DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2025-26

DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED

Board of Directors	Mr. Uday Gupta Mr. Ajay Verma Mr. Sunil Kumar Chowdhary Mr. Natin Jain
Bankers	State Bank of India
Auditors	M/s Ashish Pandey & Associates Ghaziabad
Registered Office	DPT- 119, First Floor, DLF Prime Towers, F-79 & 80, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-1, New Delhi, 110020

CIN : U93090DL1995PLC273604

Tel.No. : 011- 23312267, 43745000

E-Mail : investorservices@dcmsil.com

Website : www.dcmcontainers.com

Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA) :	Beetal Financial & Computer Services Pvt. Ltd. Beetal House, 3rd Floor, 99 Madangir, Behind Local Shopping Centre Near Dada Harsukhdas Mandir, New Delhi-110062

DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED

Registered Office: DPT- 119, First Floor,
DLF Prime Towers, F-79 & 80,
Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-1, New Delhi, 110020
CIN -U93090DL1995PLC273604
Tel. No.: 011-43745000 Email ID- investorservices@dcmsil.com
Website: www.dcmcontainers.com

NOTICE

The 32nd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company will be held on Friday, the 10th day of July, 2026 at 03:00 P.M. through Video Conferencing (VC)/ Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM), to transact the following businesses**:**

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2026 and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. **Appointment of director liable to retire by rotation:**

   To appoint a director in place of Shri Uday Gupta (DIN:01452808), who retires by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for reappointment.

By order of the Board
For **DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED**

Sd/-
Sunil Kumar Chowdhary
Director
DIN: 08866999

Place: New Delhi
Date: 11.06.2026

NOTES:

1. In continuance of Ministry's general circular, the Central Government by General Circular No. 03/2025 dated 22.09.2025 has allowed general meetings to be held through Video Conference/ Other Audio-Visual Means by following procedures laid down in the circulars, Circular No.14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, Circular No.17/2020 dated April 13, 2020 read with Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020 (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars"). Accordingly, this meeting is convened as e-AGM, to be held through Video Conference.

2. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended), the Company is providing facility of remote e-voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM. For this purpose, the Company has entered into an agreement with the Central Depository Services (India) Limited ("CDSL") as the authorized e-Voting's agency for facilitating voting through electronic means. The facility of casting votes by a member using remote e-voting as well as the e-voting system on the date of the AGM will be provided by CDSL.

3. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 30 minutes before the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available to at least 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large shareholders (shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors and Key Managerial Personnel, who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction of first come first served basis.

4. The attendance of the Members at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of ascertaining the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. Pursuant to MCA Circulars, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. However, in pursuance of Section 112 and Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, representatives of the members such as the President of India or the Governor of a State or body corporate can attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and cast their votes through e-voting. Such persons have to file authorisation letter/ Board resolution with the registrar/Company in advance.

6. In line with the MCA Circulars, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.dcmcontainers.com The AGM Notice is also disseminated on the website of CDSL (agency for providing the Remote e-Voting facility and e-voting system during the AGM) i.e. www.evotingindia.com .

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDRES FOR REMOTE E-VOTING AND JOINING THE VIRTUAL MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

(i) The voting period begins on Tuesday, the 07th July, 2026 at 10.00 A.M. and ends on the Thursday, the 09th July, 2026 at 05.00 P.M. During this period shareholders of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) i.e. Friday, the 03rd July, 2026 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled for voting thereafter.

(ii) Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting.

(iii) Login method for Remote e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	1. If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the "**Beneficial Owner**" icon under "Login" which is available under 'IDeAS' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on "**Access to e-Voting**" under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on **"CDSL"** in "**e-voting Service Providers (ESPs)"** at the left side of NSDL evoting page and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

	2. If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp. 3. Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon "Login" which is available under 'Shareholder/Member' section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen-digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on e-Voting service provider name **"CDSL"** and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants	You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.

Important note:

Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at above mentioned website.

Members facing any technical issue - NSDL	**Members facing any technical issue - CDSL**
Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 22 44 30	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33

(iv) Login method for Remote e-Voting for persons holding shares in physical form and shareholders other than individual holding in Demat form.

1) The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com

2) Click on "**Shareholders**" module.

3) Now enter your User ID

   a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
   b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
   c. Shareholders holding shares in Physical Form should enter registered Folio Number.

4) Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.

5) If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier e-voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.

6) If you are a first-time user follow the steps given below:

	For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat form.

PAN	Enter your 10-digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders) • Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the sequence number sent by Company/RTA or contact Company/RTA.
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login. • If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company, please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field.

(v) After entering these details appropriately, click on "SUBMIT" tab.

(vi) Shareholders holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the company selection screen. However, shareholders holding shares in demat form will now reach 'Password Creation' menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.

(vii) For shareholders holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.

(viii) Click on the EVSN for the relevant <**DCM Hyundai Limited**> on which you choose to vote.

(ix) On the voting page, you will see "RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION" and against the same the option "YES/NO" for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.

(x) Click on the "RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK" if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.

(xi) After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on "SUBMIT". A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on "OK", else to change your vote, click on "CANCEL" and accordingly modify your vote.

(xii) Once you "CONFIRM" your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.

(xiii) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on "Click here to print" option on the Voting page.

(xiv) If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password, then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.

(xv) Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians – For Remote Voting only.

- Non-Individual shareholders (i.e. other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the "Corporate" module.
- A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
- After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
- The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.
- A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.
- Alternatively Non Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution and Authority letter together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz;

investorservices@dcmsil.com (designated email address by company), if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL/MOBILE NO. ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY/DEPOSITORIES.

1. For Physical shareholders – Please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card) and AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to Company at investorservices@dcmsil.com.

2. For Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHAREHOLDERS ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM & E-VOTING DURING MEETING ARE AS UNDER:

1. The procedure for attending meeting & e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.

2. The link for VC/OAVM to attend meeting will be available where the EVSN of Company will be displayed after successful login as per the instructions mentioned above for e-voting.

3. Shareholders who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the meeting. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.

4. Shareholders are encouraged to join the Meeting through desktops/laptops/ Smartphone etc for better experience.

5. Further shareholders will be required to allow Camera and use internet with a good speed to avoid any disturbance during the meeting.

6. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable WI-FI or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.

