liability	133.93	22.32
Non-current	106.44	18.04
Current	27.49	4.28
Maturity analysis of lease liabilities:		
-less than 1 year	27.49	4.28
-between 1 to 3 years	75.71	9.73
-more than 3 years	30.73	8.31

40. Employee benefits**(a) Defined contribution plans**

The Company has recognized INR 21.79 (31 March 2024: INR 17.22) towards post-employment defined contribution plans comprising provident fund and Employee state insurance scheme in the statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Provident Fund	20.67	16.12
ESI Contribution	1.12	1.10

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

The Company operates a Gratuity fund trust which in turn has taken Group Gratuity cum Life Assurance policies with Life Insurance Corporation of India for all the employees. Gratuity is a post-employment benefit and is in the nature of a defined benefit plan.

The liability determined by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method is recognized in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit/obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustment for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income.

In accordance with the standard, the disclosure relating to the Company's gratuity plan are provided below: -

Change in present value of obligations:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	47.62	35.32
Interest cost	3.19	2.55
Current service cost	7.43	5.92
Benefits Paid	(1.26)	(2.27)
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	3.82	6.10
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	60.80	47.62

Change in the fair value of plan assets:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	1.47	0.76
Expected Interest income	0.10	0.06
Contribution paid by employer	5.12	1.00
Benefits paid	1.26	0.37
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	0.20	0.02
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	5.63	1.47

Amount recognized in Balance sheet:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	60.80	47.62
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	5.63	1.47
Amount recognized in balance sheet	55.18	46.15
- Current	8.80	7.05
- Non-current	46.38	39.10

Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current service cost	7.43	5.92
Net interest cost	3.09	2.50

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Actuarial (gain)/loss	-	-
Employer's direct benefit payment cost	-	-
Total expense recognized in the profit & loss	10.52	8.42

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Obligations	3.82	6.10
Return on plan assets other than amounts included in net interest cost	(0.20)	(0.02)
Net (income)/expense for the period recognized in other comprehensive income	3.62	6.08

Principal actuarial assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligations are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Discount rate	6.69%	7.24%
Expected rate of increase in compensation levels*	5.96%	7.00%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.69%	7.24%
Attrition	10.00%	10.00%

*The estimated rate of increase in compensation levels takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in the employment market.

ii) Leave Encashment

The expected cost of accumulated leaves is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The Company treats the accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized or paid in next twelve months, as short-term employee benefits. The Company treats accumulated leaves expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefits for measurement purposes. Any gains and losses on actuarial valuation are recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The disclosure relating to Leave encashment are provided below: -

Change in present value of obligations:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	16.56	16.40
Interest cost	1.11	1.19

SPRAY ENGINEERING DEVICES LIMITED**(CIN-U00000CH2004PLC027625)****Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025***(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)*

Current service cost	8.56	6.77
Benefits Paid	(3.92)	(5.73)
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(4.12)	(2.07)
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	18.19	16.56

Change in the fair value of plan assets:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Expected Interest income	-	-
Contribution paid by employer	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-

Amount recognized in Balance sheet:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	18.18	16.56
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Amount recognized in balance sheet	18.18	16.56
- Current	4.36	3.39
- Non-current	13.82	13.17

Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Current service cost	8.56	6.77

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Net interest cost	1.11	1.19
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(4.12)	(2.07)
Employer's direct benefit payment cost	-	-
Total expense recognized in the profit & loss	5.55	5.89

Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Obligations	-	-
Return on plan assets other than amounts included in net interest cost	-	-
Net (income)/expense for the period recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-

Principal actuarial assumptions used in determining leave encashment obligations are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Discount rate	6.69%	7.24%
Expected rate of increase in compensation levels*	5.96%	7.00%
Attrition	10.00%	10.00%

*The estimated rate of increase in compensation levels takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as demand and supply in the employment market.

