



DSRV AND CO LLP

(Formerly known as Dinesh Mohan & Co.)

Chartered Accountants

www.dsrvindia.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (hereinafter referred to as the 'Holding Company' or the 'Company') and its subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

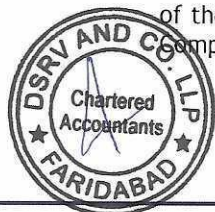
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Company and its subsidiary as at March 31, 2025, of its consolidated profit and other comprehensive loss, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiary in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us along with the consideration of audit reports of the other auditors referred to in paragraph (a) of the "Other Matters" section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Company including its subsidiary in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the Company and of its subsidiary are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.



In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the Company and of its subsidiary are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the Company and of its subsidiary are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. 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 the consolidated financial statements 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 and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. 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 consolidated 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 and its subsidiary to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements/financial information of such entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiary to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction,



supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements/financial information of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion. Our responsibilities in this regard are further described in paragraph (a) of the section titled "Other Matters" in this audit report.

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

OTHER MATTERS

- a) The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2022 included in these financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by us whose report for the year ended 31 March 2024 dated 1 September 2024 respectively expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us. Further, as the subsidiary was acquired during the financial year ended March 31, 2024, hence consolidated financial statement for year ended March 31, 2023 and the transition date balance sheet as at 1 April 2022 has been considered same as standalone financials statement of the Company.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the management.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- B. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the



relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated 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 of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company, none of the directors of the Holding Company is disqualified as on 31 March 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 financial statements of the Holding Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, as noted in the 'Other Matters' paragraph:
 - 1. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on the consolidated financial position of the Company and its Subsidiary.
 - 2. The Company has made provision in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - 3. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and subsidiary Company incorporated in India.
 - 4. (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or subsidiary company incorporated in India to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Holding Company or its subsidiary companies incorporated in India or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(iii) Based on such audit procedures as 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 4 (i) and 4 (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- 5. In our opinion the Company or its subsidiary has not declared or paid any dividend during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013, are currently not applicable to Company.



- h) Based on our examination of Tally Prime Gold which is the accounting software being used by the Company used for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2025, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the year ended 31 March 2025 which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention where the audit trail feature was enabled.

- i) As required by Section 197(16) of the Act, we report that the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in excess of the limits laid down under Section 197 of the Act. However, the Company has obtained the requisite approval of its shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act. Accordingly, the remuneration paid is in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

For D S R V & CO LLP
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No.: 006993N/N500073

DINESH KUMAR AGRAWAL
Partner
Membership No.: 85714
UDIN: 25085714BMLIFW1944



Place: Faridabad
Date: 23 September 2025

Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 (Referred to in our report of even date)

With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO" / "the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us included in the consolidated financial statements to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that in respect of subsidiary where audits have been completed under section 143 of the Act, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the CARO reports of the said companies included in the consolidated financial statements

For D S R V & CO LLP
Chartered Accountant
Firm Registration No.: 006993N/N500073

DINESH KUMAR AGRAWAL
Partner
Membership No.: 85714
UDIN: 25085714BMLIFW1944



Place: Faridabad
Date: 23 September 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

[Referred to in paragraph under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (the "Holding Company") on the consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements of the Holding Company and its Subsidiary Company (together referred to as the "Group") for the year ended March 31, 2025]

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Group as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Holding Company, which is a Company incorporated in India, as of that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its Subsidiary Company which are Companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the 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 the respective 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 internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding Company and its Subsidiary Company, which are Companies incorporated in India, 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. 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 internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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 internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 internal financial controls with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Holding company and its Subsidiary Company, which are Companies incorporated in India.



MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A Company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS 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 consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS WITH REFERENCE TO CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over to financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025.

For **DSRV & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountant

Firm Registration No.: 006993N/N500073

DINESH KUMAR AGRAWAL

Partner

Membership No.: 85714

UDIN: 25085714BMLIFW1944



Place: Faridabad

Date: 23 September 2025

YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	As at April 1, 2022
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	818.11	658.25	371.65	234.92
Capital work in progress	4	317.78	240.37	95.73	126.97
Right of use assets	7	15.52	20.49	-	-
Intangible asset	5	16.06	7.76	7.23	4.31
Intangible assets under development	6	28.29	11.33	-	-
Financial assets					
Other	8	35.69	25.44	4.47	1.76
Other non-current assets	13	46.80	9.39	4.23	-
Deferred tax assets (net)		-	4.16	-	-
		1,278.25	977.19	483.31	367.95
Current assets					
Inventories	9	1,154.27	1,538.07	1,075.04	955.12
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	10	1,226.20	469.22	314.00	257.72
Cash and cash equivalents	11	52.60	27.44	3.84	82.07
Other bank balance	12	48.60	39.56	35.66	17.41
Others	8	554.27	331.60	213.03	79.51
Other current assets	13	232.15	306.45	467.57	261.43
Current tax assets	44	-	-	-	0.09
		3,268.10	2,712.35	2,109.15	1,653.36
Total Assets		4,546.35	3,689.55	2,592.46	2,021.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Equity					
Equity share capital	14	27.01	18.91	14.33	14.33
Other equity	15	1,754.06	865.30	451.71	372.70
Total Equity		1,781.07	884.21	466.04	387.03
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	16	266.12	235.96	205.07	145.66
Lease Liability	17	12.13	16.61	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	20	226.12	220.55	319.50	210.98
Provision	21	25.94	16.93	8.33	6.53
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	44	8.94	-	7.86	6.17
Other non-current liabilities	20	-	-	-	-
		539.25	490.05	540.76	369.34
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	16	622.40	330.66	210.78	149.14
Lease Liability	17	4.48	3.80	-	-
Trade payables					
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	244.43	264.06	59.54	33.57
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	534.44	405.00	231.22	172.35
Others	19	55.38	36.35	3.94	4.50
Other current liabilities	20	714.40	1,224.17	1,066.94	905.37
Provision	21	3.14	2.31	0.20	-
Current tax liabilities (net)	44	47.36	48.95	13.04	-
		2,226.03	2,315.29	1,585.66	1,264.94
Total Liabilities		2,765.28	2,805.34	2,126.42	1,634.28
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,546.35	3,689.55	2,592.46	2,021.31

Summary of significant accounting policies

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The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For D S R V & Co LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration Number: 006993N/0500073

DINESH KUMAR AGRAWAL
Partner
Membership No. 85714

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U74899HR1993PLC032121

NAVNEET SINGH
Managing Director
DIN 00468898

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

SAMEER BANSAL
Director
DIN 00468786

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

SONAM GOSAIN
Company Secretary
A31290

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025



YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year March 31, 2025	For the year March 31, 2024	For the year March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	22	4,796.84	3,965.30	2,313.34
Other income	23	39.87	45.27	96.93
Total Income		4,836.71	4,010.58	2,410.27
Expenses				
Cost of material consumed	24	3,182.31	2,783.12	1,856.26
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	25	134.57	169.07	(170.68)
Employee benefit expenses	26	401.21	311.43	243.57
Finance costs	27	76.86	49.52	35.01
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3 & 4	71.56	51.44	30.91
Other expenses	29	573.47	396.95	308.34
Total expenses		4,439.97	3,761.54	2,303.41
Profit before tax		396.74	249.04	106.86
Tax expenses	44			
Current tax		(86.55)	(60.80)	(24.90)
- Tax adjusted for earlier years		(15.13)	(1.87)	(0.05)
Deferred tax		(14.73)	12.93	(2.00)
Profit for the year		280.32	199.30	79.91
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Remeasurement Loss on defined benefit obligation		6.49	1.15	1.20
Tax effect		(1.63)	(0.29)	(0.30)
Total Other Comprehensive Loss		4.86	0.86	0.90
Total Comprehensive Profit		275.46	198.44	79.01
Earnings per equity share	30			
[Face value per equity share Rs. 100 each]				
Basic earning per share (in Rs.)		1,057.07	1,331.56	557.67
Diluted profit per share (in Rs.)		1,057.07	1,331.56	557.67

Summary of significant accounting policies

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The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For D S R V & Co LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration Number: 006993N/N500073

DINESH KUMAR AGRAWAL
Partner
Membership No. 85714



Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U74899HR1993PLC032121

NAVNEET SINGH
Managing Director
DIN 00468898

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

SAMEER BANSAL
Director
DIN 00468786

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

SONAM GOSAIN
Company Secretary
A31290

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025



YOGJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	No of shares (Absolute)	Share capital (Amount)
As at 1 April 2022	1,43,300	14.33
Addition during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2023	1,43,300	14.33
Addition during the year	45,750	4.58
At 31 March 2024	1,89,050	18.91
Addition during the year	81,021	8.10
At 31 March 2025	2,70,071	27.01

B. Other Equity

	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Reserves and surplus Capital reserve	Share application pending allotment	Others comprehensive income	Total
As at 1 April 2022	109.32	258.38	5.00	-	-	372.70
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit obligation Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(0.90)	(0.90)
As at 31 March 2023	-	79.91	-	-	-	79.91
As at 1 April 2023	109.32	338.29	5.00	-	(0.90)	451.71
Addition during the year	109.32	338.29	5.00	-	(0.90)	451.71
Business combination (Bargain purchase)	176.91	-	-	21.42	-	198.33
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit obligation (Net of tax) Profit for the year	-	-	16.80	-	-	16.80
As at 31 March 2024	-	199.33	-	-	(0.86)	(0.86)
As at 1 April 2024	286.23	537.62	21.80	21.42	(1.76)	865.31
Addition during the year	286.23	537.62	21.80	21.42	(1.76)	865.31
Share issued during the year	634.75	-	-	-	-	634.75
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit obligation (Net of tax) Profit for the year	-	-	-	(21.42)	(4.86)	(21.42)
As at 31 March 2025	920.98	817.91	21.80	-	(6.62)	1,754.07

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For DSRV & Co LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration Number: 006992/2019-2020



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YOGJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U74899HR1993PLC032121

NAYNEET SINGH
Managing Director
DIN 00468898

SAMEER BANSAL
Director
DIN 00468786

SONAM GOSAIN
Company Secretary
A31290

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

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Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025



YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year 31 March 2025	For the year 31 March 2024	For the year 31 March 2023
A Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit before tax	396.74	249.04	106.86
Adjustments for:			
Finance cost	75.10	48.33	35.01
Interest income	(4.26)	(3.68)	(3.17)
Rent expenses	(5.56)	(3.15)	-
Liabilities written back	(1.33)	(1.95)	(70.07)
Balance written off	27.63	-	-
Loss on sale of fixed assets	0.88	(0.88)	4.16
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	71.56	51.44	30.91
Operating profit before working capital changes	560.75	339.15	103.70
Working capital adjustments:			
Movement in trade and other payables	82.19	139.95	84.84
Movement in inventories	383.80	(65.80)	(119.92)
Movement in trade receivables	(756.98)	(99.30)	(56.28)
Increase in other current assets	(158.62)	85.99	(342.34)
Increase in other current liabilities and provisions	(486.44)	(160.46)	340.40
Cash (used in)/ generated from operations	(375.30)	239.53	10.40
Taxes paid (including tax deducted as source, net of refund)	(103.27)	(29.26)	(11.91)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	(478.57)	210.28	(1.51)
B Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property plant and equipment other intangible assets (including movement for capital advances and payable for fixed assets)	(359.69)	(226.44)	(147.68)
Interest income	4.26	3.68	3.17
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(9.04)	(3.90)	(18.25)
Net cash used in investing activities	(364.47)	(226.67)	(162.76)
C Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from long term borrowings from bank	120.01	126.03	117.45
Repayment of long term borrowings from bank	(128.49)	(119.37)	(65.00)
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	330.38	51.08	68.59
Issue of equity share capital (including security premium)	621.40	-	-
Share Application Money pending for allotment	-	21.42	-
Interest paid	(75.10)	(48.30)	(35.00)
Net cash generated from financing activities	868.20	30.86	86.04
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	25.16	14.47	(78.23)
Cash and cash equivalents out of business combination on acquisition date	-	9.14	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	27.44	3.84	82.07
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer footnote 1 to note 9)	52.60	27.44	3.84
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Refer note 9)	52.60	27.44	3.84

Notes :

- The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Ind AS-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
- Notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.
- Refer note 32 for reconciliation of change in financial activities.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

In terms of our report of even date

For D S R V & Co LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Registration Number: 006997/2015-00073

DINESH KUMAR AGRAWAL
Partner
Membership No. 85714

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE
LIMITED)
CIN: U74899HR1993PLC031121

NAVNEET SINGH
Managing Director
DIN 00468898

SAMEER BANSAL
Director
DIN 00468786

SONAM GOSAIN
Company Secretary
A31290

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23
September 2025

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23
September 2025

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September
2025



YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)

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

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements (or financial statement) comprise financial statements of Yogiji Digi Limited ("Holding Company" or "Parent Company") and its subsidiary "the Group". The Parent Company is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India and having its registered office at Plot No 148 Sector 58, Faridabad Harayana-121004. Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, the Parent Company, during the financial year 2024-25, converted into a Public Limited Company with effect from 13 March 2025. The Parent Company is presently functioning as a Public Limited Company in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Group is engaged in the business of Manufacturing of Cold Rolling Mills, Recoiler/Uncoiler, Coaters, rolling mill equipment, tension reels, etc. The board of directors approved the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 and authorised for issue on 23 September 2025.

2. Material accounting policies:

Material accounting policies adopted by the Company are as under:

2.1 Basis of Consolidation and material accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance of Ind AS

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other relevant provisions of the Act and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The Financial Statements up to year ended 31 March 2024 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the Section 133 of the Act, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2021 (hereinafter referred as 'Indian GAAP' or 'Previous GAAP'). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first financial statements prepared by the Company in accordance with Ind AS. The date of transition to Ind AS is 01 April 2022. Refer to note 42 for information on first time adoption of Ind AS by the Company.

(b) Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value (refer para 2.3 (n) of material accounting policies).

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("Rs"), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. Accounting policies have been consistently applied, except where a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

All amounts reported in the Financial Statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest "millions", unless otherwise stated. Transactions and balances with values below the rounding-off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0.00" in the relevant notes to these Financial Statements.



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(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statement includes the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary controlled by the Group as at March 31, 2025. Control is achieved when the Group:

- has power over the investee;
- has the ability to use its power to affect its return; and
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Group gains control until the date when the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that Group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements to ensure conformity with the Group's accounting policies.

The Company have only one subsidiary "YOGI JI TECHNOEQUIP PRIVATE Limited". The subsidiary is the wholly owned subsidiary of the company effective from February 10, 2024.

The financials statements of the Group and its subsidiaries have been combined on line by line basis by adding together the book value of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses after fully eliminating the intra group transactions and unrealised profits.

Consolidation procedure:

- (a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- (b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.
- (c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions."

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, the reported amount of revenue and expenses for the year, and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date.

The estimates and assumptions used in the financial statements are based upon the Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected (Refer para 2.4 of material accounting policies).



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(e) Classification between Current and Non-current

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

An asset is treated as current when:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Expected to be realised 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 normal operating cycle,
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Based on the nature of business and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

2.2 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

The 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. On 31 March 2025, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) did not issue any amendment to Ind AS which is effective from 01 April 2025.

2.3 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Property plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing costs, if capitalisation criteria are met and any cost attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use which includes taxes, freight, and installation and allocated incidental expenditure during construction/ acquisition and exclusive Input tax credit (IGST/CGST and SGST) or other tax credit available to the Company.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives or remaining life of the respective asset. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.



Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

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

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 01 April 2022 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual value, over their estimated useful lives. The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment which are similar as compared to those prescribed under the Schedule II to the Act:

<u>Category of assets</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Buildings	30 Years
Plant & machinery	10-15 Years
Furniture and fixtures	10 Years
Vehicles	8-10 Years
Office equipment	5 Years
Computer hardware	3 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over their estimated useful life, or the remaining period of lease from the date of capitalisation, whichever is shorter.

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and machineries which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation on addition to property, plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property, plant and equipment is provided for upto the date of sale, deduction or discard of property, plant and equipment as the case may be.

Salvage value is the estimated resale value of an asset at the end of its useful life. It is adjusted from the cost of property, plant and equipment to determine the amount of the asset cost that will be depreciated. Thus, salvage value is used as a component for the calculation of depreciation. The Company has taken 5% of value of assets as its salvage value.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values (if any) are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



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b) Intangible asset

Intangible assets including those acquired by the Company are initially measured at acquisition cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognized as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company amortises software and other intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over period of 3 years.

Amortisation on addition to intangible assets is provided on pro-rata basis from the date the assets are ready for intended use. Amortisation on sale/discard from intangible assets is provided for upto the date of sale, deduction or discard of intangible assets as the case may be.

Intangible assets with finite lives are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each year-end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly.

c) Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of acquired or self-generated property, plant and equipment that are not yet ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress ("CWIP"). CWIP is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

d) Leases

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

For arrangements entered into prior to 01 April 2023, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.



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YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)

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

(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the year in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date since the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of building (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments of short-term leases are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit and loss.

e) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, as follows:

Raw materials and packing materials: cost includes cost of purchase (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on First in First Out (FIFO). The carrying cost of raw materials, packaging materials and stores and spare parts are appropriately written down to replacement cost when the finished products in which these will be incorporated are expected to sell below cost.

Work-in-progress, manufactured finished goods and traded goods: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost of work in progress and manufactured finished goods is determined on the FIFO and comprises direct material, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing these inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of traded goods is determined on a FIFO. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Stores and spare parts are valued at cost. cost includes cost of purchase (excluding those subsequently recoverable by the enterprise from the concerned revenue authorities) and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on FIFO basis.

Goods-in-transit are valued at actual cost price only.

Net realisable 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.

Provision of obsolescence on inventories is considered on the basis of management's estimate based on demand and market of the inventories.



f) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when a performance obligation is satisfied by transfer of promised goods or services to a customer.

For performance obligation satisfied over time, the revenue recognition is done using output method by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligation. The progress is measured in terms of a proportion of actual goods or services delivered which co-incide with terms of the agreement and payment terms attributable to the performance obligation as it best depicts the transfer of control that occurs as good or services are delivered.

The Company transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over a period of time if one of the following criteria is met: (a) the customer simultaneously consumes the benefit of the company's performance or (b) the customer controls the asset as it is being created/enhanced by the company's performance or (c) there is no alternative use of the asset and the company has either explicit or implicit right of payment considering legal precedents. In all other cases, performance obligation is considered as satisfied at a point in time.

The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects it to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. The Company includes variable consideration as part of transaction price when there is a basis to reasonably estimate the amount of the variable consideration and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved.

Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and the financing component, if significant, is separated from the transaction price and accounted as interest income.

Costs to obtain a contract which are incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are charged off in profit & loss immediately in the period in which such costs are incurred. Incremental costs of obtaining a contract, if any, and costs incurred to fulfill a contract are amortised over the period of execution of the contract in proportion to the progress measured in terms of a proportion to the revenue recognised to date.

For contracts where the aggregate of contract cost incurred to date plus recognised profits (or minus recognised losses as the case may be) exceeds the progress billing, the surplus is shown as contract asset and termed as "Unbilled revenue". For contracts where progress billing exceeds the aggregate of contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits (or minus recognised losses, as the case may be), the surplus is shown as contract liability and termed as "Excess of billing over revenue". Amounts received before the related work is performed are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as contract liability and termed as "Advances from customer". The amounts billed on customer for work performed and are unconditionally due for payment i.e. only passage of time is required before payment falls due, are disclosed in the Balance Sheet as trade receivables. The amount of retention money held by the customers pending completion of performance milestone is disclosed under other financial assets and is reclassified as trade receivable as and when it becomes due for payment. The Company recognises impairment loss (termed as provision for expected credit loss in the consolidated financial statements) on account of credit risk in respect of a contract asset using expected credit loss model on similar basis as applicable to trade receivables.

Up to the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company's financial statements (prepared under Indian GAAP) presented trade receivables, retention amounts, and customer advances on a net basis for each customer. Accordingly prior year's figures has been reclassified to match the Company's current presentation policy, as described above.

Warranty and other related obligation The Group accounts for provision of warranty, return, refund and other similar obligations in accordance with Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". Refer below for policy on provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.



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Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

g) Taxes

Tax expense for the year, comprising current tax and deferred tax, is included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the year. Current and deferred tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In such cases, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid 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.

Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 utilised.

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 utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised 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 realised 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 relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off tax assets against tax liabilities.

h) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The board of directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. The board of directors, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker, consists of managing director and other directors.



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i) Finance costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

General and Specific borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial year of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset. All the other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur.

