Forbes Aquatech Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

₹ in Lacs

	Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	ASSETS					
	Non-current Assets					
(a)	Property, plant and equipment	4		74.15		91.89
(b)	Capital work-in-progress			-		-
(c)	Intangible assets	5		0.01		0.01
(d)	Right of Use Assets	6		129.12		-
(e)	Financial assets					
	(i) Other financial assets	8	2.41	2.41	17.41	17.41
(f)	Tax assets					
	(i) Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	16	114.42		108.48	
	(ii) Income Tax Asset (Net)	20	28.86	143.28	22.92	131.41
(g)	Other non-current assets	11		25.16		24.57
	Total Non-current Assets			**374.13**		**265.28**
	Current Assets					
(a)	Inventories	9		96.83		136.06
(b)	Financial assets					
	(i) Trade receivables	7	67.49		103.14	
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	267.48		590.37	
	(iii) Other financial assets	8	445.92	780.89	20.91	714.42
(c)	Current tax assets (Net)	20		-		-
(d)	Other current assets	11		3.11		4.65
				880.84		855.13
	Total Current Assets			**880.84**		**855.13**
	Total Assets			**1,254.96**		**1,120.41**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
	Equity					
(a)	Equity share capital	12	56.51		56.51	
(b)	Other Equity	13	986.95		997.14	
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company			1,043.46		1,053.65
	Total Equity			**1,043.46**		**1,053.65**
	Liabilities					
	Non-current Liabilities					
(a)	Financial Liabilities					
	(i) Lease liabilities		123.25	123.25	-	-
(b)	Provisions	15		8.73		6.09
(c)	Other non-current liabilities	17		-		-
	Total Non-current Liabilities			**131.98**		**6.09**
	Current liabilities					
(a)	Financial liabilities					
	(i) Borrowings	18	-		-	
	(ii) Lease liabilities		8.66		-	
	(iii) Trade and other payables:					
	- Total outstanding Dues to small and micro enterprises	19	18.29		18.16	
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and small enterprises		25.53		19.21	
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	14	23.23	75.71	20.51	57.89
(b)	Provisions	15		1.95		1.27
(c)	Current tax liabilities (Net)	20		-		-
(d)	Other current liabilities	17		1.86		1.51
				79.53		60.67
	Total Current Liabilities			**79.53**		**60.67**
	Total Liabilities			**211.50**		**66.76**
	Total Equity and Liabilities			**1,254.96**		**1,120.41**

Significant accounting policies 3

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Batliboi & Purohit
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No.101048W

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Foram Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 171688
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Gaurav Pradip Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 10214230
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

FORBES AQUATECH LTD.

Yogesh K. Joshi
Additional Director
DIN: 11493782
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

Forbes Aquatech Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lacs

			Notes	Year 2025-26	Year 2024-25
I		**Income**			
		Revenue from Operations	21	590.84	575.41
		Other income and other gains / (losses)	22	31.32	10.03
		Total Income		**622.16**	**585.44**
II		**Expenses**			
		Cost of materials consumed	23.1	307.60	309.11
		Purchases of stock-in-trade	23.2	38.29	5.66
		Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	23.3	0.12	0.08
		Employee benefits expense	24	39.68	34.07
		Finance costs	25	6.88	0.00
		Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	24.01	22.97
		Other expenses	27	218.26	196.69
		Total expenses		**634.83**	**568.58**
III		**Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax**		**(12.67)**	**16.86**
		Add/ (Less) : Exceptional items		-	-
IV		**Profit/(Loss) before tax**		**(12.67)**	**16.86**
		Less: Tax expense			
	(1)	Current tax		-	2.42
	(2)	Deferred tax	28	(5.04)	4.38
	(3)	MAT credit entitlement		-	(2.42)
				(5.04)	**4.38**
V		**Profit/(Loss) for the year**		**(7.63)**	**12.47**
VI		**Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)**			
A		Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a)	Remeasurements gains/ (Losses) of the defined benefit plans		**(3.46)**	**(1.37)**
	(b)	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.90	0.36
				(2.56)	**(1.01)**
B		Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
		Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
				-	-
		Total other comprehensive income/(loss) (A + B)		**(2.56)**	**(1.01)**
		Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (V+VI)		**(10.19)**	**11.46**
		Earnings per equity share			
		(1) Basic (in `)	30	(1.80)	2.03
		(2) Diluted (in `)		(1.80)	2.03

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Batliboi & Purohit
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No.101048W

FSK

Foram Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 171688
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FORBES AQUATECH LTD.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gaurav Pradip Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 10214230