41. Fair Value measurements
Financial instruments by category

Particulars	Amortized cost		FVTPL	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Investments in mutual fund	-	-	5.29	4.10
Other investments	0.75	0.75	-	-
Trade Receivables	1143.01	867.59	-	-
Others	20.23	6.10	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	19.33	1.43	-	-
Bank Balance	105.87	111.34	-	-
Total Financial assets	1289.19	987.21	5.29	4.10

<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Borrowings	796.63	752.53	-	-
Trade Payable	406.33	542.05	-	-
Lease Liabilities	133.93	22.32		
Total Financial liabilities	1336.89	1316.90	-	-

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of inputs used in determining fair values, the Company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standards. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below: -

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Particulars	Fair value measurements using			
	Carrying value 31 March 2025	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets & liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial Assets:				
Investments in mutual funds	5.29	5.29	-	-
Total	5.29	5.29	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets				

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& liabilities at amortised cost				
Financial Assets:				
Security Deposit	17.61	-	17.61	-
Total	17.61	-	17.61	-
Financial liabilities:				
Long-term borrowings	221.91	-	221.91	-
Lease liabilities	133.93	-	133.93	-
Short-term borrowings	576.41	-	576.41	-
Total	932.25	-	932.25	-

Particulars	Fair value measurements using			
	Carrying value 31 March 2025	Quoted price in active market (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets & liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial Assets:				
Investments in mutual funds	4.10	4.10	-	-
Total	4.10	4.10	-	-
Financial liabilities:				
-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Financial Assets & liabilities at amortised cost				
Financial Assets:				
Security Deposit	4.22	-	4.22	-
Total	4.22	-	4.22	-
Financial liabilities:				
Long-term borrowings	257.03	-	257.03	-
Lease liabilities	22.32	-	22.32	-
Short-term borrowings	495.50	-	495.50	-
Total	774.85	-	774.85	-

(ii) Valuation techniques used to determine fair values

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Specific valuation technique used to value financial instrument includes:

- > the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar financial instruments.
- > the fair value of financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

The following method and assumptions are used to estimate fair values:

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, short term deposits etc. are considered to be their fair value, due to their short-term nature.

Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables / borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, credit risk and other risk characteristics. For borrowings fair value is determined by using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowings rate. Risk of non-performance for the company is considered to be insignificant in valuation.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value and the carrying amount is the fair value.

42. Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's risk management is carried out by management under policies approved by the Board of Directors from time to time. Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the various stakeholders. The Board of Directors approves written principles for overall financial risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments.

The Company's activities are exposed to Market risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk. These risks are managed pro-actively by the Senior Management of the Company, duly supported by various Groups and Committees.

(A) Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, considering the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of assets and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is significant increase in credit risk, it considers reasonable and supportive forward-looking information such as:

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

The Company's major exposure is from trade receivables, which are unsecured and contractually due from external customers. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management

monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

<u>31 March 2025</u>	0-1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings:				
Working Capital Limits	576.41	-	-	576.41
Term Loan	44.74	128.18	48.99	221.91
Lease Liability including Finance Charge	38.08	120.61	-	158.69
Non-Interest-bearing borrowings:				
Trade and Other payable	406.33	-	-	406.33
% to Total	78.16%	18.25%	3.59%	100.00%
<u>31 March 2024</u>	0-1 Years	1-5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Interest bearing borrowings:				
Working Capital Limits	495.50	-	-	495.50
Term Loan	47.03	144.87	67.25	259.15
Lease Liability including Finance Charge	5.98	20.76	-	26.74
Non-Interest-bearing borrowings:				

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
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Trade and Other payable	542.05	-	-	542.05
% to Total	82.40%	12.52%	5.08%	100.00%

(C) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and investments.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly through its sales to overseas customers and purchases from overseas suppliers in foreign currencies.

Foreign currency exposure:

FY	Particulars	Currency	Amount in Foreign currency	Amount in INR
31 March 2025	Trade receivables	USD	48493	4.15
		EURO	5390	0.50
	Trade Payables	USD	6097	0.53
		EURO	48887	4.70
31 March 2024	Trade receivables	USD	48493	3.99
	Trade Payables	USD	654913	55.01
		EURO	12349	1.14

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligation at floating interest rates which is not material.

(iii) Commodity price risk

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing purchase of raw material and therefore requires a continues supply. The Company operations may impact due to changes in prices of

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025*(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)*

those raw materials.

43. Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to

- Safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to 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 dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of following gearing ratio: Net debt (total borrowing net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity .

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Total Borrowings	796.63	752.53
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	19.33	1.43
Net Debt (A)	777.30	751.10
Equity share capital	250.96	225.87
Other equity	1807.66	1018.58
Total Equity (B)	2058.62	1244.45
Total Equity and net debt (C=A+B)	2835.92	1995.55
Gearing ratio (Times) (A/C)	0.27	0.38

44. Disclosure in respect of movement in provisions as per the requirements of IND AS- 37**Provision for warranties**

Provision is made for the estimated warranty claims and after sales services in respect of products sold based on the historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

Movement in provision for warranty:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	6.33	7.55
Additional provision made during the year	-	17.72
Amount used during the year	3.01	18.94

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Balance at the end of the year	3.32	6.33
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Provision for performance

Provision is made for the estimated performance claims in respect of products sold based on the historical claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

Movement in provision for performance:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	10.81	8.32
Additional provision made during the year	-	53.17
Amount used during the year	-	50.68
Balance at the end of the year	10.81	10.81

45. Disclosure pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

There is no transaction which required disclosure under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

46. Ratio Analysis
a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by the Current Liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Current Assets	2861.46	2037.79	
Current Liabilities	1747.35	1458.24	
Ratio (in times)	1.64	1.40	17.19%

b) Debt Equity Ratio = Total debt divided by total equity where total debt refers to sum of current and non-current borrowings

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Current borrowings	621.14	542.60	
Non-current borrowings	177.17	209.93	
Total Debt	798.31	752.53	
Total Equity	2058.62	1244.45	
Ratio (in times)	0.39	0.60	-35.87%

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025*(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)*

There is decrease in debt-equity ratio due to substantial increase in total equity as compared to increase in debt liabilities.

c) Debt service coverage ratio = Earnings available for debt service divided by interest and principal repayments

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Particulars			
Profit after tax	146.85	530.06	
Add: Non-cash operating expenses and Interest expenses			
Depreciation and amortization expense	76.14	49.30	
Interest on term loans	24.12	28.34	
Earnings available for debt service	247.11	607.70	
Interest on term loans	24.12	28.34	
Principal repayments	50.19	18.60	
Total Interest and principal repayments	74.31	46.94	
Ratio (in times)	3.33	12.95	-74.32%

There is decrease in debt service coverage ratio due to decrease in earning available for debt service.

d) Return on equity ratio = Profit after tax divided by Average equity

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Particulars			
Profit after tax	146.85	530.06	
Total equity at the beginning of the year (A)	1244.45	722.24	
Total equity at the end of the year (B)	2058.62	1244.45	
Average Equity (C =(A+B)/2)	1651.54	983.35	
Ratio (in %)	8.89	53.90	-45.01%

There is decrease in return on equity ratio due to substantial decrease in profit after tax.

e) Inventory turnover ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Particulars			
Cost of goods sold	2906.31	3467.82	
Inventory at the beginning of the year (A)	760.51	778.93	
Inventory at the end of the year (B)	1142.45	760.51	
Average Inventory (C =(A+B)/2)	951.48	769.72	
Ratio (in times)	3.05	4.51	-32.20%

There is decrease in inventory turnover ratio due to decrease in sales of the company.

f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by average trade receivables

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Particulars			
Revenue from operations	4604.44	5468.42	
Trade receivables at the beginning of the year (A)	867.59	595.99	
Trade receivables at the end of the year (B)	1143.01	867.59	

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Average trade receivables (C =(A+B)/2)	1005.30	731.79	
Ratio (in times)	4.58	7.47	-38.71%

There is decrease in debtor turnover ratio due to increase in debtors of the company.

g) Trade Payables turnover ratio = Total of purchase and other expenses divided by average trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Purchase of Raw material (A)	3280.42	3450.04	
Other expenses* (B)	738.00	621.24	
Total of purchase and other expenses (C=A+B)	4018.42	4071.28	
Trade payables at the beginning of the year (D)	542.05	394.04	
Trade payables at the end of the year (E)	406.33	542.05	
Average trade payables (F =(D+E)/2)	474.19	468.05	
Ratio (in times)	8.47	8.70	-2.58%

*Other expenses exclude CSR expenditure, warranty expenses and balances written off as the aforesaid expenses are not related to trade payables

h) Net Capital turnover ratio =Revenue from operations divided by working capital whereas working capital = current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Revenue from operations	4604.44	5468.42	
Current Assets (A)	2861.46	2037.79	
Current Liabilities (B)	1747.35	1458.24	
Working capital (C=A-B)	1114.11	579.55	
Ratio (in times)	4.13	9.44	-56.20%

Net capital turnover ratio has decreased due to higher increase in working capital as compared to increase in revenue from operations.

i) Net Profit ratio =Profit after tax divided by Revenue from operations

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Profit after tax	146.85	530.06	
Revenue from operations	4604.44	5468.42	
Ratio (in %)	3.19	9.69	-6.50%

j) Return on capital employed =Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) divided by capital employed