Any exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs has been reclassified to finance cost from foreign exchange gain/ loss.

j) Foreign currency transactions and balances

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

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provision are recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

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 recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is not either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

With respect to delayed payment of MSME (Micro and Small) parties as defined under the MSME Act, the company do not provided for interest on delayed payment in the books of accounts as vendors generally waive their right of interest on delayed payment and assured the company that in future also they will not demand any interest on these delayed payments. Hence, no provision of interest has been accounted for in the books.

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

l) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Short term obligations

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



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(ii) Defined contribution plan

Provident Fund:

Contribution towards provident fund is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Employee's State Insurance Scheme:

Contribution towards employees' state insurance scheme is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis which are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity:

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which is unfunded. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. Past service costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment and the date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability. The Company recognises service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and net interest expense or income in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

n) Financial instruments

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

(a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. However, in the case of financial assets designated as FVTPL transactions costs are not added. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and 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.



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After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

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

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized only when

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset is transferred or
- b) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

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

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost, FVTPL and FVTOCI and for the measurement and recognition of credit risk exposure.

The Company follows a 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises the impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.



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For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If in subsequent year, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL.

Life time ECLs are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 months ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the year end.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward- looking estimate. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward- looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Company estimates impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (EIR). When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider all contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension etc.) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity uses the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the year is recognised as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. In balance sheet ECL for financial assets measured at amortised cost is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(b) Financial liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Fair valuation gains/ losses, on initial recognition of financial liabilities are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except in cases of such gains/ losses being occurred on account of transactions with holding/ subsidiary company in which case such gains/ losses are accounted as capital contribution (securities premium) in equity.

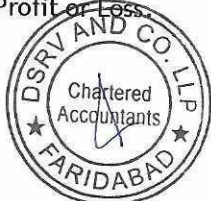
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities classified as held for trading includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.



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(iii) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Derecognition

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

(c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments, Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to statement of profit and loss.

o) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, wherever applicable at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

- 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 recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



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p) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGU's to which the individual assets are allocated. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

q) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

r) Statement of cash flows

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

s) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for events of bonus issue, share split or consolidation of shares.

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the after income tax effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.



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2.4 Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period but prior to the date when the financial statements are approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it assesses whether the information affects the amounts recognised in its financial statements. The Company adjusts the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and updates the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information.

For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company does not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements but discloses the nature of the non-adjusting event and, if possible, an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.

2.6 Standards (including amendments) issued but not yet effective

There are no such standards which are notified but not yet effective.

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YOGUJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGUJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles*	Office equipment	Computer hardware	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2022	20.98	39.14	115.01	1.73	49.13	5.06	3.87	234.92
Additions	21.45	41.01	38.31	0.60	68.75	5.51	3.88	179.51
Disposals	-	-	0.29	-	14.19	-	-	14.48
Balance as at March 31, 2023	42.43	80.15	153.03	2.33	103.69	10.57	7.75	399.95
Balance as at April 01, 2023	42.43	80.15	153.03	2.33	103.69	10.57	7.75	399.95
Business combination	92.15	9.17	35.88	0.59	21.04	1.26	1.76	161.85
Additions	9.75	-	105.28	0.28	59.66	5.09	2.99	183.05
Disposals	-	-	0.72	-	0.32	0.11	-	1.15
Balance as at March 31, 2024	144.33	89.32	293.46	3.20	184.07	16.81	12.50	743.69
Balance as at April 01, 2024	144.33	89.32	293.46	3.20	184.07	16.81	12.50	743.69
Additions	-	100.21	87.92	7.27	17.87	7.53	2.33	223.13
Disposals	-	-	0.05	-	2.30	-	-	2.35
Balance as at March 31, 2025	144.33	189.53	381.33	10.47	199.64	24.34	14.83	964.48
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses								
Balance at April 01, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	-	2.72	11.78	0.30	9.78	1.74	1.98	28.30
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	2.72	11.78	0.30	9.78	1.74	1.98	28.30
Balance at April 01, 2023	-	2.72	11.78	0.30	9.78	1.74	1.98	28.30
Business combination	-	0.42	5.49	0.14	6.33	0.37	0.75	13.50
Depreciation for the year	-	3.23	16.44	0.33	17.72	2.68	3.25	43.64
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	6.37	33.71	0.77	33.83	4.79	5.98	85.44
Balance at April 01, 2024	-	6.37	33.71	0.77	33.83	4.79	5.98	85.44
Depreciation for the year	-	5.06	24.17	0.50	23.76	3.86	3.58	60.94
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	-	11.43	57.88	1.27	57.59	8.65	9.56	146.38
Carrying amount (net)								
As at April 1, 2022	20.98	39.14	115.01	1.73	49.13	5.06	3.87	234.92
As at March 31, 2023	42.43	77.43	141.25	2.03	93.91	8.83	5.77	371.65
As at March 31, 2024	144.33	82.95	259.75	2.43	150.24	12.03	6.52	658.25
As at March 31, 2025	144.33	178.10	323.46	9.20	142.05	15.69	5.27	818.11

- The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as of 01 April 2022 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date as per Para D7AA of Ind AS 101 'First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.
- The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the year ended 31 March 2025 (31 March 2024, 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022 : Nil).
- The Company has pledged its property, plant and equipment as security.
- Refer note 32 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.



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YOGUJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGUJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
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4 Capital Work in progress
Particulars

	Units at Crown Business Park	Plant & Machinery	Power Line	Building under Construction	Crane	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2022	92.81	-	-	29.15	5.01	126.97
Additions	2.92	-	-	-	-	2.92
Disposals/ Capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	29.15	5.01	34.16
Balance as at April 01, 2023	95.73	-	-	-	-	95.73
Additions	95.73	-	-	-	-	95.73
Disposals/ Capitalised	55.79	10.24	-	41.40	-	107.43
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2.88	-	-	34.32	-	37.20
Balance as at April 01, 2024	154.40	10.24	-	75.72	-	240.37
Additions	3.41	58.33	5.24	140.65	-	207.63
Disposals/ Capitalised	-	10.24	-	119.98	-	130.22
Balance as at March 31, 2025	157.81	58.33	5.24	96.40	-	317.78

5 Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	License Fee	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)			
Balance as at April 01, 2022	4.31	-	4.31
Additions	5.53	-	5.53
Balance as at March 31, 2023	9.84	-	9.84
Balance as at April 01, 2023	9.84	-	9.84
Additions	5.43	-	5.43
Balance as at March 31, 2024	15.27	-	15.27
Balance as at April 01, 2024	15.27	-	15.27
Additions	10.95	3.00	13.95
Balance as at March 31, 2025	26.22	3.00	29.22

Accumulated amortisation and Impairment losses

Balance as at April 01, 2022	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	2.61	-	2.61
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2.61	-	2.61
Balance as at April 01, 2023	2.61	-	2.61
Depreciation for the year	4.90	-	4.90
Balance as at March 31, 2024	7.51	-	7.51
Balance as at April 01, 2024	7.51	-	7.51
Depreciation for the year	4.96	0.69	5.65
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	12.47	0.69	13.16
Carrying amount (net)			
As at April 1, 2022	4.31	-	4.31
As at March 31, 2023	7.23	-	7.23
As at March 31, 2024	7.76	-	7.76
As at March 31, 2025	13.75	2.31	16.06



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YOGJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

6 Intangible Assets under development

Particulars	SAP Development
Balance as at April 01, 2022	-
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-
Balance as at April 01, 2023	-
Additions	11.33
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	11.33
Balance as at April 01, 2024	11.33
Additions	16.96
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	28.29

Capital work in progress ageing schedule

Particulars	Amount for capital work in progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at April 1, 2022	37.25	2.97	4.47	82.28	126.97
	37.25	2.97	4.47	82.28	126.97
Units at Crown Business Park	2.92	3.36	2.97	86.48	95.73
As at March 31, 2023	2.92	3.36	2.97	86.48	95.73
Units at Crown Business Park	3.97	5.88	3.36	141.19	154.41
Machinery for new Plant yet to be installed	20.23	0.24	-	10.00	30.47
Building under Construction	14.26	10.11	-	31.12	55.49
As at March 31, 2024	38.46	16.23	3.36	182.32	240.37
Units at Crown Business Park	3.39	3.97	5.88	144.55	157.79
Building under Construction	58.33	-	-	-	58.36
Plant & Machinery (Nangla II)	5.24	-	-	-	5.24
Power Line	96.40	-	-	-	96.40
As at March 31, 2025	163.36	3.97	5.88	144.55	317.78

Intangible Assets under development ageing schedule

Particulars	Amount for capital work in progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
SAP Development	11.33	-	-	-	11.33
As at March 31, 2024	11.33	-	-	-	11.33
SAP Development	16.96	11.33	-	-	28.29
As at March 31, 2025	16.96	11.33	-	-	28.29

Note:

There are no projects as on the reporting date which have materially exceeded cost as compared to its original plan or where completion is overdue.

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7 Right-of-Use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities

The Company has various lease agreements for its building and equipments. The Company has determined that the risks and benefits related to the leased properties are retained by the lessors. Accordingly, these are accounted for as operating leases.

These lease agreements are for terms ranging upto five years and, in most cases, provide for rental escalations of 5%. Most of these agreements are renewable at the mutual consent of the parties to the contract.

The Company recognizes an operating lease liability and right-of-use asset in compliance with current lease accounting standard IND AS 116. The amount of right-of-use asset is equal to the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of each respective country. Modifications, if any are recalculated and corresponding adjustments are made to the carrying values of both the lease liability and right-of-use assets.

A right-of-use asset is measured as the amount of the lease liability adjusted for the amount of deferred straight-line rent, prepaid rent and lease incentive allowances previously recognized.

(i) Changes in the carrying value of Right-of-use (ROU) assets

Particulars	Leasehold Land and Building
<u>Cost or valuation</u>	
As at 01 April 2022	-
Additions	-
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2023	-
Additions	23.39
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2024	23.39
Additions	-
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2025	23.39
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>	
Up to 01 April 2022	-
For the year	-
Disposals/ adjustments	-
Up to 31 March 2023	-
For the year	2.90
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2024	2.90
For the year	4.97
Disposals/ adjustments	-
As at 31 March 2025	7.87
<u>Net block</u>	
As at 31 March 2025	15.52
As at 31 March 2024	20.49
As at 31 March 2023	-
As at 31 March 2022	-



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- (ii) The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year:

Particulars	Leasehold Land and Building
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-
Additions	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-
Deletions	-
Payment of lease liabilities	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-
Additions	22.38
Interest on lease liabilities	1.18
Deletions	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(3.15)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	20.41
Additions	-
Interest on lease liabilities	1.76
Deletions	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(5.56)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	16.61

Note:

The right-of-use assets have been recognised at an amount based on the lease liability, adjusted for accrued lease payments, prepaid portions of refundable security deposits, and other directly attributable costs such as stamp duty and registration charges, in accordance with Para C8(b)(ii) of Ind AS 116, 'Leases'.