Y.K. Joshi

Yogesh K. Joshi
Additional Director
DIN: 11493782

Forbes Aquatech Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lacs

		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit/(Loss) before tax	(12.67)	16.86
	Adjustments for:		
	Finance costs recognised in profit or loss	6.88	0.00
	Interest Income	(23.80)	(10.33)
	CWIP written off	-	-
	Profit on Sale of Assets	(2.32)	-
	Profit on Disposal of ROU assets	-	-
	Loss on Sale of Assets	0.00	-
	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(3.46)	(1.37)
	Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	24.01	22.97
		(11.37)	**28.13**
	Movements in assets & liabilities:		
	(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	35.65	103.11
	(Increase)/decrease in inventories	39.23	16.40
	(Increase)/decrease in current Other Assets	1.54	2.07
	(Increase)/decrease in non current financial Other Assets	14.41	-
	(Increase)/decrease in current Other Financial Assets	(406.65)	379.63
	(Increase)/decrease in non current Other Financial Assets	(15.00)	-
	Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	9.17	14.77
	Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	3.32	(1.16)
	Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	0.35	(0.31)
		(317.99)	514.51
	Cash generated from operations	**(329.35)**	**542.64**
	Income taxes paid	(5.93)	(4.71)
	Net cash generated by operating activities	**(335.29)**	**537.93**
B	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Interest received	20.45	12.71
	Payments for property, plant and equipment and Capital Work in progress	(0.00)	-
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	2.85	-
	Net cash (used in)/generated by investing activities	**23.29**	**12.71**
C	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Net increase / (decrease) in working capital borrowings	-	-
	Proceeds paid on Buy back of equity shares	-	-
	Tax Paid on Buy Back of equity Shares	-	-
	Lease rental Payments	(10.89)	(3.63)
	Interest paid	-	-
	Net cash used in financing activities	(10.89)	(3.63)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(322.88)**	**547.01**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	590.37	43.36
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**267.48**	**590.37**

As per our report of even date
For Batliboi & Purohit
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No.101048W

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Foram Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 171688
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors.

FORBES AQUATECH LTD.

Gaurav Pradip Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 10214230

Yogesh K. Joshi
Additional Director
DIN: 11493782

Forbes Aquatech Limited

Statement of changes in equity

A. Equity share capital

Current Year: April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Year 2025-26
Balance as at April 1, 2025	56.51
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year on account of Buy back of shares	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**56.51**

Previous Year: April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025

Particulars	Year 2024-25
Balance as at April 1, 2024	56.51
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year on account of Buy back of shares	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**56.51**

B. Other Equity

₹ in Lacs

	Attributable to owners of the company						
	Reserves and surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income		
	General reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Retained earnings	Total	Other items of other comprehensive income- Remeasurement of defined benefit	Total	Total Other Equity
Current Year: April 1, 2025 to March 31, 2026							
Balance at April 1, 2025	**255.00**	**43.50**	**700.36**	**998.86**	**(1.71)**	**(1.71)**	**997.14**
Profit for the year	-	-	(7.63)	(7.63)	-	-	(7.63)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(2.56)	(2.56)	(2.56)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**(7.63)**	**(7.63)**	**(2.56)**	**(2.56)**	**(10.19)**
Utilised for Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Paid/ Payable on Buy back of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Capital redemption reserve on account of Buyback of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2026	**255.00**	**43.50**	**692.73**	**991.23**	**(4.28)**	**(4.28)**	**986.95**
Previous Year: April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025							
Balance at April 1, 2024	**255.00**	**43.50**	**687.89**	**986.39**	**(0.70)**	**(0.70)**	**985.68**
Profit for the year	-	-	12.47	12.47	-	-	12.47
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	(1.01)	(1.01)	(1.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**12.47**	**12.47**	**(1.01)**	**(1.01)**	**11.46**
Utilised for Buy Back of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tax Paid/ Payable on Buy back of shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Capital redemption reserve on account of Buyback of Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	**255.00**	**43.50**	**700.36**	**998.86**	**(1.71)**	**(1.71)**	**997.14**

As per our report of even date

For Batliboi & Purohit
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Regn No.101048W

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Foram Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 171688
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Gaurav Pradip Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 10214230
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

Yogesh K. Joshi
Additional Director
DIN: 11493782
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

FORBES AQUATECH LTD

1. Reporting entity

Forbes Aquatech Limited (the 'Company') is a Company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at No. 143, C-4, Bommasandra Industrial Area, Off. Hosur Road, Bangalore – 560099. The Company is a 89.49% subsidiary of M/s Eureka Forbes Limited, a Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily involved in manufacturing of Non electric water purifier.

The manufacturing facility of the Company is located at Lal Tappar Industrial Area in the State of Uttarakhand.

2. Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 13, 2026.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

b. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) in Lacs, which is also the Company's functional currency.

c. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities and defined benefit plan assets measured at fair value.

d. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 3(c)(iii) and 4 – useful life of Property, plant and equipment
- Note 3(d)(iii) and 5 – useful life of Intangible assets
- Note 3(g) and 24 – employee benefit plans
- Note 3(h) and 31 – provisions and contingent liabilities
- Note 3(l) and 28 – Income taxes
- Note 3(j) and 35 – Lease classification

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FORBES AQUATECH LTD.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2026 is included in the following notes:
-Note 16 – recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
-Note 31 – recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;

e. Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes the management that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Board of Directors.

The finance team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's Board of Directors.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following note:

- Note 40 – financial instruments.

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FORBES AQUATECH LTD.

3. Significant accounting polices

a. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the equity investments which are recognised at fair value through OCI (FVOCI).

b. Financial instruments

i. *Recognition and initial measurement*

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. *Classification and subsequent measurement*

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at
- amortised cost;
- FVOCI – debt investment;
- FVOCI – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Company does not have any financial assets within this category.

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FORBES AQUATECH LTD. ★

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company has elected to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. The Company does not have any financial assets within this category.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amotised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss. The Company does not have any fixed liabilities under the category of FVTPL.