7. Shareholders who would like to express their views/ask questions during the meeting may register themselves as a speaker by sending their request in advance at least three days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at investorservices@dcmsil.com from Thursday, the 02nd July, 2026 to Sunday, 05th July, 2026. The shareholders who do not wish to speak during the AGM but have queries may send their queries in advance three days prior to meeting mentioning their name, demat account number, folio number, email id, mobile number at investorservices@dcmsil.com. These queries will be replied to by the company suitably by email.

8. Those shareholders who have registered themselves as a speaker will only be allowed to express their views/ask questions during the meeting.

9. Only those shareholders, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system available during the AGM.

10. If any Votes are cast by the shareholders through the e-voting available during the AGM and if the same shareholders have not participated in the meeting through VC/OAVM facility, then the votes cast by such shareholders may be considered invalid as the facility of e-voting during the meeting is available only to the shareholders attending the meeting.

If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33. Alternatively, you can write to the Company at investorservices@dcmsr.com.

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL), A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call toll free no. 1800 22 55 33.

Shri Kamaljit Singh (C.P No.16847), Practicing Company Secretary, has been appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

The Scrutinizer shall immediately after conclusion of the e-AGM, unblock the votes cast through remote e-voting in the presence of at least two (2) witnesses, not in the employment of the Company and make, not later than 2 days of conclusion of the meeting, the Scrutinizer's Report of the total votes cast in favour or against, if any, and submit the Report to the Chairman or a person authorized by him in writing, who shall counter-sign the report and declare the results forthwith.

The Results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the Company's website https://www.dcmcontainers.com and on the website of CDSL immediately.

DCM SHRIRAM
INTERNATIONAL
CONTAINERS

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors have the pleasure in presenting the Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of your Company for the year ended 31st March, 2026, together with the Report of the Auditors and the Board of Directors thereon.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

In the year under review, your Company had a total income of Rs. 321.95 lakh against Rs. 569.58 lakh in the previous year. There was a net loss of Rs. 233.30 lakh against a net profit of Rs. 256.56 lakh in the previous year mainly due to loss on sale of redundant assets.

AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT.

Pursuant to Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting held on 06.07.2024 had re-appointed M/s Ashish Pandey & Associates, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 022012C), as Auditors of the Company to hold office till the conclusion of the 35th AGM to be held in the year 2029.

There are no qualifications, reservation or, adverse remarks or disclaimers in the Auditors' Report to the members on the annual financial statements for the year ended 31.03.2026.

The Auditors have not reported any incidence of fraud.

THE STATE OF COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

For the financial year ended March 31, 2026, the Company generated a total income of Rs. 136.02 lakh from its container leasing operations, compared to Rs. 317.81 lakh in the preceding year. This decrease in income is primarily attributable to the broader challenges experienced within the market during the year.

CHANGE IN NATURE OF BUSINESS

There is no change in the nature of the business of the Company during the year under review.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

No material changes or commitments have occurred between the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relate and the date of this Report, affecting the financial position of the Company.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES, AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The Company does not have any Subsidiary or Joint Venture.

During the year under review, the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) sanctioned a Composite Scheme of Arrangement involving our erstwhile associate company, DCM Shriram Industries Limited (DCMSR). Pursuant to this NCLT order, the 'Rayon Undertaking' of DCM Shriram Industries Limited, which specifically included the investment in 49.28% equity shares by DCMSR, was demerged and transferred to DCM Shriram International Limited.

Therefore, DCM Shriram Industries Limited ceased to be an Associate Company, and DCM Shriram International Limited became the Associate Company of your Company.

CHANGE IN REGISTERED OFFICE

The Board of Directors of DCM Hyundai Limited , in its meeting held on 10.03.2026, approved the shifting of the Company's Registered Office. The relocation was undertaken for better administrative convenience and operational efficiency , as well as due to the expiry of the lease of the previous premises on 31.03.2026. Accordingly, the registered office was shifted from 508, 5th Floor, Akash Deep Building, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001 to DPT- 119, First Floor, DLF Prime Towers, F-79 & 80, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-1, New Delhi, 110020. This change in the registered office came into effect on 25.03.2026.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES IN TERMS OF SECTION 134 (3) (j) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

It is proposed to carry the total comprehensive loss of Rs. 234.16 Lakhs net of tax, in the year 2025-26, as a deficit to the Profit & Loss Account under Reserves and Surplus.

DIVIDEND

During the financial year, the Board of directors has not proposed any dividend.

BOARD MEETINGS AND DIRECTORS

Meetings of the Board

During the year 2025-26, Six Board meetings were held i.e. on 23.05.2025, 05.07.2025, 08.08.2025, 01.11.2025, 07.02.2026 and 10.03.2026.

Director's Remuneration

The non-executive directors of the Company are paid sitting fees for attending Board meetings and Committee meetings, as may be fixed by the Board from time to time, which presently is Rs.5,000 per Board meeting and Rs.2,000 per Committee meeting.

Changes in Directors or KMP

There has been no change in the composition of the Board of Directors or KMPs during the year.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

As required under Section 134(3) (c) of the Act, your Directors state that:

a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures.

b) the directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

c) the directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.

d) the directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis.

e) the directors had devised a proper system to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

DCM SHRIRAM INTERNATIONAL CONTAINERS

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has adequate and effective internal financial control systems in place commensurate with the size of its business.

LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS

The Company has not made any investment or given any guarantee during the year. Particulars of loans given during the year, covered under Section 186 of the Act, are given under Note No. 06 of the Notes to the Financial Statement.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The transactions entered into with a related party during the year under review were on Arm's Length basis and in the ordinary course of business. The relevant information regarding related party transactions has been set out in Note No. 32 of the Financial Statements for the year 31.03.2026. In view of this, disclosure in Form AOC-2 is not required.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Since the Company does not directly carry on manufacturing operations, the Board does not foresee any threat to the existence of the Company.

CSR POLICY

The provision with regard to corporate social responsibility does not apply to the Company.

ANNUAL EVALUATION OF BOARD

The provision is not applicable to the Company.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any public deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.

SIGNIFICANT MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

No significant orders have been passed by any Regulators, Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN

A copy of the Annual Return for the year 2024-25, is available on the Company's web link: https://dcmcontainers.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/2024-25.pdf

The Annual Return for the year 2025-26 will be uploaded after filing with the Registrar of Companies in due course.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

A. **Conservation of Energy and Technology Absorption:** As the Company is not carrying on any manufacturing operations, the provisions of Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, regarding disclosures pertaining to conservation of energy and technology absorption, are not applicable to the Company.

B. **Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:** During the year under review, the Company had no foreign exchange earnings. However, the total foreign exchange outgo during the year was Rs. 17,84,570 (equivalent to 15,942 GBP/EURO).