The Company has also elected to apply a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics (e.g., similar remaining lease term, class of underlying asset, and economic environment) as permitted by the standard.

The Company has not revalued its Right-of-use assets during the current year or any of the years presented.

- (iii) Amounts recognised by the Company in statement of profit and loss :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest on lease liabilities (refer note 27)	1.76	1.18	-
Amortisation on right-of-use assets (refer note 26)	4.97	2.90	-
Rent expense for short term operating leases (refer note 28)	0.18	2.52	2.10

- (iv) Amounts recognised by the Company in cash flows :

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Total cash outflow for leases (excluding short term and low value leases)	5.56	3.15	-

- (v) The following table presents the maturity profile of the Company's lease liabilities based on the contractual undiscounted payments with a

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Less than one year	5.83	5.58	-
One to five years	13.38	19.22	-
More than five years	-	-	-
Total Lease payment	19.21	24.80	-
Less: Impact of discounting	2.60	4.39	-
Net present value of lease liabilities	16.61	20.41	-



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(vi) Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non-current lease liabilities	12.13	16.61	-
Current lease liabilities	4.48	3.80	-
	16.61	20.41	-

(vii) The weighted average remaining lease terms and discount rates for all of our operating leases as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Weighted average lease term remaining (Years)	3.17	4.17	-
Weighted average discount rate	10%	10%	-

(viii) Movement of Lease Liabilities during the year

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening lease liability	20.41	-	-
New lease recognised	-	22.38	-
Interest expense on Lease Liabilities	1.76	1.18	-
Payment of Lease Liabilities (including interest)	5.56	3.15	-
Closing lease liability	16.61	20.41	-



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Financial assets valued at amortised cost (unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

9 InventoriesLess: Provision for slow moving inventory

Trade receivables
(unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

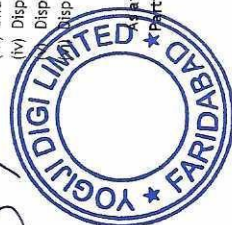
Trade receivables ageing schedule:

Particulars

As at 31 March 2024

- (i) Undisputed trade receivables - unsecured, considered good
- (ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk
- (iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired
- (iv) Disputed trade receivables - unsecured, considered good
- Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk
- Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired

Particulars



- (i) Undisputed trade receivables - unsecured, considered good
- (ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk
- (iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired
- (iv) Disputed trade receivables - unsecured, considered good
- (v) Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk
- (vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired

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Particulars

Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
-	189.38	18.00	4.93	3.64	41.77	257.72
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	189.38	18.00	4.93	3.64	41.77	257.72

Balances with banks
- in current accounts
Cash on hand
Foreign Currency in Hand

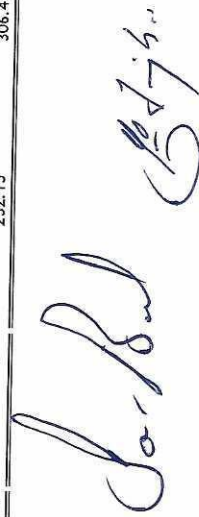
2 Financial Asset - Other bank balance

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
	48.60	39.56	35.66	17.41
	48.60	39.56	35.66	17.41

Footnote: For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise same as above.

Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	Non-Current			Current		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Other Assets						
Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)						
Balances with Government Authorities						
repaid expenses	-	-	-	-	111.03	89.13
advance to supplier	-	-	-	-	8.66	11.56
Capital Advance for Fixed assets	46.80	9.39	4.23	-	106.94	365.84
advance to employees	-	-	-	-	-	199.12
	46.80	9.39	4.23	-	3.25	0.12
					232.15	467.57
					306.45	261.43
						0.07



14 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		As at 01 April 2022	
	Number (absolute figure)	Amount	Number (absolute figure)	Amount	Number (absolute figure)	Amount	Number (absolute figure)	Amount
Authorised								
Equity shares of INR 100/- each	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
0.1% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCPPS) of INR 100 each	25,000	2.50	25,000	2.50	25,000	2.50	25,000	2.50
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up								
Equity shares of INR 100 each	2,70,071	27.01	1,89,050	18.91	1,43,300	14.33	1,43,300	14.33
0.1% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCPPS) of INR 100 each (Classified as financial liability, refer note 20)	-	-	-	-	15,000	1.50	15,000	1.50

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Equity shares of INR 100/- each

Outstanding at the beginning of the year
Add: Issued during the year
Outstanding at the end of the year

For the year 31 March 2025		For the year 31 March 2024		For the year 31 March 2023	
Number (absolute figure)	Amount	Number (absolute figure)	Amount	Number (absolute figure)	Amount
1,89,050	18.91	1,43,300	14.33	1,43,300	14.33
81,021	8.10	45,750	4.58	-	-
2,70,071	27.01	1,89,050	18.91	1,43,300	14.33

0.1% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCPPS) of INR 100 each

Outstanding at the beginning and end of the year

*During the financial year 2023-24, pursuant to the resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on February 10, 2024, the 15,000 0.1% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCPPS) of Rs.100 each were converted into 378 equity shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs.3,667 in accordance with terms specified in the Memorandum of Issue of Preference shares.

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity shares of INR 100/- each

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 100/- per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held and carries a right to dividend. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of an interim dividend. During the current and previous financial years Company has not declared any dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. Such distribution shall be made in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each shareholder.

0.1% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCPPS) of INR 100 each

The Preference Shares are convertible into Equity Shares of the Company at the option of the Investor before the expiry of the period of 10 years from the date of issue of preference shares.

The preference shares shall be converted into equity shares on the basis of valuation arrived at on the date of receiving the request for conversion on the basis of the valuation certificate issued by the Registered Valuer. Accordingly, the conversion ratio shall be decided on the date of conversion in view of valuation certificate.

The preference shares shall be converted into equity shares on the basis of valuation arrived at on the date of receiving the request for conversion on the basis of the valuation certificate issued by the Registered Valuer.

The Preference Shares will carry a non-cumulative dividend of 0.1% per annum, payable annually, subject to the availability of distributable profits. The dividends on the Preference Shares will not accumulate if they are not declared or paid in any particular year.

The allottee shall have the right to exercise the conversion option in writing at any time, in one or more tranches but compulsorily in 10 years from the date of issue.

In the event of redemption of Preference Shares at or after the end of the Redemption Period, the investor shall be entitled to a premium of [Redemption Premium] % over the Face Value of each Preference Share.

The Preference Shares shall not carry voting rights at any general meeting of the Company except otherwise provided in Section 47 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Articles of Association of the Company.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the Preference Shares shall have a preference over common shareholders with respect to the return of capital, up to the Face Value of the Preference Shares.



Sanjiv Bhatia



YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

c. Detail of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share in the Company:

Equity shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023			As at 01 April 2022		
	Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares		Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares		Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares		Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares	
Navneet Singh	53,729	19.89%		64,661	34.20%		64,461	44.98%		64,461.00	44.98%	
Samir Bansal	46,490	17.21%		57,480	30.40%		57,302	39.99%		57,302.00	39.99%	
Ashok Kumar Rana	18,149	6.72%		22,686	12.00%		-	-		-	-	
Satish Kumar Tripathi	18,149	6.72%		22,686	12.00%		-	-		-	-	
S Gupta Family Investment Pvt. Ltd.	81,315	30.11%		-	-		-	-		-	-	
KITARA PIIN 1103	17,722	6.56%		-	-		-	-		-	-	
0.1% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCCPS) of INR 100 each												
Navneet Singh	-	-		-	-		7,950	53.00%		7,950	53.00%	
Samir Bansal	-	-		-	-		7,050	47.00%		7,050	47.00%	

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

d. Shareholding of Promoters
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid

Name	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023			% Change during the year		
	Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares		Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares		Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares		Holding in numbers	% of total equity shares	
Navneet Singh	53,729	19.89%		64,661	34.20%		64,461	44.98%		64,461	44.98%	
Samir Bansal	46,490	17.21%		57,480	30.40%		57,302	39.99%		57,302	39.99%	
Ashok Kumar Rana	18,149	6.72%		22,686	12.00%		-	0.00%		-	0.00%	
Satish Kumar Tripathi	18,149	6.72%		22,686	12.00%		-	0.00%		-	0.00%	
0.1% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCCPS) of INR 100 each												
Navneet Singh	-	-		-	-		7,950	53.00%		7,950	53.00%	
Samir Bansal	-	-		-	-		7,050	47.00%		7,050	47.00%	

e. No class of shares have been issued as bonus shares and shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date except below:

During the financial year 2023-24, the Company allotted 45,372 (Forty five thousand three hundred seventy two Only) Equity Shares of INR 100 each to the shareholders of Yogi Ji Technoequip Private Limited pursuant to purchase the shares of Yogi Ji Technoequip Private Limited. The company had taken the requisite approval of the share holders for the said purchase of equity shares of Yogi Ji Technoequip Private Limited. The said allotment had been made on the fair market value.

Further, during the financial year 2023-24, the Company allotted 378 (three hundred seventy eight Only) Equity Shares of INR 100 each pursuant to conversion of NCCPS. The said allotment had been made on the fair market value.