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT
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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FORBES AQUATECH LTD.

iii. ***Derrecogniton***

Financial assets

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

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. ***Offsetting***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

C. Property, plant and equipment

i. ***Recognition and measurement***

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FORBES AQUATECH LTD.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

iii. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Asset	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013
Plant and machinery (including moulds)	15 years	15 years
Office equipments	5 years	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Computer server	6 years	6 years
Vehicles- Motor car	5 years	8 years
Electric fittings	10 years	10 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on internal assessment and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

d. Intangible assets

i. Acquired intangible

Intangible assets comprise purchased technical know how are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in Statement of Profit and Loss.

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT * MUMBAI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

FORBES AQUATECH LTD *

Intangible assets are amortised over a period of 10 years for technical know how and 3 years for others.

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

e. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.
The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

f. Impairment

i. Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss on:
-financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 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 recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

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When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

ii. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss in respect of assets other than goodwill for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication 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. Such a reversal is made 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.

g. Employee benefits

i. *Short-term employee benefits*

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

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ii. ***Defined contribution plans***

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund and Employee State Insurance scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iii. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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h. Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assumptions of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of discount is recognized as finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A provision for onerous contract is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

i. Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is recognised at the 'transaction price' when the goods are 'transferred' to the customer. The 'transaction price' is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, goods and service tax). The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both. The goods are considered as 'transferred' when the customer obtains control of those goods.

Revenue from services are recognised in the accounting period in which service are rendered. For fixed price contracts, revenue is recognised based on actual services provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established and known.

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j. Leases

As a lessee:
The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 - Leases, with effect from April 01, 2019. The Company did not have any impact on transition date ie. April 01, 2019 on account of adoption of Ind AS 116.

In the statement of profit and loss for the year, instead of rent expenses (as accounted under previous periods), amortisation of right of use has been accounted under depreciation and amortisation expenses and unwinding of discount on lease liabilities has been accounted under finance cost.

The Company's leases primarily consist of leases of land and office premises. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a ROU and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and/or low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Currently, ROU assets are being amortised over a period of 3-5 years based on lease term being lower of lease term and estimated useful life of underlying assets.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing activities in statement of cash flows.

As a lessor:
Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

k. Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

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In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

l. Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable Company, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

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m. Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjusting for the effects of all potential dilutive ordinary shares.

n. Statement of cash flows:

Cash Flows are reported using indirect method, where by profit /loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non- cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

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

4. Property, plant and equipment and Capital Work in Progress

₹in Lacs

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Cost or deemed cost	Electric Installations	Plant and machinery	Mould, Pattern & Dies	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
As at 1st April 2024	6.07	94.50	249.45	17.85	4.81	6.40	22.13	401.22
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	6.07	94.50	249.45	17.85	4.81	6.40	22.13	401.22
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
Disposals	-	2.65	-	-	-	6.40	0.07	9.13
As at March 31, 2026	6.07	91.85	249.45	17.85	4.81	-	22.06	392.09

Accumulated depreciation	Electric Installations	Plant and machinery	Mould,Pattern & Dies	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
As at 1st April 2024	4.87	63.24	175.82	14.94	4.60	6.08	19.99	289.54
Charge for the year	0.23	5.23	13.60	0.35	-	-	0.39	19.79
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	5.10	68.47	189.42	15.28	4.60	6.08	20.37	309.33
Charge for the year	0.15	3.98	12.39	0.31	-	-	0.37	17.21
Disposals	-	2.45	-	-	-	6.08	0.07	8.60
As at March 31, 2026	5.25	70.01	201.81	15.59	4.60	(0.00)	20.68	317.94
Carrying Amount								
As at March 31, 2025	0.97	26.03	60.03	2.57	0.21	0.32	1.76	91.89
As at March 31, 2026	0.82	21.84	47.64	2.26	0.21	0.00	1.38	74.15

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

5. Other intangible assets

₹ in Lacs

Cost or deemed cost	Technical Knowhow	Computers Software	Total
As at 1 April 2024	30.00	0.17	30.17
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	30.00	0.17	30.17
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	30.00	0.17	30.17
Amortisation			
As at March 31, 2024	30.00	0.16	30.16
Charge for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	30.00	0.16	30.16
Charge for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	30.00	0.16	30.16
Carrying Amount			
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**0.01**	**0.01**

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

6. Right of Use Assets

₹ in Lacs

Cost or deemed cost	**Building**	**Total**
As at 1 April 2024	212.05	212.05
Additions/ (Deletion)	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	212.05	212.05
Additions/ (Deletion)	135.92	135.92
As at March 31, 2026	**347.96**	**347.96**
Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2024	208.87	208.87
Charge for the year	3.18	3.18
As at March 31, 2025	212.05	212.05
Charge for the year	6.80	6.80
As at March 31, 2026	**218.85**	**218.85**
Carrying Amount		
As at March 31, 2025	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**129.12**	**129.12**

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

₹ in Lacs

7. Trade receivables

Particulars	Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables - Others		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	0.09	-
Unsecured, Debts due from related parties	67.40	103.14
Unsecured Doubtful	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Total	**67.49**	**103.14**

The ageing of trade receivables as on March 31, 2026

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More Than 3 Yrs	Total Outstanding
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	38.47	29.02	-	-	-	-	67.49
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The ageing of trade receivables as on March 31, 2025

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More Than 3 Yrs	Total Outstanding
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	52.28	50.86	-	-	-	-	103.14
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