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

There were no employees who were in receipt of emoluments as mentioned in

Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

REMUNERATION POLICY

Section 197 of the Companies Act does not apply to the Company.

SHARE CAPITAL

During the year, the Company has not issued any share capital. The paid-up share capital of the Company as on 31.03.2026 is Rs. 4,00,14,900 comprising of 40,01,490 equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

As the Company has not declared any dividend so far, the provisions of Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to it.

MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1961

The provisions related to compliances with the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, do not apply to the Company.

GENERAL

(a) The Company is not required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) The provisions of Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Secretarial Audit Report and provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Audit Committee were not applicable to the Company.

(c) The provisions regarding vigil mechanism as provided in Section 177(9) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules framed there under are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaint Committee under The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

(e) The Company has not made any application, nor any proceeding is pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) and therefore, the provisions under this Code are not applicable to it.

(f) The Company has not applied for one time settlement at any time since its inception, and thus, the details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one-time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions are not applicable to it.

(g) Applicable Secretarial Standards i.e., SS-1 and SS-2 relating to 'Meeting of the Board of Directors' and 'General Meetings', respectively, have been duly followed by the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board

Sunil Kumar Chowdhary	**Uday Gupta**
Director	**Director**
DIN:08866999	**DIN: 01452808**

Place: New Delhi
Date : 11.05.2026

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
H.O : 3330, Third Floor, Angel Mega Mall, Kaushambi, Ghaziabad-201010 (U.P.)
B.O : 55, Panchkuian Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi - 110001
Contact : +91-9999613933, 0120-4350494
Email : ashish.apassociates@gmail.com | ashish1285@gmail.com
Website : ashishpandeyassociates.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of DCM Hyundai Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows ended on that date, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In our audit period, we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Contd.

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 220120
GHAZIABAD

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including annexures thereto, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 022012C
GHAZIABAD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

      ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

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ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 0[illegible]2012C
GHAZIABAD

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

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

v. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Pursuant to the requirements of Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, we report that, to the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has maintained its books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) throughout the financial year for all relevant transactions.

Further, the audit trail feature has been operated throughout the year and has not been tampered with. The audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements

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

For Ashish Pandey & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.022012C)

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 022012C

Ashish Pandey
Proprietor
(Membership No. 411690)
UDIN: 26411690PVQVAT6071

Place: New Delhi
Date : 11.05.2026

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of DCM Hyundai Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **DCM HYUNDAI LIMITED** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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 Companies Act, 2013, 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 adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

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ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 022012C
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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Ashish Pandey & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.022012C)

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 022012C
GHAZIABAD

Ashish

Ashish Pandey
Proprietor
(Membership No 411690)
UDIN : 26411690PVQVAT6071

Place : New Delhi
Date : 11.05.2026

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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of DCM Hyundai Limited of even date)

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

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

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

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

(b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Company does not have any immovable property, hence reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of Order is not applicable.

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

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

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

iii. The Company has made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:

(a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest are generally been regular as per stipulation.

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ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants FRN: 0?2012C GHAZIABAD

(d) In respect of loans granted by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.

(e) No loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during theyear. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any otherparties.

iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act,2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence,reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. Based on Company's turnover it is not falls under Cost records maintenance category, hence reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

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

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, dutyof Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	**Nature of the Dues**	**Amount (Rs./Lakh)**	**Period to which the Amount Relates**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
Sales Tax Law	Sales Tax	2.22	2002-03	Appellate Asst. Commissioner
		0.53	2009-10	Appellate Deputy Commissioner

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961).

ix. (a) Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings from any lender.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution orgovernment or any government authority.

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ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants FRN: 0[illegible] GHAZIABAD

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order isnot applicable.

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f)of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of theOrder is not applicable.

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

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the Company during the year and up to the date of this report.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act,2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by theapplicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, considering the nature of the Company's activities during the year and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

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ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants FRN: 020120 GHAZIABAD

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

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

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

xx. The provision of section 135 is not applicable to the Company, hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

For Ashish Pandey & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.022012C)

Ashish Pandey
Proprietor
(Membership No. 411690)
UDIN: 26411690PVQVAT6071

Place: New Delhi
Date: 11.05.2026

DCM Hyundai Ltd.
Balance Sheet As At March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	2,941,797	59,306,700
(b) Right of use assets	5	3,701,990	-
(c) Financial assets			
(ii) Loans	6	952,500	382,500
(iii) Other financial assets	7	8,097,296	7,903,018
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	8	7,491,729	-
(f) Income tax assets(net)	11	4,451,353	-
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	9	179,549	8,780,917
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	100,289,386	91,808,241
(iii) Loans	6	173,448,022	154,808,430
(b) Other current assets	12	1,651,829	4,301,689
TOTAL ASSETS		**303,205,451**	**327,291,495**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	13	40,014,900	40,014,900
(b) Other equity	14	257,146,304	280,562,344
Total Equity		**297,161,204**	**320,577,244**
LIABILITIES			
Non- current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	1,366,257	-
(b) Provisions	17	692,020	960,795
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	8	-	1,441,572
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	2,506,383	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	568,351	1,674,955
(b) Provisions	17	156,175	58,606
(c) Other current liabilities	18	755,059	2,206,151
(d) Current tax liabilities(net)	11	-	372,172
Total Liabilities		**6,044,245**	**6,714,252**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**303,205,451**	**327,291,495**

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

As per our Report of even date attached
For Ashish Pandey & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 022012C

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants FRN: 022012C GHAZIABAD

Ashish Pandey
Proprietor
Membership Number : 411690

Place : Delhi
Date : 11.05.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of DCM Hyundai Ltd.