Signature of Navneet Singh





Footnotes:

Terms of condition of borrowings			Rate of Interest	Security	March 31, 2025				March 31, 2024				April 1, 2022	
Particulars	Repayment terms	March 31, 2025				March 31, 2024				April 1, 2022				
i. Vehicle loan														
from Axis Bank	48 - 84 Months	7.25% - 9.45%	Against specific	61.52	75.65	36.10	20.68							
from HDFC Bank	48 - 60 Months	7.90% - 8.61%	Against specific	21.16	30.92	27.97	1.07							
from ICICI Bank	47 Months	7.81%	Against specific	0.00	1.11	2.23	3.20							
				82.68	107.68	66.30	24.95							
ii. Other term loan from banks														
from State Bank of India			Equitable Mortgage except specifically mentioned:	-	-	26.41	39.08							
			• Industrial Property Plot 147, Sector-58, Urban Estate, Faridabad.											
			• Industrial Property Plot 148, Sector-58, Urban Estate, Faridabad.											
			• Industrial Property @ Kharsa No. 79/80, Mustafai No. 41, Kita No. 15/2, 16, 25, Village Nangla Bhiku, Palwal, Rohini, Haryana.	58.49	16.12	-	-							
			• Industrial Property @ Kharsa No. 34 / 18 / 1/1, Revenue estate of village dudhola Palwal, Haryana.											
			• Residential building situated at EM of House No.282 Sector 8 Faridabad. - SBI											
			• Plot No 1, SWIE, Sanjay Memorial Industrial Complex Phase - II, Sector 5 - SBI											
			• Land and Building Situated at EM of Land and Building at Village Dhudola, Nangla Bhiku Road, Palwal - SBI	-	21.48	25.99	18.58							
			• Residential Building Situated at EM of House at H-26, Block H, Sector-10, Faridabad. - SBI											
from DBS BANK	60- 92 months	9.35%	• Khasrat No. 51, Khasra NO. 43, Kita No. 9/2/1 Area 7 Kanal 3 Marla, Situated in Mauza Nangla Bhiku Tehsil and District Palwal, Haryana.	15.20	-	-	-							
			• FD of INR 29.50 million to be lien marked in favor of DBS Bank India Limited including margin on NFB facilities											
			• Personal guarantee of Mr. Navneet Singh and Mr. Sameer Bansal, Mr. Ashok Kumar Rana and Satish Kumar Tripathi.											
ICICI Bank	1-2 months	8.75%	• Unrevocable guarantee of Mr. Ashok kumar rana, Mr. Satish kumar Tripathi, Mr. Varun jay rana	-	0.38	-	-							
			• Exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage Half Portion of Khasrat/Khatoni No. 259/280, Village dudhola, palwal											
			• PLAT NO. 384 TF TOWER-03THE PRANAYAM Sec-85 FARIDABAD											
			• PLAT NO. 803 8TH FLOOR TOWER-D-4 THE PRANAYAM Sec 82-85											
			• KHASRA NO. 40/3,4, 5/1, VILLAGE NANGLA BHIKU, PALWAL											
	24 months	10.00%		83.69	37.98	78.62	57.66							
			Against specific Vehicle	9.82	-	-	-							
iii. Vehicle loan from financial institutions														
Mercedes benz financial services	48 Months	8.65%	Property at Faridabad Crown realtech	37.06	46.44	42.23	45.35							
			Machine loan	10.33	13.04	15.43	-							
			FD as security	108.66	105.75	42.54	45.08							
			Machine loan	-	-	-	1.76							
			Bank guarantee of 20 million	-	29.76	-	17.86							
	6 months	9.5% - 10.75%		156.05	194.99	100.20	110.05							
iv. Other term loan from financial institutions														
ADITYA BIRLA FINANCE LTD	48-136 Months	12.80 - 14.1%												
	60 Months	12.50%												
CHOLAMANDALAM INVESTMENT & FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED	54-72 Months	6.97% - 8.90%												
SIDBI	48 Months	13.99%												
SIEMENS FINANCIAL SERVICES PVT LTD														
THE NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD (NSIC)														
	6 months	9.5% - 10.75%												
v. Cash credit from banks*														
State Bank of India	On Demand	9.0 - 9.10%		-	-	(18.49)	105.74							
Punjab National bank	On Demand	9.15 - 9.25 %		-	51.61	81.34	(4.32)							



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21.34	5.72	1.05	669.06
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Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not Due*	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME		59.54				59.54

YOGUJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGUJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

- (ii) Others
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME
(iv) Disputed dues - Others

	227.00	4.22	-	-	231.22
	-	-	-	-	-
	286.54	4.22	-	-	290.76

As at 01 April 2022

Particulars

Not Due*	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	27.62	3.67	1.26	1.03	33.57
(ii) Others	160.68	9.96	0.72	0.98	172.34
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
* Not due (others) include unbilled dues.	188.30	13.63	1.98	2.01	205.91

19 Financial Liabilities - Others

Liabilities designated at amortised cost

0.1% Non Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (NCPS) (Refer note 14)

Payable for fixed assets
Employee related payable
Other Current Liabilities

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
-	-	-	1.50
19.67	13.72	1.26	1.50
34.61	21.41	0.37	0.76
1.10	1.22	3.94	4.50
55.38	36.35	5.57	7.76

Footnote i: Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises:

Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006) ("MSMED Act, 2006"):

(a) Amount remaining unpaid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act at the end of each accounting year:

- the principal amount
- the interest due thereon

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
244.43	264.06	59.54	33.57

(b) the amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year:

- Interest paid
- Principal repaid

(c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act;

(d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and

(e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number (now Udyam Registration Number) as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Based on the information available with the management, there are no over dues outstanding to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further, the Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act.

Breakup of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost:

Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings) (refer note 17)

Lease liability (refer note 18)

Trade payable (refer note 19)

Other payables (includes interest on borrowings)

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
888.51	566.62	415.84	294.81
16.61	20.41	-	-
778.88	669.06	290.76	205.92
35.38	36.35	3.94	4.50
1,739.38	1,292.44	710.54	505.23

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Borrowings: Refer note 16 for detailed terms and conditions.

Trade payable: These are non interest bearing and are normally settled in 0-90 days depending upon terms with respective vendors.

20 Other Liabilities

Advances from customer

Payable to government authorities

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022	Current			
				March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
226.12	220.55	319.50	210.98	704.69	1,209.67	1,046.32	890.73
226.12	220.55	319.50	210.98	9.71	14.50	20.62	14.65
				714.40	1,224.17	1,066.94	905.38

21 Provisions

Provision for gratuity

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022	Current			
				March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
25.94	16.93	8.33	6.53	3.14	2.31	0.20	-
25.94	16.93	8.33	6.53	3.14	2.31	0.20	-



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22 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Sale of goods	4,764.31	3,883.60	2,310.04
Sale of services	18.74	80.82	0.36
Other operating income			
Freight recovered			
Total	13.78	0.88	2.94
	4,796.84	3,965.30	2,313.34

*Above revenue has been earned in respect of single business of the Company i.e., providing flat steel processing solutions for cold rolling mills, pickling lines, skin pass mills and galvanizing lines.

23 Other income

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest income on			
- Fixed deposits designated at amortized cost	4.25	3.59	3.14
- Other security deposits	0.01	0.08	0.02
- Security deposits designated at amortized cost	0.19	0.15	-
Duty draw back	20.71	17.94	15.20
Rodtap income	12.98	9.75	4.28
Profit on sale of license	-	-	3.94
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	0.88	-
Foreign exchange fluctuation gain, (net)	-	8.94	-
Rent income	0.24	0.48	0.24
Insurance claim received	0.14	1.10	-
Liabilities written back	1.33	1.95	70.03
Miscellaneous other income	0.00	0.41	0.08
Total	39.87	45.27	96.93

24 Cost of material consumed

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Raw materials and packing material consumed			
Inventory at the beginning of the year			
Add: Purchases	421.02	186.20	229.72
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	2,933.08	3,017.94	1,805.50
Total	(171.79)	(421.02)	(178.96)
	3,182.31	2,783.12	1,856.26

25 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Inventories at the beginning of the year			
- Finished goods	2.89	10.58	15.14
- Work-in-progress	1,113.69	1,274.95	709.75
- Scrap	0.47	0.59	0.51
	1,117.05	1,286.12	725.40
Less: Inventories at the end of the year			
- Finished goods	1.62	2.89	9.63
- Work-in-progress	979.63	1,113.69	886.03
- Scrap	1.23	0.47	0.42
	982.48	1,117.05	896.08
Total	134.57	169.07	(170.68)

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26 Employee benefit expenses

Salary, wages, bonus, ex-gratia and other benefits	
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 33)	
Gratuity expenses (refer note 33)	
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	
Total	

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	382.96	297.50	234.65
	7.16	5.70	4.89
	4.58	4.03	1.14
	6.51	4.20	2.89
Total	401.21	311.43	243.57

27 Finance costs

Interest expenses	
Borrowings measured at amortised cost	
- Interest on borrowings	
- Lease liabilities	
Interest and penalty	
Bank charges	
Total	

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	55.29	37.68	27.35
	1.76	1.18	-
	0.19	-	-
	19.62	10.66	7.66
Total	76.86	49.52	35.01

28 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer note 7)	
Total	

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	60.94	43.64	28.30
	5.65	4.90	2.61
	4.97	2.90	-
Total	71.56	51.44	30.91

29 Other expenses

Power and fuel expense	
Job work charges	
Freight and forwarding charges	
Repairs and maintenance	
- Machinery	
- Building	
- Other	
Insurance expenses	
Rates, taxes and fees	
Security services charges	
Printing & Stationery	
Rent expense	
Legal and professional expenses	
Travelling expenses	
Telephone & Internet expenses	
Packing material & Packing expenses	
Business promotion expenses	
Auditor's remuneration	
Miscellaneous expenses	
Charity & Donation	
Corporate Social Responsibility	
Fair & Exhibition	
Foreign exchange fluctuation loss, (net)	
Balances written off	
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	16.33	10.68	8.36
	110.46	108.17	65.69
	119.13	101.43	44.94
	-	-	-
	15.40	8.72	1.60
	1.01	-	-
	11.32	8.01	6.57
	24.11	14.23	6.56
	13.96	10.40	3.65
	9.93	7.06	4.69
	1.55	1.66	0.80
	0.18	2.52	2.10
	50.65	34.67	27.71
	67.50	44.33	41.12
	2.05	0.89	0.84
	10.93	8.14	1.36
	47.78	15.78	15.72
	1.19	1.12	0.72
	22.78	6.82	28.58
	1.75	-	0.11
	3.23	1.20	1.21
	4.30	11.12	4.57
	9.44	-	37.28
	27.63	-	-
	0.88	-	4.16
Total	573.47	396.95	308.34

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Note: Auditor's Remuneration (excluding Goods and services tax)
Particulars

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
As auditors for:			
Statutory audit fees	0.80	0.75	0.45
Tax audit fees	0.22	0.21	0.15
Other services	0.17	0.16	0.12
Total	1.19	1.12	0.72

30 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting effect of dilutive shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.
The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit after tax attributable to the equity shareholders (in Rs. millions)	280.32	199.30	79.91
Basic average equity shares (in numbers)	2,65,188	1,49,675	1,43,300
Diluted average equity shares (in numbers)	2,65,188	1,49,675	1,43,300
Nominal value of equity shares (in Rs.)	10.00	10.00	10.00
Basic earnings per shares (in Rs.)	1,057.07	1,331.56	557.67
Diluted earnings per shares (in Rs.)	1,057.07	1,331.56	557.67

31 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

There are no significant judgements involved in preparation of these financial statement.