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Profit before tax (A)	201.19	741.59	
Finance cost (B)	114.44	98.89	
Other income (C)	8.48	9.26	
EBIT(D=A+B-C)	307.16	831.22	
Total assets (E)	4189.14	3014.43	
Total Liabilities (F)	2130.52	1769.98	
Intangible assets (G)	114.40	14.72	

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025*(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)*

Tangible net worth (H=E-F-G)	1944.22	1229.73	
Current borrowings (I)	621.14	542.60	
Non-current borrowings (J)	177.17	209.93	
Total Debts (K=I+J)	798.31	752.53	
Deferred tax liabilities (net) (L)	33.73	31.50	
Deferred tax assets (net) (M)	0.00	0.00	
Capital employed (N=H+K+L-M)	2776.27	2013.76	
Ratio (in %)	11.06	41.28	-30.22%

There is decrease in return on capital employed due to decrease in EBIT of the company.

k) Return on investments = Income generated from investments divided by time weighted average investments

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Variance in ratio (in %)
Income generated from investments	-	-	
Investments	0.75	0.75	
Ratio (in %)	-	-	-

47. Other Regulatory information

- (i) The Company neither have any Benami property, nor any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988.
- (ii) The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (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 advanced or loaned or invested funds in 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
- (vi) 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 Company shall:
 - a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner

whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (viii) There is no Immovable Properties Title deeds of those are not held in the name of the Company.
- (ix) The company has no investment property and accordingly its fair valuation is not required at year end.
- (x) No revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment (Including ROU) & Intangible assets has been carried out during the year.
- (xi) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:
 - (a) repayable on demand; or
 - (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (xii) The company has not defaulted on loan from any bank or financial Institution or other lender
- (xiii) Compliance with approved Scheme(s) on the basis of security of current assets - Not Applicable
- (xiv) The company has borrowings from banks, secured by hypothecation of inventories and by a charge on book debts and other assets of the company, and quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts without any material discrepancies.
- (xv) The company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (xvi) The company has complied with number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act read with Companies (restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- (xvii) The company has used the borrowings from bank for specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

48. Research and Development Expenditure**A. Summary of R&D Expenditure**

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Research expenses (expensed)	42.60	68.09
Development costs (capitalized)	109.40	-
CWIP(Capitalized)	19.67	-
Amortization of capitalized assets	4.27	-
Government grants received	-	-

B. Movement in Capitalized Development Costs

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Costs capitalized during year	129.07	-
Less: Amortization	4.27	-
Closing balance	124.80	-

C. Description of Capitalized Projects

During the year, the Company capitalized development costs related to the following projects:

- Reduce Steam Demand In Sugar Processing From 25-26% To 20%
- Development Of Low Temperature Evaporator (Lte®)
- Reduce Steam Demand In Sugar Processing From 47% To 27% At Dewan Sugars Ltd., Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
- Development Of Vertical Mvr Based Plate Falling Film Evaporator (Pffe)
- Development Of Mechanical Vapour Recompression (Mvr) Based Low Temperature Evaporator
- Development Of Energy Efficient Method For Jaggery Production: Targets Achieved
- Development Of Process For Biomass Gasification
- Development Of Paddle Vacuum Dryer
- Bagasse Super-Heated Steam Dryers
- Biomass/Bagasse To Ethanol Production

These projects are expected to generate future economic benefits through enhanced operational efficiency and regulatory alignment.

D. Amortization Policy

Capitalized development costs are amortized over a period of 5 years using the straight-line method. The amortization expense is included under “Depreciation and Amortization” in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

49. Regrouping/Reclassification

Appropriate adjustments have been made in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, wherever required, by a reclassification of the corresponding items of income, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows in order to bring them in line with the Ind AS presentation requirements. These amendments do not have any impact on the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

As per report of even date

For Ashwani K Gupta & Associates
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Spray Engineering Devices Limited

Firm's Registration No. 003803N

Sd/-

Paras Gupta
Partner
Membership No.:546125
UDIN: 25546125BMKYTH6107

Sd/-

Vivek Verma
Managing Director
DIN : 00032970

Sd/-

Vimarsh Verma
Additional Director
DIN : 11030760

Place: Mohali
Date : 07-10-2025

Sd/-

Rinkal Goyal
Company Secretary
Membership No. F11321