SUNIL KR. CHOWDHARY
DIN : 08866999

ODAY GUPTA
DIN : 01452808

DCM Hyundai Ltd.
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
I	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	19	13,867,333	31,781,013
	Other income	20	18,327,842	25,177,783
	Total revenue		**32,195,175**	**56,958,796**
II	**Expenses**			
	Purchase of traded goods		240,000	-
	Employee benefits expense	21	4,121,199	3,955,740
	Finance Cost	22	476,254	-
	Depreciation & amortisation expenses	23	6,199,977	5,211,089
	Other expenses	24	53,321,952	12,086,226
	Total expenses		**64,359,382**	**21,253,055**
III	**Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)**		**(32,164,207)**	**35,705,741**
IV	**Exceptional Items**		-	-
III	**Profit before tax (I-II)**		**(32,164,207)**	**35,705,741**
IV	**Tax expense:**			
	(a) Current tax expense		3,822,562	5,945,410
	(b) Deferred tax (credit)/charge		(12,722,600)	4,104,253
	(c) Tax expense for earlier year		65,574	-
	Total tax expense		**(8,834,464)**	**10,049,663**
V	**Profit/ (loss) for the year (III-IV)**		**(23,329,743)**	**25,656,078**
VI	**Other comprehensive income/(expense)**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		(119,558)	(87,420)
	(ii) Income tax pertaining to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		33,261	24,320
	Other comprehensive income/(expense)for the year,net of taxes		**(86,297)**	**(63,100)**
VII	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes (V+VI)**		**(23,416,040)**	**25,592,978**
VIII	**Earnings per share: (Face value Rs. 10 per share)**	25		
	1) Basic (Amount in Rs.)		(5.85)	6.41
	2) Dilluted (Amount in Rs.)		(5.85)	6.41

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached
For Ashish Pandey & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 022012C

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants FRN: 022012C GHAZIABAD

Ashish Pandey
Proprietor
Membership Number : 411690

Place : Delhi
Date : 11.05.2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of DCM Hyundai Ltd.

SUNIL KR. CHOWDHARY
DIN: 08866999

UDAY GUPTA
DIN: 01452808

DCM Hyundai Ltd.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

	Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
A.	**Cash Flows From Operating Activities**		
	Profit/(Loss) before tax	**(32,164,207)**	**35,705,741**
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	6,199,977	5,211,089
	Finance Costs	476,254	-
	Loss on sale of fixed assets	44,959,322	(6,950,392)
	Interest income	(18,296,568)	(15,814,563)
	Dividend Income	-	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes	1,174,778	18,151,875
	Adjustments for :		
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables, other current liabilities and short term provisions	(2,460,128)	382,522
	Increase / (Decrease) in long term liabilities & long term provisions	(388,333)	94,526
	(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables, short term loans & advances and other current assets	11,251,228	15,733,844
	(Increase) / Decrease in long term loans & advances and other non current assets	(570,000)	-
	Cash generated from operations	9,007,545	34,362,767
	Net Income tax paid	(4,889,099)	(4,587,934)
	Net cash from operating activities	**4,118,446**	**29,774,833**
B.	**Cash Flows From Investing Activities**		
	Capital expenditure on property, plant & equipment	-	(150,432)
	Capital expenditure on intangible assets	-	-
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	7,180,000	11,358,000
	Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	-	-
	net effect of Intercorporate deposit refunds / (given)	(18,000,000)	6,000,000
	Interest received	17,462,698	4,991,391
	Dividend received	-	-
	Net cash generated/(used) in investing activities	**6,642,698**	**22,198,959**
C.	**Cash Flows From Financing Activities**		
	Finance Costs paid	-	-
	Payment of lease obligation	(2,280,000)	
	Short term borrowings		-
	Repayment of short term borrowings	-	-
	Net cash from / (used) in financing activities	(2,280,000)	-
	Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	8,481,144	51,973,792
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	- At beginning of year	91,808,242	39,834,450
	- At end of year	**100,289,386**	**91,808,242**

As per our report of even date attached

For Ashish Pandey & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 022012C

Ashish Pandey
Ashish Pandey
Proprietor
Membership Number : 411690

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 022012C
GHAZIABAD

Place : Delhi
Date : 11.05.2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of DCM Hyundai Ltd.

SUNIL KR. CHOWDHARY
DIN : 08866999

UDAY GUPTA
DIN : 01452808

DCM Hyundai Ltd.
Statement of Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

A. Equity Share Capital

Balance as at 01.04.2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2024-25	Balance as at 31.03.2025	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year 2025-26	Balance as at 31.03.2026
40,014,900	-	40,014,900	-	40,014,900

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and surplus			Items of other Comprehensive Income		Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of Investment	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	
Balance as at 01.04.2024	**2,500,000**	**24,000,000**	**227,577,271**	**515,045**	**377,050**	**254,969,366**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-		25,656,078	-	-	25,656,078
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expenses)	-	-	-	-	(63,100)	(63,100)
Balance as at 31.03.2025	**2,500,000**	**24,000,000**	**253,233,349**	**515,045**	**313,950**	**280,562,344**
Profit for the year	-		(23,329,743)	-	-	(23,329,743)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Expense)	-	-	-	-	(86,297)	(86,297)
Balance as at 31.03.2026	**2,500,000**	**24,000,000**	**229,903,606**	**515,045**	**227,653**	**257,146,304**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached
For Ashish Pandey & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 022012C

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES Chartered Accountants FRN: 022012C

Ashish Pandey
Proprietor
Membership Number : 411690

Place : Delhi
Date : 11.05.2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd.

SUNIL KR. CHOWDHARY
DIN: 08866999

UDAY GUPTA
DIN: 01452808

1. Corporate Information

DCM Hyundai Limited (the "Company") is a Public Limited Company incorporated in India and having its registered office at 508, 5th Floor, Akash Deep Building, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001. The Company is primarily engaged in trading and promotion of fabricated engineering products and leasing of Machinery & Equipments, providing Technical know-how, Marketing Assistance and other services in relation thereto.

2. Statement of Compliance

a) Statement of Compliance

These Standalone Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act'), Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act, as applicable.

b) Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value as required under relevant Ind AS.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

a) 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 accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Revenue Recognition & Presentation

The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria, i.e. whether it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the sale of goods or the rendering of services, in order to determine if it is acting as a principal or as an agent. The Company has concluded that they are operating on a principal to principal basis in all its revenue arrangements.

When deciding the most appropriate basis for presenting revenue or costs of revenue, both the legal form and substance of the agreement between the Company and its business partners are reviewed to determine each party's respective role in the transaction.

Useful Lives of Property, Plants and Equipments

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income tax laws as applicable in India. Significant judgement is required in determining provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recoverability of Deferred taxes

In assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. The ultimate realisation of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

b) Current Versus Non-Current Classification

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

Assets

An asset is treated as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) 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.

Liabilities

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Operating cycle:

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

c) Property, Plants & Equipments

Property, plant and equipment and capital work in progress are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct services, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for their intended use and cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided using the Straight Line Method as per useful life specified in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of additions. No depreciation is provided on assets sold, discarded, etc during the year. Assets costing up to ` 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition. Further, the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 requires that useful life and depreciation for significant components of an asset should be determined separately. The identification of significant components is matter of technical judgement and is decided on case to case basis; wherever applicable. In respect of assets taken on finance lease, depreciation on right-of-use assets is provided in accordance with the lease accounting policy of the Company.