Estimates and assumptions

Useful life, method and residual value of property plant and equipment

Plant and machineries and factory buildings contribute significant portion of the Company's Property, plant and equipment. The Company capitalises its plant and machineries and factory buildings in accordance with the accounting policy disclosed under note 2 above. The Company estimates the useful life and residual value of assets as mentioned in note 2. However the actual useful life and residual value may be shorter/ less or longer/ more depending on technical innovations and competitive actions. Further, Company is depreciating its plant and machineries and factory buildings by using straight line method based on the management estimate that repairs/ wear and tear to plant and machineries and factory buildings are consistent over useful life of assets.

Income taxes

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, the Management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. The Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, the Management believes that the Company may not realize the benefits of those deductible differences.

Measurement of defined benefit obligation

The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameters subject to change is the discount rate, escalation rate, expected rate of return and mortality rate. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Measurement of right to use and lease liability

90-88



Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognised in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Other estimates and assumptions

Revenue assessment - Refer note 2.3 (f)

Provision of obsolescence on inventories - Refer note 2.3 (e)

Allowance for expected credit loss - Refer note 2.3 (f)

32 Commitments and contingencies

a. Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for:

b. Contingent liabilities

Securities/ Performance and other guarantee provided to various government authorities/others

The Company does not have any contingent assets as at March 31, 2025 or earlier year presented.

33 Related Party Disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of Ind AS- 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" the names of the related parties where control exists along with the aggregate transactions/ year end balances with them as identified and certified by the management are given below:

A) Name of related parties and description of relationship

i. Key Management Personnel and their relatives:

Relationship

Wholly owned Subsidiary Company

Managing Director

Director

Director

Director

Shareholder

Shareholder

Relative of Managing Director

Relative of Managing Director

Relative of Managing Director

Relative of Managing Director

Relative of Director

Relative of Director

Relative of Director

Relative of Director

A private company in which a director or manager or his relative is a member or director

A firm, in which a director, manager or his relative is a partner;

B) Transactions with related parties (excluding GST, as applicable):

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
125.85	268.58	10.13	15.56
125.85	268.58	10.13	15.56
156.90	118.48	85.59	22.11

Name	Yogi ji technoequip Private Limited (from February 10, 2024)
Navmeet Singh	
Sameer Bansal	
Ashok Kumar Rana (Appointed on June 25, 2024)	
Satish Kumar Tripathi (Appointed on June 25, 2024)	
Ashok Kumar Rana (from February 10, 2024)	
Satish Kumar Tripathi (from February 10, 2024)	
Aseem Gill	
R.S. Gill	
Manisha Gill	
Navit Gill	
Nirat Sadh Rana	
Neeru Bansal	
Varun Rana	
Amod Tripathi	
Convertdaid Engineers Private Limited	
Vee Kay Engineers	

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YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Director Remuneration			
Navneet Singh	26.68	42.13	46.38
Sameer Bansal	22.80	41.69	41.32
Ashok Kumar Rana	4.98	-	-
Satish Kumar Tripathi	6.23	-	-
Salary to Relatives			
Aseem Gill	3.20	3.15	18.37
Manisha Gill	2.30	2.23	1.63
Navit Gill	0.95	-	-
Neeru Bansal	2.30	2.23	1.63
Amod Tripathi	0.87	0.44	-
Varun Rana	4.97	-	-
Nirat Sadh Rana	0.60	-	-
Professional Charges			
R.S. Gill	1.20	1.30	1.30
Lease Rent Paid			
Convertaid Engineers Private Limited	0.18	0.18	-
Purchase of Raw Material			
Vee Kay Engineers	19.50	-	-
C) Balance outstanding as at year end			
Other Current Assets			
Yogi Ji Technoequip Private Limited	345.54	171.20	-
Other payables			
Navneet Singh	8.09	5.35	1.14
Sameer Bansal	2.46	2.05	1.91
Aseem Gill	0.57	0.59	0.01
Neeru Bansal	0.02	0.02	-
Satish Kumar Tripathi	0.62	-	-
Ashok Kumar Rana	0.54	-	-
Varun Jay Rana	0.18	-	-
Vee Kay Engineers	3.47	-	-
R.S. Gill	-	0.09	0.09
Manisha Gill	-	-	0.04
Other receivable			
Amod Tripathi	5.04	2.73	-
Manisha Gill	-	0.01	0.01
Provision for post employment benefits			
Key Managerial personnel	11.30	3.29	2.71
			1.90

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34 Defined contribution plan

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of profit and loss:
Particulars

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Included in contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 26)			
Contribution To Provident And Other Funds	7.16	5.70	4.89
	7.15	5.69	4.89

35 Defined employment benefits (Gratuity)

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employee who are in continuous service for a period of more than 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity on retirement/ termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity plan is an unfunded plan.

i. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	19.24	8.53	6.53
Business combination	-	5.55	-
Interest cost	0.90	1.04	-
Current service cost	3.67	2.68	1.07
Benefits paid	-	(0.33)	(0.27)
Liability written back	(1.23)	-	-
Actuarial loss on obligations	6.49	1.77	1.20
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	29.07	19.24	8.53

ii. Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and fair value of assets

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	(29.07)	(19.24)	(8.53)
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	(29.07)	(19.24)	(8.53)
Net funded surplus	-	-	-

iii. Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current service cost	3.67	2.68	1.07
Interest cost	0.90	1.04	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-
Total recognised in profit and loss	4.57	3.72	1.07

Analysis of amounts recognised in other comprehensive (loss) at the end of the year

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Remeasurements	0.59	0.21	-
-(Gain)/ loss from change in financial assumptions	5.90	1.56	1.20
-Experience loss/ (gain) adjustments	6.49	1.77	1.20
Total remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-	-

iv. The Company's defined benefit plan is unfunded and hence disclosure relating to 'Employers best estimate of contribution to defined benefit plan (gratuity) for next reporting period' is not applicable.

v. The weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation is 16.76 years (31 March 2024: 16.80 years, 31 March 2023: 16.77 Years).

vi. The expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation (gratuity) is as follows:

As at 31 March 2025

	Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)	3.14	1.30	2.05	22.59	29.07

As at 31 March 2024

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Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2.31	0.44	2.04	14.44	19.24
Less than 1 year	Between 1-2 years	Between 2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
0.20	0.17	0.83	7.33	8.53

Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)

As at 31 March 2023

Defined benefit obligation (gratuity)

vii. Actuarial assumptions

Discount rate (per annum)	
Expected rate of increase in compensation levels	
Mortality rate	
Withdrawal rate	
- upto 30 Years	
- From 31 to 44 Years	
- Above 44 Years	

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	7.04%	7.25%	7.39%
	7.25%	7.25%	7.25%
	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%

The discount rate assumed is determined by reference to market yield at the Balance Sheet date on government bonds. The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

viii. A quantitative sensitive analysis for significant assumptions are as follows:

For the year 31 March 2025

Discount rate	
Future salary increase	

Increase by %	Impact on PBO	Decrease by %	Impact on PBO
0.5%	(1.49)	0.5%	1.63
0.5%	1.12	0.5%	(1.07)

For the year 31 March 2024

Discount rate	
Future salary increase	

Increase by %	Impact on PBO	Decrease by %	Impact on PBO
0.5%	(1.00)	0.5%	1.11
0.5%	0.83	0.5%	(0.79)

For the year 31 March 2023

Discount rate	
Future salary increase	

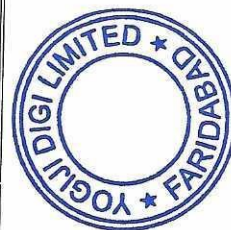
Increase by %	Impact on PBO	Decrease by %	Impact on PBO
0.5%	(0.46)	0.5%	0.64
0.5%	0.53	0.5%	(0.39)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined on a method that extrapolates the impact of defined benefit obligation as result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. Sensitivity in respect of withdrawal rate and mortality is insignificant.

ix. Expected contribution for next annual reporting period

Service cost	
Net interest cost	

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
	4.50	3.27	1.47
	2.05	1.39	0.63
	6.55	4.67	2.10



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36 Fair values

The management assessed that carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, borrowings, trade payable, other current financial liabilities and other current financial assets approximates their fair value amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments except for long term borrowings. In case of long term borrowing, there has been no significant movement in interest rates applicable on those borrowings and interest rates prevailing as at reporting dates and accordingly carrying value and fair value of these long term values as at balance sheet dates are similar. Security deposits classified as non current financial assets are for perpetuity and shall be refundable on surrendering of electricity connection only, which is highly unlikely and hence fair value of the same cannot be determined in absence of definite period of such deposits. Comparison of the carrying value and fair value of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Carrying values				Fair values			
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Financial assets at amortised cost (Level 3)								
Cash and cash equivalents	52.60	27.44	3.84	82.07	52.60	27.44	3.84	82.07
Trade receivables	1,226.20	469.22	314.00	257.72	1,226.20	469.22	314.00	257.72
Others bank balances	48.60	39.56	35.66	17.41	48.60	39.56	35.66	17.41
Others	589.97	357.04	217.51	81.27	589.97	357.04	217.51	81.27
	1,917.37	893.26	571.01	438.47	1,917.37	893.26	571.01	438.47
Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Level 3)								
Borrowings	888.51	566.62	415.84	294.81	888.51	566.62	415.84	294.81
Lease liability	16.61	20.41	-	-	16.61	20.41	-	-
Trade payables	778.88	669.06	290.76	205.92	778.88	669.06	290.76	205.92
Others	55.38	36.35	3.94	4.50	55.38	36.35	3.94	4.50
	1,739.38	1,292.44	710.54	505.23	1,739.38	1,292.44	710.54	505.23

The fair value of the financial assets above is included in the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in distress sale or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

- Bank deposits, borrowing, loans and other financial liabilities and assets are evaluated by the Company based on interest rates prevailing with scheduled banks for similar denomination and remaining duration of deposits/ borrowings (as applicable to assets and liabilities, respectively). As there has been no significant movement in interest rates, fair valued amount is also likely to be similar to carrying value. Hence, carrying amounts of these deposits have been determined as fair valued amounts.

37 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, operating lease liabilities, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and term deposits that derive directly from its operations and contributions. The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

I. Market risk

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

a. Foreign currency risk

The Company has international transactions and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from its operating activities (revenue and purchases denominated in foreign currency is low). Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency. To mitigate the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, non-INR cash flows are monitored in accordance with the Company's risk management policies.