8. Other financial assets

Particulars	₹ in Lacs Non Current		₹ in Lacs Current	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Security deposits - unsecured considered good - to related parties	0.10	0.10	-	-
Security deposits - unsecured considered good	2.31	17.31	-	-
Security deposits - Others	-	-	-	-
Fixed Deposit with Bank (With maturity within 12 months)	-	-	442.26	20.60
Accrued Interest on Fixed Deposit	-	-	3.66	0.30
	2.41	**17.41**	**445.92**	**20.91**

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₹ in Lacs

9. Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	₹ in Lacs	
Inventories (lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw materials	96.83	135.94
Finished goods	-	0.12
	96.83	136.06

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes during 2025-2026: ₹25.30 Lakh in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

₹ in Lacs

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with Banks in current accounts	267.48	569.01
Cash on hand	0.00	0.00
Others		
Fixed Deposit with Bank (With original maturity less than 3 months)	-	21.36
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	**267.48**	**590.37**

11. Other assets

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Non Current: As at March 31, 2026	Non Current: As at March 31, 2025	Current: As at March 31, 2026	Current: As at March 31, 2025
Prepaid expenses	-	-	0.63	1.19
Balance with statutory/ government authorities	25.16	24.57	2.48	3.46
Advance to Supplier	-	-	-	-
Total	**25.16**	**24.57**	**3.11**	**4.65**

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

12. Equity Share Capital

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Equity share capital	56.51	56.51
Total	56.51	56.51
Authorised Share capital :		
20,00,000 fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each	200.00	200.00
Issued subscribed and fully paid up:		
565,050 fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each (as at March 31, 2025: 565,050)	56.51	56.51
	56.51	56.51

12.1 Fully paid equity shares - Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	Number of shares	Share capital ₹
Balance at April 1, 2024	5,65,050	56,50,500
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Less: Shares extinguished on buy back	-	-
Less: Bought back during the year	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2025	**5,65,050**	**56,50,500**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Less: Bought back during the year	-	-
Less: Shares extinguished on buy back	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2026	**5,65,050**	**56,50,500**

Rights, Preferences and restrictions attached to Equity shares : The Company has one class of Equity shares. Each fully paid equity share has a par value of ₹ 10. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share with a right to receive per share dividend declared by the Company. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company (after distribution of all preferential amounts) in the proportion of equity shares held by the shareholders.

12.2 Details of shares held by each Shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares
Fully paid equity shares				
Eureka Forbes Limited	5,00,000	88.49%	5,00,000	88.49%
Filtrex Holding Pte Ltd.	65,000	11.50%	65,000	11.50%
	5,65,000	**99.99%**	**5,65,000**	**99.99%**

12.3 Details of shares held by each promoter and Holding company and their changes in holding from the previous year

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in the class of shares	% Change during the year
Fully paid equity shares					
Eureka Forbes Limited	5,00,000	88.49%	5,00,000	88.49%	-
Filtrex Holding Pte Ltd.	65,000	11.50%	65,000	11.50%	-

12.4 Details of Shares for the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2026.

Particulars	No of shares
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash	-
Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares	-
Aggregate number and class of shares bought back	4,35,000

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

13. Other equity ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
General reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	255.00	255.00
Balance at end of the year	**255.00**	**255.00**
Capital Redemption reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	43.50	43.50
Add: transfer from retained earnings for Buy back of shares	-	-
Balance at end of the year	**43.50**	**43.50**
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	700.36	687.89
Add/ (less): Profit/ (loss) for the year	(7.63)	12.47
Less: Transfer to Capital redemption reserves on account of Buy-back of Shares	-	-
Less: Utilised for Buy Back of Equity Shares	-	-
Less: Tax Paid/ payable on Buy back of shares	-	-
Balance at end of the year	**692.73**	**700.36**
Items of Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at beginning of year	(1.71)	(0.70)
Other comprehensive income arising from re-measurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	(2.56)	(1.01)
Balance at end of the year	**(4.28)**	**(1.71)**
Total	**986.95**	**997.14**

13 A. Capital management:

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in Note 18 offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as detailed in Notes 12 to 13)

Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows. ₹ in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Debt (i)	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	267.48	590.37
Net debt	-	-
Equity (ii)	1,043.46	1,053.65
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	*NA*	*NA*

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

Financial Liabilities

14. Other financial liabilities

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Non Current As at March 31, 2026	Non Current As at March 31, 2025	Current As at March 31, 2026	Current As at March 31, 2025
(a) Others :-				
-Dues to employees	-	-	7.89	4.95
-Unclaimed Dividend	-	-	0.01	0.01
-Dues on account of other contractual liabilities	-	-	15.33	15.56
Total	-	-	23.23	20.51

15. Provisions

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Non Current As at March 31, 2026	Non Current As at March 31, 2025	Current As at March 31, 2026	Current As at March 31, 2025
Employee benefits				
- Compensated Absences	0.39	0.35	0.13	0.11
- Gratuity	8.34	5.75	1.82	1.16
Total	8.73	6.09	1.95	1.27

15.1 Provision for Compensated Absences

Based on past experience the company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 Months.