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Capital Work In Progress

Capital work in progress comprises the cost of fixed assets that are not ready for their intended use at the reporting date.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment.

d) Intangible Assets

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognized as at 1 April 2016, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such intangible assets.

Amortisation and useful lives: Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset. Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset, or other amount substituted for cost.

e) Foreign Currencies

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (`) which is also the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which a Company operates and is normally the currency in which the Company primarily generates and expends cash. All the financial information presented in ` except where otherwise stated.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the 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. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

f) Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

(ii) Other income: Other income comprises interest income on investments, interest received on income tax refund, gain on sale of mutual funds, fair value gain on mutual funds measured at fair value through profit and loss, provision written back. Interest income on deposits is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable

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g) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, if any, for which lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs to dismantle, remove or restore the underlying asset, if any, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if readily determinable. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability and reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. Interest on lease liabilities is recognised as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company remeasures the lease liability where there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the lease term, or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase, extend or terminate the lease. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss where applicable.

h) Provisions

General

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

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

i) Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets

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Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

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 and loss (FVTPL)
-Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost
The category applies to the Company's trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, security deposits and other loans and advances, etc.
A debt instrument is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and

(iii) 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.

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 accretion of EIR is recorded as an income or expense in statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity instruments
All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value.
For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when:

(i) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or

(ii) The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, security deposits received, lease liabilities and other financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement
For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:
-Financial liabilities at amortised cost
-Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at Amortized cost

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Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization 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.
This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition
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 de-recognition 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 and loss

j) **Impairment of Financial Assets**
In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are initially measured at fair value with subsequent measurement at amortised cost e.g., trade and other receivables, security deposits, loan to employees, etc.

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

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 estimates. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss.

k) **Impairment of Non- Financial Assets**
The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit ('CGU') is the greater of its value in use or its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets ('CGU').

An impairment loss is recognized, if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount and is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

l) **Fair Value Measurement**
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:
(a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, 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

m) <u>Taxes</u>

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 income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognized 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 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, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be 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 current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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n) <u>Cash & Cash Equivalents</u>

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 balance on hand, cash balance at banks 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.

o) Earning Per Shares

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of reporting period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company 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.

p) Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

q) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules. The Company has evaluated the amendments applicable for the year ended March 31, 2026 and, based on its assessment, there is no material impact on the financial statements except for changes in presentation/disclosure, wherever applicable.

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Chartered Accountants
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DCM Hyundai Ltd.

Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.

Note 4 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fittings	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
Gross Carrying Amount						
As at 01.04.2024	94,777,430	126,562	908,738	-	516,990	**96,329,720**
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	82,032	68,400	**150,432**
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	18,787,652	-	-	-	-	**18,787,652**
As at 31.03.2025	**75,989,778**	**126,562**	**908,738**	**82,032**	**585,390**	**77,692,500**
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	68,192,148	-	908,738	-	-	**69,100,886**
As at 31.03.2026	**7,797,630**	**126,562**	**-**	**82,032**	**585,390**	**8,591,614**
<u>**Depreciation and impairment**</u>						
As at 01.04.2024	26,661,833	78,930	322,851	-	491,141	**27,554,755**
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	5,074,483	5,966	107,913	1,067	21,660	**5,211,089**
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	14,380,044	-	-	-	-	**14,380,044**
As at 31.03.2025	**17,356,272**	**84,896**	**430,764**	**1,067**	**512,801**	**18,385,800**
Add: Depreciation charge for the year	4,077,709	5,966	104,660	15,586	21,660	**4,225,581**
Less: Disposals / adjustments during the year	16,426,140	-	535,424	-	-	**16,961,564**
As at 31.03.2026	**5,007,841**	**90,862**	**-**	**16,653**	**534,461**	**5,649,817**
<u>**Net book value**</u>						
As at 31.03.2026	**2,789,789**	**35,700**	**-**	**65,379**	**50,929**	**2,941,797**
As at 31.03.2025	**58,633,506**	**41,666**	**477,974**	**80,965**	**72,589**	**59,306,70**

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5 Right of use assets

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Reconciliation of carrying value	**Amount**
Gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	
Opening balance	-
Addition during the year	-
Reversal due to closure of lease agreement	-
Closing gross carrying amount March 31,2025	-
Addition during the year	5,676,386.16
Reversal due to closure of lease agreement (Refer footnote)	-
Closing gross carrying amount March 31, 2026	**5,676,386.16**
Accumulated amortization	
Opening balance	-
Amortisation for the year	-
Closing accumulated amortisation as on March 31,2025	-
Opening balance	-
Amortisation for the year	1,974,396.00
Closing gross carrying amount March 31,2026	**1,974,396.00**
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2025	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31,2026	**3,701,990.16**

Note

Right-of-use assets represent the Company's right to use leased premises recognised in accordance with Ind AS 116. The assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The lease pertains to office premises for a period of 3 years commencing from 15 February 2025, with lease rentals payable on a quarterly basis. The agreement does not contain any escalation or renewal clause.

Security deposit equivalent to three months' rent has been provided, which is refundable and recognised separately as a financial asset. Maintenance charges are not included in lease payments and are expensed as incurred.

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Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

Note 6: Loans

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(A) Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	952,500	382,500
	952,500	382,500
(B) Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others		
Advance to employees	351,635	351,635
Intercorporate deposits :	152,000,000	134,000,000
Interest Recievable ICD	21,096,387	20,456,795
	173,448,022	**154,808,430**
	174,400,522	**155,190,930**

Note 7: Other financial assets

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(A) Non current		
Bank deposits (due to mature after 12 month from reporting date)		
Deposits held as margin money/security for Bank Guarantee	3,378,848	3,378,848
Interest accrued on Bank Deposits	4,718,448	4,524,170
	8,097,296	7,903,018
(B) Current		
Bank deposits (due to mature within 12 month from reporting date)		
Deposits held as margin money/security for Bank Guarantee	-	-
Interest accrued on Bank Deposits	-	-
	-	-
	8,097,296	**7,903,018**

Note 8: Income Tax Expenses

A. Amounts recognised in statement of profit & loss

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31.03.2026 & 31.03.2025

	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Current taxes		
Current year	3,822,562	5,945,410
Mat credit entitlement	-	(31,142)
Deferred taxes		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(12,722,600)	4,135,395
MAT Credit Reversal	-	-
Earlier year		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	65,574	-
Income Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(8,834,464)**	**10,049,663**

B. Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31.03.2026 & 31.03.2025

	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Income tax		
Remeasurement of employees benefit obligation	33,261	24,320
Income Tax charged to other comprehensive income	**33,261**	**24,320**

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(Amount in Rs.)

C. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit/ (loss) multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Profit/ (Loss) before tax from continuing operations, including OCI	(32,283,765)	35,618,321
Tax rate as per Income Tax Act	27.82%	27.89%
Tax expense as per above	**(8,981,343)**	**9,934,662**
Tax effect of:		
Effect of Change in Rate of Tax/ Impact of MAT	-	(3,989,252)
Tax for earlier year	65,574	-
DTA/DTL Impact	(12,722,600)	4,135,395
Others	12,770,644	(55,462)
Total income tax expense/ (credit)	**(8,867,725)**	**10,025,343**
Effective tax rate	**27.47%**	**28.15%**

D. Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)

Particulars	Deferred tax assets		Deferred tax liabilities		Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences and OCI employee benefits	459,906	474,272	-	-	459,906	474,272
Difference in book written down value and tax written down value of property, plant and equipment	4,189,515	-	-	8,580,714	4,189,515	(8,580,714)
	4,649,421	474,272	-	8,580,714	4,649,421	(8,106,442)
MAT credit entitlement	2,842,308	6,664,870	-	-	2,842,308	6,664,870
Net Deferred tax assets / (liability)	7,491,729	7,139,142	-	8,580,714	7,491,729	(1,441,572)

E Availability of MAT Credit is as under :

Expire Year	As at March 31, 2026 Gross amount	As at March 31, 2025 Gross amount
2036-37	-	1,439,730
2037-38	-	2,149,605
2038-39	1,672,856	1,906,083
2039-40	1,138,310	1,138,310
2040-41	31,142	31,142
	2,842,308	6,664,870

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Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

Note 9: Trade receivables

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current		
Unsecured, considered good	179,549	8,780,917
	179,549	8,780,917

Ageing of trade receivable as on 31.03.2026 is as under :-

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Unsecured considered good	27,000	-	152,549	-	-	179,549
- Disputed considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27,000	-	152,549	-	-	179,549

Ageing of trade receivable as on 31.03.2025 is as under :-

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
- Unsecured considered good	3,208,884	-	-	-	5,572,033	8,780,917
- Disputed considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3,208,884	-	-	-	5,572,033	8,780,917

Note 10 : Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	875,789	2,808,241
- Deposits (FDRs)	99,413,597	89,000,000
	100,289,386	91,808,241
For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise :		
Cash and cash equivalents (as per note 10 above)	100,289,386	91,808,241
	100,289,386	91,808,241
Details of bank balance / Deposits		
-Bank Deposits due to mature after 12 months of the reporting date included under 'Other financial assets-Non current (Note-7)	3,378,848	3,378,848

Note 11: Income tax assets

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Non-current		
Taxation	4,451,353	(372,172)
	4,451,353	(372,172)

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Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

Note 12: Other current assets

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Prepaid Expenses	1,637,539	1,958,867
Other short term loans and advances	14,290	222,079
Balance with Revenue authorities	-	2,120,743
	1,651,829	**4,301,689**

Note 13 : Equity share capital

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Authorised share capital		
27,000,000 (31.03.2025 - 27,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	270,000,000	270,000,000
	270,000,000	**270,000,000**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
40,01,490 (31.03.2025 - 40,01,490) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	40,014,900	40,014,900
	40,014,900	**40,014,900**

(i) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(ii) There has been no movement in the issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the company.

(iii) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No.of shares	% holding	No.of shares	% holding
M/s DCM Shriram Industries Limited	-	0.00	1,972,000	49.28
M/s DCM Shriram International Limited	1,972,000	49.28	-	0.00
M/s Taib Venture Capital Mauritius Ltd.	800,000	19.99	800,000	19.99
M/s Hyundai Precision & Ind. Co. Ltd.	320,000	8.00	320,000	8.00

(iv) Shareholding of Promoters

S. No.	Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
		Number of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	DCM Shriram Industries Limited	-	-	(49.28)	1,972,000	49.28	-
2	M/s DCM Shriram International Limited	1,972,000	49.28	49.28	-	-	-
3	Hyundai Precision & Industries Co. Limited	320,000	8.00	(0.00)	320,000	8.00	-
4	Hyundai Corporation	160,000	4.00	(0.00)	160,000	4.00	-
	Total	2,452,000	61.28	-	2,452,000	61.28	-

Note 14: Other equity

	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Capital Redemption	Retained Earning	Total
Balance as at 01.04.2024	2,500,000	24,000,000	128,500,000	99,969,366	254,969,366
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	25,656,078	25,656,078
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	(63,100)	(63,100)
Balance as at 31.03.2025	2,500,000	24,000,000	128,500,000	125,562,344	280,562,344
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	(23,329,743)	(23,329,743)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	-	-	-	(86,297)	(86,297)
Balance as at 31.03.2026	**2,500,000**	**24,000,000**	**128,500,000**	**102,146,304**	**257,146,304**

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DCM Hyundai Ltd.
Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

Note 15 : Lease liabilities

(A) Non current		
Lease liabilities	1,366,257	-
	1,366,257	-
(B) Current		
Lease liabilities	2,506,383	
	2,506,383	-
	3,872,640	**-**

Note 16: Other financial liabilities

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Current		
Interest accured but not due on borrowings	-	-
Other Payables	311,131	1,611,955
Advance from customers	257,220	-
	568,351	**1,611,955**

Note 17: Provisions

Provision for employee benefits	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(A) Non- current		
- Gratuity	534,250	744,383
- Earned leave	157,770	216,412
	692,020	**960,795**
(B) Current		
- Gratuity	110,654	44,914
- Earned leave	45,521	13,692
	156,175	**58,606**
	848,195	**1,019,401**

Note 18: Other current liabilities

	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Statutory dues payable	692,059	2,206,151
Other expense payable	63,000	63,000
	755,059	**2,206,151**

DCM Hyundai Ltd.
Notes to financial statements for the Year ended March 31, 2026

(Amount in Rs.)