Foreign currency risk exposure:

Particular	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
Financial assets				
Trade receivable	6.79	1.37	1.61	0.94
- USD (in Millions)				
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payable	4.29	7.78	7.56	7.46
- USD (in Millions)				



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YOGJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
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Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

Particular	Increase/decrease in %	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	(All amount in INR million April 1, 2022)
Financial assets					
Trade receivable	2%	11.61	2.28	2.64	1.43
- USD	2%	(11.61)	(2.28)	(2.64)	(1.43)
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payable	2%	7.34	12.97	12.42	11.33
- USD	2%	(7.34)	(12.97)	(12.42)	(11.33)

b. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk 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 in accordance with its policy, take borrowing at fixed rate hence there will be no future impact due to change in interest rate on the income of the Company

The Company have a combination of fixed rate borrowing and variable rate borrowing. For sensitivity of interest rate analysis of variable rate borrowings, refer note 17(x).

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company subject to the Company's established receivable management policy. The policy details how credit will be managed, past due balances collected, allowances and reserves recorded and bad debt written off. Credit terms are the established timeframe in which customers pay for purchased product. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored by the Management.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for customers. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as high, as its customers are located in common jurisdictions and operate in common markets.

Movement in expected credit loss on trade receivables during the year:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Opening balance	-	-	-
Add: Provision created during the year	-	-	-
Less: Provision reversed during the year	-	-	-
Closing	-	-	-

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Director of the Company. Investments of surplus funds are made only in bank deposits. The management continuously assess credit ratings in banks as risk assessment tool.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2025, 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is the carrying amounts.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments: 31 March 2025

	0 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	622.40	118.45	147.67	888.51
Lease Liability	4.48	12.13	-	16.61
Trade payables	778.88	-	-	778.88
Others	55.38	-	-	55.38
	1,461.14	130.58	147.67	1,739.38



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31 March 2024

	0 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	330.66	134.58	101.38	566.62
Lease Liability	3.80	16.61	-	20.41
Trade payables	669.06	-	-	669.06
Others	36.35	-	-	36.35
31 March 2023	1,039.87	151.19	101.38	1,292.44
	0 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	210.78	162.84	42.23	415.84
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	290.76	-	-	290.76
Others	3.94	-	-	3.94
1 April 2022	505.48	162.84	42.23	710.54
	0 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings	149.14	100.31	45.35	294.81
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	205.92	-	-	205.92
Others	4.50	-	-	4.50
	359.56	100.31	45.35	505.23

38 Segment reporting

The Company primarily operates in providing flat steel processing solutions for cold rolling mills, pickling lines, skin pass mills and galvanizing lines. The board of directors of the Company, which has been identified as being the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on the analysis of the various performance indicators of the Company as a single unit. Therefore, there is no separate reportable segments for the Company as per the requirement of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments".

Geographical locations (secondary segment): The Company's sales comprises of both domestic as well as export, the proportion of export sales is comparatively low in terms of total sales.

The following table shows the distribution of the Company's sales by geographical markets, regardless of where the goods were produced:

a. Revenue by geographical market

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
India	2,918.37	2,475.21	1,131.97
Outside India	1,878.47	1,490.10	1,181.38
	4,796.84	3,965.31	2,313.35
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
India	3,965.87	3,575.31	2,460.26
Outside India	580.48	114.23	132.20
	4,546.35	3,689.55	2,592.46

b. Total assets by geographical market

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
India	3,965.87	3,575.31	2,460.26
Outside India	580.48	114.23	132.20
	4,546.35	3,689.55	2,592.46

c. There is no geographical market other than India market for capital expenditure.

39 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 50% and 75%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, lease liability, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

Borrowings	888.51	566.62	415.84	294.81
Lease Liability	16.61	20.41	-	-
Trade payables	778.88	669.06	290.76	205.92
Others	55.38	36.35	3.94	4.50
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(52.60)	(32.44)	(3.84)	(82.07)



Signature
Date: 7/6/25

YOGI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees millions, unless otherwise stated)

Net debt	1,686.78	1,265.00	706.70	423.16
Total equity				
Total capital	1,781.07	884.21	466.04	387.03
Total capital and net debt	3,467.85	2,149.21	1,172.74	810.19
Gearing ratio	49%	59%	60%	52%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2025, 31 March 2024, 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022.

40 Derivative Instruments and unhedged foreign currency exposure

a) Derivatives outstanding as at the reporting date

a) Pursuant to the announcement on "Disclosure regarding Derivatives Instruments" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the Company has the following unhedged foreign currency exposure:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022	April 1, 2022
	Amount in foreign currency millions	Equivalent amount in Rs. millions	Amount in foreign currency millions	Equivalent amount in Rs. millions	Amount in foreign currency millions	Equivalent amount in Rs. millions	Amount in foreign currency millions	Equivalent amount in Rs. millions
Unhedged payables								
Trade payables	4.29	366.75	7.78	648.72	7.56	620.75	7.46	566.44
USD		366.75		648.72		620.75		566.44
Unhedged receivables								
Trade receivables	6.79	580.48	1.37	114.23	1.61	132.20	0.94	71.37
USD		580.48		114.23		132.20		71.37

41 As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. A CSR committee has been formed by the company as per the Act. The funds are utilized through the year on these activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A. Gross Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act			
Add: Amount unspent from previous years	2.87	1.25	0.99
Less: Amount excess spent in previous years	0.33	-	-
Total Gross amount required to be spent during the year	3.20	1.03	0.99
B. Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	3.20	1.03	0.99
C. Amount spent during the year on			
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	3.23	0.70	1.21
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	0.33	-
D. Shortfall during the year	-	-	-
E. Amount excess spent carried forward to future years	0.03	-	0.22
F. Details related to amount spent/ unspent			
Contribution to multiple trust and foundation working for charitable activity	2.90	0.70	1.21
Contribution to PM Care Fund	0.33	-	-
G. Accrual towards unspent obligations in relation to:			
Ongoing projects	-	-	-
Other than Ongoing projects	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

No contribution was made to any trust controlled by the Company or any related parties in relation to CSR expenditure.



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42. First-time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2025 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian GAAP. Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the year ended 31 March 2025, together with the comparative year data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, as described in the material accounting policies.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 01 April 2022, being the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet, as at 01 April 2022 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:
-The Company has elected to measure items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at its carrying value at the transition date as deemed cost.

42.1 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, 31 March 2023 and 1 April 2022

Particulars	Reference	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 01 April 2022
		Effect of transition to Ind AS	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Effect of transition to Ind AS
		Previous GAAP	Previous GAAP	Previous GAAP
		As per Ind AS balance sheet	As per Ind AS balance sheet	As per Ind AS balance sheet
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	(f), (g)	548.58	371.65	234.92
Capital work in progress		240.37	95.73	126.97
Right of use assets	(e)	20.49	-	-
Intangible asset	(g)	7.76	7.23	4.31
Goodwill		84.57	-	-
Intangible assets under development		11.33	-	-
Financial assets		-	-	-
Other	(a)	26.30	4.47	1.76
Other non-current assets		9.39	4.23	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	(h)	(21.25)	-	-
		907.05	483.31	367.95
Current assets				
Inventories		1,538.07	1,075.04	955.12
Financial assets		-	-	-
Trade receivables		469.22	314.00	257.72
Cash and cash equivalents		27.44	3.84	82.07
Other bank balance		39.56	35.66	17.41
Others		331.60	213.03	79.51
Other current assets		306.45	467.57	261.43
Current tax assets		-	-	0.09
		2,712.35	2,109.15	1,653.36
Total Assets		3,619.40	2,592.46	2,021.31
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital		18.91	14.33	14.33
Other equity		820.52	450.13	371.24
Total Equity		839.43	464.46	385.57
		44.78	1.58	1.46
		839.43	466.04	387.03



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42.3 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023:

Particulars

Footnote	For the year 31 March 2024			For the year 31 March 2023		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	As per Ind AS balance sheet
Income :						
Revenue from operations	3,965.30	-	3,965.30	2,313.34	-	2,313.34
Other income	45.12	0.15	45.27	96.93	-	96.93
Total income	4,010.42	0.15	4,010.57	2,410.27	-	2,410.27
Expenses :						
Cost of materials consumed	2,783.12	-	2,783.12	1,856.26	-	1,856.26
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	169.07	-	169.07	(170.68)	-	(170.68)
Employee benefits expense	312.58	(1.15)	311.43	244.77	(1.20)	243.57
Finance costs	48.33	1.18	49.52	35.01	-	35.01
Depreciation and amortisation expense	48.55	2.90	51.44	30.91	-	30.91
Other expenses	400.10	(3.15)	396.95	308.34	-	308.34
Total expenses	3,761.75	(0.22)	3,761.53	2,304.61	(1.20)	2,303.41
Profit before tax	248.67	0.37	249.04	105.66	1.20	106.86
Tax expenses	60.80	-	60.80	24.90	-	24.90
Current tax	1.87	-	1.87	0.05	-	0.05
- Adjustment for earlier years	13.60	(26.53)	(12.93)	1.81	0.18	2.00
Deferred tax	172.40	26.90	199.30	78.89	1.02	79.91
Profit for the year						
Other comprehensive income						
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Remeasurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit obligation	-	1.15	1.15	-	1.20	1.20
Income tax effect	-	(0.29)	(0.29)	-	(0.30)	(0.30)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax						
Total comprehensive income for the year	172.40	26.04	198.44	78.89	0.90	79.01

42.4 Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023:

	For the year ended 31 March 2024			For the year ended 31 March 2023		
	Previous GAAP	Changes	As per Ind AS balance sheet	Previous GAAP	Changes	As per Ind AS balance sheet
Cash flows from operating activities	210.28	-	210.28	(1.51)	-	(1.51)
Cash flows from investing activities	(226.67)	-	(226.67)	(162.76)	-	(162.76)
Cash flows from financing activities	30.86	-	30.86	86.04	-	86.04
Total decrease in cash flows	14.47	-	14.47	(78.23)	-	(78.23)
Cash and cash equivalents out of business combination on acquisition date	9.14	-	9.14	-	-	-
Opening cash and cash equivalents	3.84	-	3.84	82.07	-	82.07
Closing cash and cash equivalents	27.44	-	27.44	3.84	-	3.84

42.5 Notes on Transition to Ind AS and Notes to reconciliation:

(a) Security deposits:

Under Previous GAAP, security deposits were carried at the actual deposit amount. However, under Ind AS, these are classified as financial assets and are measured at amortised cost. The difference between the actual deposit amount and its discounted value has been capitalised to the Right-of-Use (ROU) asset, which is also recognised at amortised cost as at 31 March 2024. Additionally, interest income is accrued on the discounted security deposit over the lease term using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Re-measurement (losses) of defined benefit plans:

Re-measurement (gains)/losses of defined benefit plans have been classified in other comprehensive income in Ind AS.