16. Deferred tax balances **₹ in Lacs**

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax assets	121.73	117.66
Deferred tax liabilities	(7.31)	(9.17)
Net	114.42	108.48

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment	Provisions - Impact of expenditure charged to the profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax on payment basis	On Account of Lease liability	MAT Credit Entitlement	Current year Loss to be set off against future profits	Total
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:						
Net balance April 1, 2024	(11.84)	2.21	0.12	104.87	14.73	110.10
Recognised in profit or (loss)	2.66	(0.09)	(0.12)	-	(6.84)	(4.38)
MAT Credit	-	-	-	2.42	-	2.42
Recognised in other comprehensive income	-	0.36	-	-	-	0.36
Closing balance March 31, 2025	(9.17)	2.48	-	107.28	7.90	108.48
Recognised in profit or (loss)	1.87	0.45	0.72	-	2.00	5.04
MAT Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income	-	0.90	-	-	-	0.90
Closing balance March 31, 2026	(7.31)	3.83	0.72	107.28	9.90	114.42

17. Other Liabilities

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Non Current As at March 31, 2026	Non Current As at March 31, 2025	Current As at March 31, 2026	Current As at March 31, 2025
	₹	₹	₹	₹
(a) Deposit from employees for company's assets	-	-	-	-
(b) Advances from customers	-	-	0.26	0.47
(c) Statutory liabilities (Contributions to PF, Pension, ESIC, withholding Taxes, VAT etc.)	-	-	1.60	1.04
Total	-	-	1.86	1.51

18. Borrowings

Particulars	Non Current As at March 31, 2026	Non Current As at March 31, 2025
Secured - at amortised cost	₹	₹
(a) Loans repayable on demand		
-from banks (Cash credit/ Buyers credit) refer (i) below	-	-
Total	-	-

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

19. Trade payables

Particulars	Current As at March 31, 2026 ₹	Current As at March 31, 2025 ₹
		₹ in Lacs
Trade payables (including acceptances) (Refer note below for dues to Micro and Small Enterprises)	43.82	37.37
Trade payables to related parties (Refer note 33)	-	-
Total	**43.82**	**37.37**

The average credit period for purchase of certain goods (other than MSME) is 45 days. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

19.1 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers as on year end	17.54	17.41
(ii) Interest due on unpaid principal amount to MSME suppliers as on year end	0.74	0.74
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the MSME suppliers beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year (without adding the interest under MSME Development Act)	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on year end	-	-
(vi) The amount of interest due and payable to be disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-

The ageing of trade and other payables as on March 31, 2026.

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total Outstanding
MSME	18.29	-	-	-	-	18.29
Others	25.53	-	-	-	-	25.53
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-

The ageing of trade and other payables as on March 31, 2025.

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total Outstanding
MSME	18.16	-	-	-	-	18.16
Others	13.30	-	-	-	-	13.30
Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	5.91	5.91
Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-

20. Income tax assets and liabilities

₹ in Lacs

Particulars	Non Current As at March 31, 2026	Non Current As at March 31, 2025	Current As at March 31, 2026	Current As at March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (Net)				
Advance income-tax (Net of provision of taxation)	28.86	22.92	-	-
Total	**28.86**	**22.92**	-	-
Current tax Liabilities (Net)				
Provision for Taxation (Net of Advance Tax)	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

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₹ in Lacs

21. Revenue from operations

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Sale of product		
- Finished Goods	375.36	411.42
- Traded Goods	47.98	7.10
(b) Sale of services	160.36	153.28
(c) Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	7.13	3.61
Total	**590.84**	**575.41**

22. Other Income and other gains/ (losses)

Other Income	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost:		
Bank deposits	23.80	10.33
Profit on Sale of assets	2.32	-
Profit on Disposal of ROU assets	-	-
Misc Income - Creditors written back	5.91	-
	32.04	**10.33**

Other gains/(losses)	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(0.71)	(0.30)
	(0.71)	(0.30)
	31.32	**10.03**

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

₹ in Lacs

23. Cost of materials consumed

		Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
23.1	Material consumption		
	Raw Materials		
	Opening Stock	135.94	152.27
	Add: Purchases	268.48	292.79
	Less: Closing Stock	96.83	135.94
		307.60	309.11
23.2	Purchase of traded products	38.29	5.66
23.3	Finished Goods		
	Opening Stock	0.12	0.20
	Less: Closing Stock	-	0.12
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade.	0.12	0.08
	Total	**346.00**	**314.85**

24. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and Wages	35.58	29.34
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.08	2.00
Staff Welfare Expenses	2.02	2.73
Total	**39.68**	**34.07**

25. Finance costs

	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on bank cash credit	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	6.88	0.00
Other borrowing costs	-	-
Total	**6.88**	**0.00**

26. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 4)	17.21	19.79
Amortisation on Right of Use of Assets (Note 6)	6.80	3.18
Total depreciation and amortisation	**24.01**	**22.97**

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₹ in Lacs

27. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Electricity	5.77	5.32
Rent	40.54	42.14
Repairs and Maintenance :-		
Building	-	-
Machinery	5.47	1.92
Others	19.45	7.36
Insurance	1.59	0.99
Payment to Auditors (Refer details Below)	2.53	2.50
Printing and Stationery	0.24	0.41
Communication cost	0.14	0.63
Travelling and Conveyance	0.07	0.09
Legal and Professional Fees	4.78	4.72
Vehicle Running Expenses	0.02	0.57
Rates and taxes, excluding taxes on income	1.46	0.72
Information Technology Expenses	-	-
Other Establishment Expenses	3.85	0.88
Contractual Labour Charges	126.48	120.56
Loss on Sale of assets	0.00	-
Security Charges	5.87	7.89
Directors' Sitting Fees	-	-
Total	**218.26**	**196.69**