Note 19 : Revenue from operations	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Sale of products	265,000	-
Income from leasing of Containers	13,602,333	31,781,013
	13,867,333	**31,781,013**

Note 20 : Other income	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Interest income	18,296,568	15,814,563
Excess provision / Liability written back	-	2,283,549
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	6,950,392
Miscellaneous income	31,274	129,279
	18,327,842	**25,177,783**

Note 21 : Employee benefits expense	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Salary and other remuneration	3,735,486	3,572,267
Contribution to provident and other funds	227,888	210,830
Provision for earned leave	45,521	40,898
Provision for gratuity	110,654	113,226
Staff welfare expenses	1,650	18,519
	4,121,199	**3,955,740**

Note 22 : Finance Cost	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Interest on lease liabilities	476,254	-
	476,254	**-**

Note 23 : Depreciation & amortisation expenses	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Depreciation expenses	4,225,581	5,211,089
Amortisation expenses	1,974,396	-
	6,199,977	**5,211,089**

Note 24 : Other expenses	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Insurance	125,075	175,501
Freight & forwarding	25,200	171,500
Repair & maintenance	2,312,448	5,275,563
Tour & travelling	447,268	128,409
Legal & professional	96,163	1,379,395
Rates & taxes	-	396
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit fee	35,000	35,000
- Tax audit fee	25,000	22,000
- Others	16,956	25,000
- Out of pocket expenses	21,000	29,500
Printing & stationery	5,732	-
Director's sitting fee	120,000	150,000
Telephone & postage	4,596	421
Rent - Office	765,000	1,050,000
Business Promotions	4,185,054	-
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assest	44,959,322	-
Bad Debts / Amount Write off	-	248,245
Bank charges	29,839	43,396
Miscellaneous	148,299	3,351,901
	53,321,952	**12,086,226**

Note 25 : Earnings per share (EPS)	Year Ended 31.03.2026	Year Ended 31.03.2025
Net profit / (loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss (Rs.)	(23,416,040)	25,656,078
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	4,001,490	4,001,490
Basic/Diluted earnings per share	(5.85)	6.41

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Note 26: Disclosure of ratios:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	69.13	60.23
b) Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debt	Total Equity	-	-
c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earning available for debt service	Schedule service	-	-
d) Return on equity ratio	Net Profit after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	(0.076)	0.08
e) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade receivable	3.10	2
f) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working capital	0.05	0.13
g) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Total Income	(168.24)	45.04

Note 27:Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
Sales Tax matters	2.75	2.75
Labour Demands	-	-

Note 28 : Earnings / Expenditure in Foreign Currency

Particulars	2025-26 GBP / EURO	2025-26 INR	2024-25 EUR/USD	2024-25 INR
A. Earnings				
Export of Goods (in USD)	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
B. Expenditure				
Travelling	-	-	-	-
Others (in GBP / EURO)	15942.21	1784570	13,677	1360000

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Note 29. Employee benefits

(i) The basis for determination of liability is as under:

Particulars	Year End (25-26)		Year End (24-25)	
	Gratuity	Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Compensated Absences
Change in present value of obligation				
1. Present value at beginning	789297	230104	685434	233758
2. Current service cost	57,376	29,989	63,532	23,951
3. Interest cost	53,278	15,532	49,694	16,947
4. Actuarial (gain)/loss	96,412	23,146	68,522	18,898
5. Benefits paid	(351459)	(95,480)	(77885)	(63450)
6. Present value at end	644904	2,03,291	789297	230104
Liability recognized in the financial Statements				
Long term	534250	216412	744383	534250
Short term	110654	13692	44914	45521
Cost for the year				
Change in present value of obligation				
1. Current service cost	57,376	29,989	63,532	23,951
2. Interest cost	53,278	15,532	49,694	16,947
3. Actuarial (gain)/loss	96,412	23,146	68,522	18,898
Total expense	207,066	68,667	181,748	59,796
Main actuarial assumptions				
Discount rate	7.00%	7.00%	6.75%	6.75%
Rate of increase in compensation	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%
Method	Projected Unit Credit Method		Projected Unit Credit Method	

(ii) Disclosure relating to present value of defined benefit obligation and net actuarial gain/(loss):

Particulars	2025-26		2024-25		2023-24		2022-23		2021-22	
	Gratuity scheme	Privilege leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege leaves	Gratuity scheme	Privilege leaves
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	644904	2,03,291	789297	230104	685434	233758	256351	14741	204519	109046
Actuarial Gain/(loss) on obligation	-96,412	-23,146	-68,522	-18,898	-347636	-193977	-5794	-104015	-141673	106638

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Note 30: Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

a. Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

i. As on March 31, 2026

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(i) Loans	-	-	952,500	**952,500**	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	-	-	8,097,296	**8,097,296**	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	179,549	**179,549**	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	100,289,386	**100,289,386**	-	-	-
(iii) Loans	-	-	173,448,022	**173,448,022**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	282,966,753	282,966,753			
Financial liabilities							
Non-current							
(i) Lease liabilities	-	-	1,366,257	**1,366,257**	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Lease liabilities	-	-	2,506,383	**2,506,383**	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	568,351	**568,351**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	4,440,991	4,440,991			

ii. As on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non-current							
(i) Loans	-	-	382,500	**382,500**	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets	-	-	7,903,018	**7,903,018**	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	8,780,917	**8,780,917**	-	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	91,808,241	**91,808,241**	-	-	-
(iii) Loans	-	-	154,808,430	**154,808,430**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	263,683,106	263,683,106			
Financial liabilities							
Current							
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,674,955	**1,674,955**	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1,674,955	1,674,955			

Note

(a) Financial instruments by category

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities have been classified and measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets include loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.
Financial liabilities include lease liabilities and other financial liabilities.

(b) Fair value

The carrying amounts (book values) of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short-term nature or because they are interest-bearing at prevailing market rates.

(c) Fair value hierarchy

The Company categorises fair value measurements into the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets
Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted prices
Level 3: Unobservable inputs

There have been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

(d) Valuation

Since all financial instruments are measured at amortised cost, no financial instruments are remeasured at fair value.

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Note 31: Disclosure in respect of asset given on operating lease under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116 "Leases":

The company had given its machinery and containers on operating lease and had earned an income of Rs. 1,36,02,333/- (2024-25 - Rs. 3,17,81,012/-) which has been credited to Statement of profit and loss

The detail as to future lease rentals is as under:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Not later than one year	-	14114000
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	-
TOTAL	-	14,114,000

Description of Assets given on lease:

Since the lease contract expired on September 30, 2025, the Company does not have any assets given on lease as at March 31, 2026. Accordingly, disclosure of detailed information such as gross value, net value, etc., is not applicable and hence not provided.