(c) Other comprehensive income:

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised during a period are included in the profit or loss for the period, unless a specific standard requires or permits otherwise. Items that are not recognised in profit or loss but are instead presented under 'Other Comprehensive Income' (OCI) in the Statement of Profit and Loss include, includes, remeasurements of defined benefit plans. The concept of Other Comprehensive Income did not exist under Previous GAAP.

(d) Lease liabilities:

Under Previous GAAP, lease payments were recognised as rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, with no separate recognition of interest. However, under Ind AS, lease arrangements (other than short-term or low-value leases) are recognised as lease liabilities at the present value of future lease payments.

As a result, interest expense is recognised separately in the statement of profit and loss as part of finance costs, calculated using the effective interest rate method on the outstanding lease liability. This has led to an increase in reported finance costs under Ind AS compared to Previous GAAP.

(e) Right-of-use asset

The differences represent the impact of the change in accounting for leases (other than short-term and low-value leases) under Ind AS as compared to Previous GAAP. Under Previous GAAP, up to the year ended 31 March 2024, lease payments were recognised as rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Under Ind AS, such leases are recognised on the balance sheet as Right-of-Use (ROU) assets and corresponding lease liabilities, measured at the present value of future lease payments. The ROU assets as at 01 April 2023 (transition date) and 31 March 2024 include capitalised amounts such as the discounted value of lease liabilities, the discounted value of security deposits at the lease commencement date, and other directly attributable costs. The ROU assets are amortised over the lease term.

(f) Change in method of depreciation



The impact is represents the impact of change in depreciation method from written down value to straight line method.

(g) Recognition of capital reserve (bargain purchase) and reversal of goodwill

As per the valuation report, and after giving effect to applicable Ind AS adjustments and other transitional adjustments, the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired amounted to ₹196.79 million. Accordingly, the acquisition has resulted in the recognition of a bargain purchase gain of ₹16.80 million in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. Hence, goodwill earlier recognised has been reversed.

This gain has been recognised in accordance with Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations, and reflects the excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the purchase consideration.

(h) Deferred tax

The impact is deferred tax represents the net impact of transition related transactions.



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43 Analytical ratios

S No.	Ratio	Particulars		31 March 2025		31 March 2024		31 March 2023		Ratio as on		% Change	Reason (If variation is more than 25%) Due to increase in trade receivable which is part of current assets. Not applicable Not applicable
		Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2025	31 March 2024		
(a)	Current Ratio	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	3,268.10	2,226.03	2,772.35	2,315.29	2,109.15	1,885.66	1.47	1.17	1.33	26.32%
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debt	Shareholders' equity	888.51	1,781.07	566.62	884.21	415.84	465.04	0.50	0.64	0.89	(21.15%)
(c)	Debt-Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings attributable for debt service + principal Net profit after tax + Non-operating expenses + Finance cost	Debt Service = interest & lease payments + principal repayments	428.74	703.73	300.26	383.97	145.83	245.78	0.61	0.78	0.99	(21.09%)
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after taxes	Total equity	280.32	1,781.07	199.30	884.21	75.91	465.04	0.16	0.23	0.17	(29.17%)
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of materials consumed	Average inventory	3,182.31	1,346.17	2,783.12	1,305.56	1,855.26	1,015.08	2.36	2.13	1.83	11.98%
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Total sales	Average accounts receivables	4,796.84	847.71	3,945.30	391.61	2,313.34	285.86	5.66	10.13	8.09	(43.12%)
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total purchases	Average accounts payable	3,043.54	723.97	3,126.11	479.91	1,871.19	248.34	4.20	6.51	7.53	(34.46%)
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Total sales including other operating revenue	Average working capital	4,796.84	3,024.85	3,965.30	2,045.94	2,313.34	1,720.89	1.58	1.94	1.34	(17.45%)
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after taxes	Total sales including other operating revenue	280.32	4,796.84	199.30	3,965.30	75.91	2,313.34	0.06	0.05	0.03	17.27%
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed	473.60	2,686.19	298.55	1,471.23	141.87	881.89	0.18	0.20	0.16	(12.12%)
(k)	Return on Investment	Net income from investments	Average investments	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



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44 Tax

Major components of Income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2025, 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 are:

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
44.1 Profit and loss section			
Current income tax:			
Current income tax charge	86.55	60.80	24.90
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	15.13	1.87	0.05
Deferred tax:			
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	14.73	(12.93)	2.00
Income tax expense reported in profit and loss section	116.41	49.74	26.95
44.2 OCI section			
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:	1.63	0.29	0.30
	1.63	0.29	0.30
44.3 Reconciliation of tax expense with the accounting tax based on India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024:			
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Accounting profit before income tax	396.74	249.04	106.86
Accounting profit taxable at India's domestic tax rates	396.74	249.04	106.86
Tax calculated at India's standard statutory tax rates 25.17%	99.86	62.68	26.90
Difference in tax as per books and tax as per table above	16.55	(12.95)	0.05
Reason for differences:			
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous year	15.13	1.87	0.05
Adjustment in respect of current income tax recognised in subsequent year	-	(15.13)	-
Corporate social responsibility expense disallowed	1.25	0.30	0.33
Interest disallowed on statutory dues	1.58	-	0.01
Others miscellaneous difference	(1.41)	0.02	(0.34)
44.4 Deferred tax			

Deferred Tax Liability
On account of depreciation

Deferred Tax Assets

Provision for employee benefit obligations
Impact of right of use recognised
Accumulated losses and depreciation
MSME Disallowance
Total

Net Deferred Tax Assets/ (Liability)

	March 31, 2025	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	March 31, 2024
	22.97	5.36	-	17.61
	9.43	1.78	1.63	6.01
	0.44	0.24	-	0.20
	3.84	3.84	-	-
	0.33	(15.23)	-	15.56
	14.04	(9.37)	1.63	21.77
	(8.93)	(14.73)	1.63	4.16
March 31, 2024	Business Combination	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	March 31, 2023
17.61	2.75	4.12	-	10.81
6.01	1.40	1.30	0.29	2.95
0.20	-	0.20	-	-
15.56	-	15.56	-	-
21.77	1.40	17.06	0.29	2.95
4.16	(1.36)	12.93	0.29	(7.86)



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Deferred Tax Liability
On account of depreciation
Deferred Tax Assets
Provision for employee benefit obligations
Total
Net Deferred Tax Liability
44.5 Current tax Assets/ liabilities (net)
Income tax receivable
Net tax Assets/ (liabilities)

March 31, 2023	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	April 1, 2022
10.81	2.32	-	8.49
2.95	0.32	0.30	2.33
2.95	0.32	0.30	2.33
(7.86)	(2.00)	0.30	(6.17)

March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	April 1, 2022
(47.36)	(48.95)	(13.04)	0.09
(47.36)	(48.95)	(13.04)	0.09



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45 Statement of reconciliation between opening and closing balances of balance sheet liabilities arising from financing activities due to cash flow and non-cash changes:

Particulars	Borrowings not considered as cash and cash equivalents and working capital loans (including interest)
Balance as at 01 April 2023	
Cash movements	294.81
Non cash movements	156.03
Interest expense for the year	
Balance as at 01 April 2023	(35.00)
Cash movements	415.84
Business combination	106.04
Non cash movements	92.99
Interest expense for the year	
Closing as at 31 March 2024	(48.30)
Cash movements	566.58
Non cash movements	397.00
Interest expense for the year	
Closing as at 31 March 2025	(75.10)
	888.47

46 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

47 Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

- (i) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) 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.

48 There are no material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts on which the Company is required to recognise provision as required under the applicable law or accounting standards.

49 There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

50 The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

51 The Company did not have any material transactions with struck off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year.

52 The Company has not entered into any arrangement in terms of Section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

53 The Company has neither traded nor invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.



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- 54 The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year (previous 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).
- 55 The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory year.
- 56 The Code on Social Security 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits, during the employment and post-employment, has received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. Further, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020. However, the effective date from which the changes are applicable is yet to be notified and rules for quantifying the financial impact are also not yet issued.

The Company will assess the impact of the Code and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

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Salient features of Subsidiaries pursuant to first proviso to sub section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Financial information pursuant to Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

Subsidiary Name	YOGI JI TECHNOEQUIP PRIVATE Limited	
	March'25	March'24
Reporting Period	INR- Indian	INR- Indian
Reporting Currency		
Share Capital	9.47	9.47
Reserves & Surplus	94.14	93.27
Total Assets	468.02	672.27
Total Liabilities	364.41	569.53
Net Assets	103.61	102.74
Investment (excluding investment in subsidiary)	-	-
% of shareholding and share in profit	100%	100%
Profit/ (Loss) Before Taxation	3.90	(2.86)
Profit/ (Loss) After Taxation	0.87	0.03
Share in other comprehensive income (OCI)	-	0.39
Share in total comprehensive income (TCI)	0.87	0.42

58 Acquisition of YOGI JI TECHNOEQUIP PRIVATE LIMITED

During the financial year ended March 31, 2024, the Company acquired 100% equity interest in YOGI JI TECHNOEQUIP PRIVATE LIMITED through an all-equity share swap transaction. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company issued equity shares amounting to ₹179.99 million to the shareholders of YOGI JI TECHNOEQUIP PRIVATE LIMITED as consideration for the acquisition.

As per the valuation report, and after giving effect to applicable Ind AS adjustments and other transitional adjustments, the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired amounted to ₹196.79 million. Accordingly, the acquisition has resulted in the recognition of a bargain purchase gain of ₹16.80 million in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.

This gain has been recognised in accordance with Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations, and reflects the excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the purchase consideration.

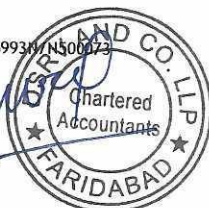
- 58 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified, where necessary, to conform to this year's classification.

As per our report of even date

For D.S.R.V. & Co. LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration Number: 006993M/N500072

DINESH KUMAR AGRAWAL
Partner
Membership No. 85714

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YOGIJI DIGI LIMITED (formerly known as YOGIJI DIGI PRIVATE LIMITED)
CIN: U74899HR1993PLC032121

NAVNEET SINGH
Managing Director
DIN 00468898

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

SAMEER BANSAL
Director
DIN 00468786

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

SONAM GOSAIN
Company Secretary
A31290

Place: Faridabad
Dated: 23 September 2025