Payments to auditors	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
a) For audit	2.38	2.38
b) For taxation matters	-	-
c) For Certification and other services	-	-
d) For Limited review	-	-
d) For Out of Pocket Exps	0.15	0.13
Total	**2.53**	**2.50**

28. Income taxes

28. Income tax recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	-	2.42
In respect of prior years	-	-
	-	2.42
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(5.04)	4.38
	(5.04)	4.38
Minimum Alternate Tax entitlement	-	(2.42)
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**(5.04)**	**4.38**

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

₹ in Lacs

29 Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current income tax	-	2.42
Less: MAT Credit entitlement	-	(2.42)
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5.04)	4.38
Deferred tax expense	(5.04)	4.38
Tax expense for the year	**(5.04)**	**4.38**

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026			For the year ended March 31, 2025		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(3.46)	(0.90)	(2.56)	(1.37)	(0.36)	(1.01)
	(3.46)	**(0.90)**	**(2.56)**	**(1.37)**	**(0.36)**	**(1.01)**

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	**(12.67)**	**16.86**
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year 26.00% and Previous Year 26.00%)	(3.29)	4.38
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Adjustment for Current tax of prior year expenses allowed during CY	-	-
Tax on Remeasurements gains/ (Losses) of the defined benefit plans		-
Tax impact for loss incurred during the year	(2.91)	-
Tax on temporary differences	1.16	-
Tax rate change	-	-
Readjustment of opening deferred taxes	-	-
Others	-	-
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**(5.04)**	**4.38**

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₹in Lacs

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances

							31-Mar-26		
	Net balance April 1, 2025	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Acquired in business combinations	Other - Utilised against tax payable	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset									
Property, plant and equipment	(9.17)	1.87	-	-	-	-	(7.31)	-	(7.31)
Others - MAT Credit entilement	107.28	-	-	-	-	-	107.28	107.28	-
On Account of Lease liability	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	0.72	0.72	-
Current year Loss to be set off against future profits	7.90	2.00	-	-	-	-	9.90	9.90	-
Others - Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	2.48	0.45	0.90	-	-	-	3.83	3.83	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	**108.48**	**5.04**	**0.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**114.42**	**121.73**	**(7.31)**
Set off tax									
Net tax assets	**108.48**	**5.04**	**0.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**114.42**	**121.73**	**(7.31)**

(e) Movement in deferred tax balances

							31-Mar-25		
	Net balance April 1, 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Acquired in business combinations	Other - Utilised against tax payable	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset									
Property, plant and equipment	(11.84)	2.66	-	-	-	-	(9.17)	-	(9.17)
Others - MAT Credit entitlement	104.87	-	-	-	-	2.42	107.28	107.28	-
On Account of Lease liability	0.12	(0.12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current year Loss to be set off against future profits	14.73	(6.84)	-	-	-	-	7.90	7.90	-
Others - Impact of expenditure charged to the statement of profit and loss in the current year but allowed for tax purposes on payment basis	2.21	(0.09)	0.36	-	-	-	2.48	2.48	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	**110.10**	**(4.38)**	**0.36**	**-**	**-**	**2.42**	**108.48**	**117.66**	**(9.17)**
Set off tax									
Net tax assets	**110.10**	**(4.38)**	**0.36**	**-**	**-**	**2.42**	**108.48**	**117.66**	**(9.17)**

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

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

30: Earnings per share (EPS)

i. Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders ₹ in Lacs

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Profit attributable to equity Shareholders:	(7.63)	12.47
Profit attributable to equity shareholders for basic earnings	**(7.63)**	**12.47**

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Issued ordinary shares at April 1	5,65,050	5,65,050
Effect of shares issued as Bonus shares	-	-
Effect of Buy back of equity shares	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at March 31, 2026 for basic EPS	**5,65,050**	**5,65,050**
Effect of Dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at March 31, 2026 after effect of dilution	**5,65,050**	**5,65,050**

Basic and Diluted earnings per share

	March 31, 2026 ₹	March 31, 2025 ₹
Basic earnings per share	-1.35	2.21
Diluted earnings per share	-1.35	2.21

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31	**Contingent liability and commitments**	**As at 31.03.2026**	**As at 31.03.2025**
		₹ in Lacs	**₹ in Lacs**
	Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)		
	Disputed VAT Demand	17.98	17.98
	Disputed Central Excise demands	108.28	108.28
	Disputed GST demands	11.96	-
		138.21	**126.25**

32 **Commitments (to the extent not provided for)**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital accounts and not provided for amounting **₹ Nil** *(Previous year ₹ Nil)*.

33 As required by the Ind AS 24 on the "Related Party Disclosures", the list of related parties and their transactions is attached.

34 The Company was set up with the objective of manufacturing Non electric water purifiers. This is the only activity performed and is thus also the main source of risks and returns. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment. Further, as the Company does not operate in more than one geographical segment hence the relevant disclosures as per Ind AS 108 are not applicable to the company.