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Note 32 : Related Party Disclosure

In accordance with the requirement of Ind AS 24 on Related Party Disclosure, the name of the related parties where control exists and / or with whom have taken place during the year description of relationships, as identified :

A. Name of the Related parties and nature of related party relationship

Associate
DCM Shriram International Limited

Group Company
DCM Containers & Engineering Private Limited
Shriram Midivisana Engineering Private Limited

Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. Uday Gupta
Mr. Ajay Verma
Mr. Sunil Kumar Chowdhary
Mr. Natin Jain

B. Transaction with Related Parties Transactions

Shriram Midivisana Engineering Private Limited

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Opening	77500000	62500000
Addition During Yr	18000000	15000000
Deletion During Yr	-	-
Closing Yr End	95500000	77500000

DCM Containers & Engineering Private Limited

Particulars	2025-26	2024-25
Opening	56500000	77500000
Addition During Yr	-	20000000
Deletion During Yr	-	(41000000)
Closing Yr End	56500000	56500000

Note 33 : NBFC

The Company has evaluated the applicability of registration requirements under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Based on the nature of its activities, deployment of surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and inter-corporate deposits, and management's assessment of the principal business criteria prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India, the Company is of the view that it is not engaged in the business of a Non-Banking Financial Company requiring registration under the said Act.

Note 34 :

There being no reportable segments, the requirements of Accounting Standard IND AS 108 on 'Operating Segments' are not applicable to the company.

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(Amount in Rs.)

Note 35: Risk Management

The Company Manages risk arising from financial instruments as under :

a. Financial risk management

(i) Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risks is represented by the total carrying amount of these financial assets in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	179,549	8,780,917
Cash and cash equivalents	100,289,386	91,808,241
Other bank balances		
Loans	8,285,518	155,190,930
Other financial assets	8,097,296	7,903,018

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due causing financial loss to the company. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, financial instruments and principally from credit exposure to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The company continuously reviews the credit to be given and the recoverability of amounts due. Majority of the trade receivables are from parties with whom the company had long standing satisfactory dealings.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows:

(Amount in Rs.)

	Gross carrying amount	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
1-90 days past due	27,000	8,780,917
91 to 180 days past due	-	-
More than 180 days past due	152,549	-
Not due	-	-
	179,549	8,780,917

The Company applies the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach, whereby lifetime expected credit losses are recognised using a provision matrix based on historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking information.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company has reviewed its trade receivables, including balances of ₹ 152,549 aged between 1–2 years. Based on individual credit evaluation, past recovery trends and the creditworthiness of customers, these receivables are considered fully recoverable. Accordingly, the lifetime expected credit loss has been assessed as Nil as at the reporting date.

(Amount in Rs.)

b. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) 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 fallen due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.
The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash and cash equivalent and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent of Rs. 10,02,89,386/- as at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025 Rs. 9,18,08,242/-), anticipated future internally generated funds from operations, and its fully available, revolving undrawn credit facility will enable it to meet its future known obligations in the ordinary course of business. However, if liquidity needs were to arise, the Company believes it has access to financing arrangements, which should enable it to meet its ongoing capital, operating, and other liquidity requirements. The Company will continue to consider various borrowing or leasing options to maximize liquidity and supplement cash requirements as necessary.

The Company's liquidity management process as monitored by management, includes the following:
- Day to day funding, managed by monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met.
- Maintaining rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.
- Maintaining diversified credit lines.

I. Maturities of financial liabilities
The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted:

(Amount in Rs.)

As at March 31, 2026	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		0-1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	1,366,256.89	-	1,366,256.89	-	-
Current liabilities					
Lease liabilities	2,506,383	2,506,383	-	-	2,506,383
Other financial liabilities	568,351	568,351	-	-	568,351
Total	**4,440,991**	**3,074,734**	**1,366,257**	**-**	**3,074,734**

As at March 31, 2025	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows			
		0-1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Current liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	1,674,955	1,674,955	-	-	1,674,955
Total	**1,674,955**	**1,674,955**	**-**	**-**	**1,674,955**

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c. Financial risk management (continued)

iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.The Board of directors is responsible for setting up of policies and procedures to manage market risks of the Company.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating, investing and financing activities.

Company is not exposed to foreign currency sensitivity because Company does not have any outstanding foreign currency exposure as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with variable rates, which expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

Company is not exposed to interest rate sensitivity because Company does not have any outstanding long term borrowing as on March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Note 36: Capital management

The Company's objective in managing its capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximise shareholder value.For the purpose of capital management, the Company considers its equity share capital and other equity as capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the business.The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.As at March 31, 2026, the Company is in a net cash position.

Note:37 As at March 31, 2026 and march 31, 2025, there are no outstanding dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. There is no interesr due or outstanding on the same. None of the parties have confirmed themselves to be cobvered under " The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" (MSMED Act, 2006).

Note 38: In view of the management, the current assets, loans and advances and other assets as at March 31, 2026 have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet as at March 31, 2026.

Note 39: Immovable properties yet to be endorsed in the name of Company are as under : Nil

Note 40: Additional Regulatory Requirements

a) **Title deeds of Immovable Property not held in the name of the company**
Not Applicable
b) **Fair Valuation of Investment Property**
There is no investment property held by the company, hence, not applicable.
c) **Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment and**
Not Applicable
d) **Revaluation of Intangible assets**
Not Applicable
e) **Loans and Advances to specified persons which**
Not Applicable
f) **Details of Benami Property held:**
Not Applicable
g) **Borrowings Secured against current assets**
Not Applicable
h) **Willful Defaulter**
Not Applicable
i) **The company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.**
j) **Utilization of Borrowed funds and Share Premium**
There is no deviation in terms of usage. There is no issue of share during the year on premium.
k) **The company has not borrowed any money from bank and financial institutions which require charge creation.**
l) **The Company has not traded or invested in crypto and virtual currency during the financial year.**
m) **No fund has been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to any person or entity, including foreign entity with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the company.**
n) **The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessment under the income tax act, 1961.**
o) **The Company has not received any fund from any party with the understanding that the company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entity identified by or on behalf of the company or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.**

ASHISH PANDEY & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 020120
GHAZIABAD

Place : Delhi
Date : 11.05.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
DCM Hyundai Ltd.

SUNIL KR. CHOWDHARY
DIN: 08866999

UDAY GUPTA
DIN: 01452808