35 In accordance with Ind AS 116 disclosures in respect of Leases are made below :

Operating Leases

Leases as Lessee

a. The Company has taken certain premises on cancellable and Non - cancellable operating lease basis. In the agreements there are no terms for purchase option or any restriction such as those concerning dividend and additional debts. Lease agreement of the Company do not contain any variable lease payment or any residual value guarantee. The Company has not entered into any sub-lease agreement.

b. Information in respect of leases for which right- of use of assets and corresponding lease liabilities have been recognised are as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2026 (₹ in Lacs)**	**As at 31.03.2025 (₹ in Lacs)**
Additions to Rights-of-use of assets during the year (Commercial premises)	135.92	-
Deletion to Rights-of-use of assets during the year (Commercial premises)	-	-
Amortisation of right-of-use of assets during the year	6.80	3.18
Interest Expenses (unwinding of discount) on lease liabilities	6.88	0.00
Lease rental expenses relating to short term leases/ low value assets	40.54	42.14
Total Cash outflows in respect of leases (including short term leases)	51.43	45.77
Carrying amount right-of-use of assets at year end (commercial premises)	**129.12**	**-**

36 The company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.

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37 Ratios:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025	Variance	Reason for variance more than 25%
Current Ratio	11.08	14.09	-21%	Not Applicable
Debt-Equity Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Refer Note (a)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	-0.97%	1.09%	-189%	
Inventory turnover ratio	2.97	2.18	36%	
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	6.93	3.72	86%	
Trade payables turnover ratio	8.52	10.89	-22%	
Net capital turnover ratio	0.74	0.72	2%	Not Applicable
Net profit ratio	-1.29%	2.17%	-160%	Refer Note (a)
Return on Capital employed (%)	-0.34%	1.07%	-132%	
Return on investment (%)	-18.03%	20.28%	-189%	

Note (a): Due to increase in expenses due to shifting of factory premises and margin pressure, company incurred Losses. These losses have, in turn, adversely impacted the Company's key financial ratios.

The above ratios are calculated based on below formulae.

Ratio	Formula
Current ratio (times)	Current assets divided by current liabilities.
Debt-equity ratio (times)	Total debt divided by equity.
Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Earnings available for debt service divided by debt service. Earning for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortisations + Interest +other adjustments like loss on sale of PP&E etc. Debt service = Interest and principal repayments including lease payments.
Return on equity (%)	Net profit after tax reduced by preference dividend (if any) divided by average shareholders equity.
Inventory turnover ratio (times)	COGS divided by average inventory.
Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	Credit sales divided by average trade receivable.
Trade payable turnover ratio (times)	Credit purchases divided by average trade payable.
Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Sales divided by working capital. working capital =current assets minus current liabilities.
Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit after tax divided by sales.
Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before interest and tax divided by capital employed. capital employed =tangible net worth + total debt + deferred tax liability.
Return on investment (%)*	Based on time weighted rate of return (TWRR) method.

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38. Employee benefit obligation

₹In Lacs

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Compensated absences	0.39	0.13	0.35	0.11
Gratuity	8.34	1.82	5.75	1.16
	8.73	**1.95**	**6.09**	**1.27**

(i) ***Defined benefit plan - Gratuity***

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

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

₹In Lacs

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the year	**6.91**	**7.23**
Current service cost	0.59	0.40
Interest expense	0.47	0.52
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**1.06**	**0.92**
Remeasurements		
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	(1.02)	0.24
Experience (gains)/losses	4.48	1.13
(Gain)/loss from change in Demographic assumpti	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**3.46**	**1.37**
Benefit payments	(1.27)	(2.61)
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	**10.16**	**6.91**

Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate	7.90%	6.78%
Salary growth rate	5.50%	5.50%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Withdrawal rates	2.00%	2.00%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obliga	5 years	5 years

Assumptions regarding future mortality rates are based on Indian Assured Lives Mortality :- 100% of IALM (2012-14) {*PY: 100% of IALM (2012-14)*} Ultimate as published by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA).

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The actuarial valuation is carried out yearly by an independent actuary. The discount rate used for determining the present value of obligation under the defined benefit plan is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on Indian Government Bonds. The currency and the term of the government bonds is consistent with the currency and term of the defined benefit obligation.

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

₹in Lacs

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Discount rate (0.50% increase)	(0.41)	(0.28)
Discount rate (0.50% decrease)	0.44	0.30
Future salary growth (0.50% increase)	0.45	0.30
Future salary growth (0.50% decrease)	(0.42)	(0.28)

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

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

(ii) ***Defined contribution plan***

The Company also has certain defined contribution plan. Contributions are made to provident fund and employee state insurance scheme for employees at the spcified rate as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation. The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is Rs. 178,815/- (31 March 2025: Rs. Rs. 158,871/-).

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

39. Regulatory Disclosures

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

2) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

3) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

4) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

5) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

6) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall

a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;

b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

7) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

8) The Company has filed monthly statements of current assets with the banks in agreement with the books of accounts

9) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the Company

10) The Company has not made any Loans or Advances in the nature of loans that are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are

(a) repayable on demand or

(b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment

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40. Financial Instrument - Fair value and risk management

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financials liabilities, including their levels of in the fair vale hierarchy :

As at 31 March 2026

₹in Lacs

	Carrying amount			
	FVOCI - equity instruments	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Trade receivables	-	67.49	-	67.49
Cash and cash equivalents	-	267.48	-	267.48
Other financial assets	-	2.41	-	2.41
	-	**337.38**	-	**337.38**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	43.82	43.82
Other financial liabilities	-	-	23.23	23.23
Lease liabilities	-	-	8.66	8.66
	-	-	**75.70**	**75.70**

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, borrowings, trade payable, other financial assets and financial liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at 31 March 2025

₹in Lacs

	Carrying amount			
	FVOCI - equity instruments	Other financial assets - amortised cost	Other financial liabilities - amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Trade receivables	-	103.14	-	103.14
Cash and cash equivalents	-	590.37	-	590.37
Other financial assets	-	17.41	-	17.41
	-	**710.92**	-	**710.92**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	37.37	37.37
Other financial liabilities	-	-	20.51	20.51
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-
	-	-	**57.88**	**57.88**

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, borrowings, trade payable, other financial assets and financial liabilities, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

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

B. Measurment of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The company does not have any Investment.

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Interest risk

Risk management framework

The Company's management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company conduct yearly risk assessment activities to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has a system in place to ensure risk identification and ongoing periodic risk assessment is carried out. The Board of directors periodically monitors the risk assessment.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in financial loss.

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade receivables	67.49	103.14
Cash and cash equivalents	267.48	590.37
Loans	-	-
Other financial assets	2.41	17.41

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by geographic region of the Company was:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Within India	67.49	103.14

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances at the reporting date by type of counterparty was:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Product Marketing company	67.49	103.14
Bank balances and deposits with banks	267.48	590.37

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, estabilishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

On account of adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairement loss or gain. The Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables. The provision matrix takes into account historical experience with customers.

Trade receivables are typically unsecured as the Company does not hold collateral as security. Since the Company derives it significant revenue from a related party, the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk.

The age of trade and other receivables at the reporting date was:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Not due	38.47	52.28
0-30 days	29.02	39.24
31-90 days	-	11.63
more than 90 days	-	-
	67.49	**103.14**

Bank balances and deposits with banks

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the company's finance department as per Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

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ii) Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

<u>As at 31 March 2026</u>

₹in Lacs

		Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	43.82	43.82	43.82	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	23.23	23.23	23.23	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	8.66	8.66	8.66	-	-	-	-
	75.70	**75.70**	**75.70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

<u>As at 31 March 2025</u>

₹in Lacs

		Contractual cash flows					
	Carrying amount	Total	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	37.37	37.37	37.37	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	20.51	20.51	20.51	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-		
	57.88	**57.88**	**57.88**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

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iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency payables, deposits with banks and borrowings. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which purchases are denominated and the functional currency of Company. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupees. The Company is primarily exposed to foreign currency fluctuation between the USD and Indian Rupees

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk (based on notional amounts) as reported to the management is as follows:

₹in Lacs

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	-	-
	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% appreciation of the USD as indicated below, against Indian Rupees would have decreased gain by the amounts shown below:

Particulars	Profit or loss
31 March 2026	
USD (10% strengthening)	-
31 March 2025	
USD (10% strengthening)	-

A 10% depreciation of the USD against Indian Rupees would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currency to the amounts shown above, on basis that all other variables remain constant.

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Details required under Ind AS 24 on the "Related Party Disclosures" - referred in Note no. 33 forming integral part of financial statement: Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026- continued.

(I) Name of related Party and nature of relationship where control exists are as under :

A Holding Company

Eureka Forbes Limited

B Other Related Parties (where transactions have taken place during the year)

C Company having significant influence

Lunolux Limited

Filtrex Holdings Pte Limited

₹ in Lacs

(II) **Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended March 31, 2026**

Nature of Transactions	Related Party Eureka Forbes Limited ₹
Purchases	
Goods and Materials	65.28
Services	
Fixed Assets	
	65.28
Sales	
Goods and Materials	422.09
Services Rendered	169.90
Fixed Assets	
	591.98
Expenses	
Rent and other services	11.05
Repairs & Other Expenses	-
Finance Charges	-
Interest on ICD Taken	-
Bad Debts/Advances written off	-
Recovery of Expenses	2.27
Management Fees/ IT expenses	-
CSR contribution	-
	13.32
Income	
Rent and other services	-
Interest	-
Bad Debts/Advances written back	-
Dividend	-
Misc. Income	-
	-
Other Payment	
Other Reimbursements Payment	-
Finance	
Inter-corporate deposits given	-
Inter-corporate deposits taken	-
Dividend paid	-
Outstanding	
Trade Payables	-
Deposit given	0.10
Advances Received	-
Trade Receivables	67.40

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026
(All amounts are in Indian Rupees, unless otherwise stated)

iv) Interest risk ***₹ in Lacs***

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was as follows

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Deposit with banks	-	-
	-	-
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	-	-
	-	-

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

An increase of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have decreased gain as at year end by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or loss
31 March 2026	
Variable-rate instruments	-
Cash flow senstivity	-
31 March 2025	
Variable-rate instruments	-
Cash flow senstivity	-

A decrease of 100 basis points in the interest rates at the reporting date would have had equal but opposite effect on the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variable remain constant.

41. Previous year figures have been regrouped where ever necessary.
As per our report of even date

For Batliboi & Purohit
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn No.101048W

Foram Shah
Partner
Membership No. 171686
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

BATLIBOI & PUROHIT MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors.

Gaurav Pradip Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 10214230
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

Yogesh K. Joshi
Director
DIN: 11493782
Place: Mumbai
Date: 13.05.2026

FORBES AQUATECH LTD