INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
Eureka Forbes Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
Impairment of Intangible assets (Brand Name / Trademarks) with indefinite life and Goodwill impairment. (Refer Note 5 and 33S to the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements)	Principal audit procedures performed included the following: We obtained understanding of the process followed by the Company in respect of the assessment of impairment of Intangible assets (Brand Name / Trademarks) with indefinite life and Goodwill.
The standalone balance sheet of the Company as on March 31, 2026 comprises of ₹ 291,119 Lakhs of intangible assets with indefinite life and ₹ 205,582 Lakhs of goodwill, pertaining to acquisition of a business in the earlier years, which in aggregate represents 74% of the total assets of the Company. The recoverable value of the intangible assets with indefinite life and goodwill which is based on the value in use model, has been derived using the discounted cash flow (DCF) method. This method requires the Company to make significant assumptions such as discount rate, near and long-term revenue growth rate and projected margins which involves inherent uncertainty since they are based on future business prospects and economic outlook. Due to the materiality of above assets in the context of the standalone financial statements and judgements applied in determining the recoverable value, we have considered assessment of impairment of Intangible assets (Brand Name / Trademarks) with indefinite life and Goodwill to be a key audit matter.	• Evaluated Company's accounting policy in respect of impairment assessment of Intangibles with indefinite life and goodwill. • Evaluated the design and implementation and testing the operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to the Company's process relating to the impairment analysis, key assumptions and review of the valuation methodology. • Evaluated the competence and capabilities of the Company's internal personnel involved in the valuation exercise, including their qualifications, experience, and appropriateness of their methodology. • Obtained understanding of the cash flow projections and assumptions used in the DCF model. • Tested the appropriateness of the input data considered for the purposes of valuation by reconciling the projected cash flows with the underlying business plan and related details. • Involved the internal valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge to assist in evaluating the impairment model used, evaluating the mathematical accuracy and assumptions (including discount rate and growth rate applied by the Company) and applying additional sensitivities to assess the reasonableness of the above key assumptions. • Performed a sensitivity analysis to evaluate the impact of change in key assumptions individually or collectively to the recoverable value. • Evaluated the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in the standalone financial statements in respect of its impairment testing.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis and Board's report including annexures to Board's report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The aforesaid other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 33A to the standalone financial statements;

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

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

      iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33E to the financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

      (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 33F to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

      v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

      vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Nilesh Shah
(Partner)
(Membership No. 049660)
(UDIN: 26049660XHREFE4139)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Eureka Forbes Limited (the "Company") as at March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS (retain as applicable) financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Opinion

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

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Nilesh Shah
(Partner)
(Membership No. 049660)
(UDIN: 26049660XHREFE4139)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of Eureka Forbes Limited of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that,

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

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

(b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, so to cover all the items once every three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, all the Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date and Immovable properties of land and buildings whose title deeds have been pledged as security for loans are held in the name of the Company based on the confirmations directly received by us from lenders, except for the following:

Sr. No.	Description of the property	As at Balance sheet date: Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	As at Balance sheet date: Carrying value in Financial Statements (₹ in Lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, Director, or their relative or employee	Period held (Refer Note below)
1	B1/B2 701 Marathon Innova, Marathon NextGen, Off. Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013	5,141.20	4,817.83	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
2	Flat No. 701, 7th Floor, Sterling Sea Face, "A" Wing, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai – 400 018.	918.05	852.33	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
3	Flat No.1103, 11th Floor, Sterling Sea Face, "B" Wing, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai – 400 018.	918.05	854.07	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
4	Sarkar Castle Co-op. Hsg. Soc. Ltd., Flat No. 501, 5th Floor, 43 Chimbai Road, Bandra (west)Mumbai – 400 050.	255.87	231.76	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
5	Eden Wood "Cedar House" Co-op, Hsg. Society Ltd., Flat No.8C, Eden Woods, Village Chitalsar, Manpada, Smt. Glady's Alvares Marg, Thane (West) – 400 061.					
6	Eden Wood "Cedar House" Co-op, Hsg. Society Ltd., Flat No.8D, Eden Woods, Village Chitalsar, Manpada, Smt. Glady's Alvares Marg, Thane (West) – 400 061.	300.03	273.46	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
7	Eden Wood "Cedar House" Co-op, Hsg. Society Ltd., Flat No. 9C, Eden Woods, Village Chitalsar, Manpada, Smt. Glady's Alvares Marg, Thane (West) – 400 061.					
8	D-28/3, TTC Indl. Area Behind, Turbhe Telephone Exchange, Turbhe, Navi Mumbai - 400 705.	41.06	37.13	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
9	201 B, 2nd Floor, The Orion 5, Koregaon Road, Pune – 411 001.	708.18	657.06	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
10	Shop No.201, 2nd Floor, South End Cnclave, R. B. Connector, EKADP, Kolkata - 700 078.	389.66	362.67	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
11	Vedic Village Unit No. L – F8, Shikharpur, P. S. Rajarhet North 24 Parganas, Kolkata 700 135	122.40	114.40	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
12	3rd floor, Nikhilesh Palace, Opp.Jawahar Nagar, 164/ 17-4, Ashpk Marg, Lucknow – 226 001	264.46	246.29	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
13	Shop No. 203 & 204, 2nd Floor, The Guman _ II, "A" Block, Opp. Tagore Public School, Vaishali Nagar, Jaipur – 302 021	359.00	333.35	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022

Sr. No.	Description of the property	As at Balance sheet date Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	Carrying value in Financial Statements (₹ in Lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, Director, or their relative or employee	Period held (Refer Note below)
14	Unit No. 402-408, 4th Floor, Sapphire heights, Plot No.12, Agra - Bombay Road, Indore – 452 010.	118.00	109.81	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
15	2nd & 3rd Floor, CLOUD-9, 81/1, The Swastik Co. Op. Hsg. Soc. Ltd., Navrangpura, Ahmedabad- 380 009.	320.00	297.10	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
16	Shop No. 2, 2nd Floor, Shiv Pooja Shopping Centre, City Light Main Road, Surat – 395 .	323.31	300.85	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
17	Office NO. 102, 1st Floor, Ivory Terrace, R. C. Dutta Road, Alkapuri, Baroda –390 005.	206.58	192.25	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
18	Ground Floor, Bharati Tower, A- Block, Forest Park, Bhubaneswar – 751 009.	308.70	287.59	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
19	Shop No. B4 on 2nd Floor, B5, C5 &D5 on 3rd Floor, “Anmol Palani”, No.88, G.N. Chetty Road. T. Nagar, Chennai – 600 017					
20	Shop No. B5 on 3rd Floor, “Anmol, Palani”, No.88, G. N. Chetty Road. T. Nagar, Chennai – 600 017	522.18	484.29	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
21	Shop No. C5 & D5 on 3rd Floor, “Anmol Palani”, No.88, G. N. ChettyRoad. T. Nagar, Chennai – 600017					
22	Unit No. 506,5th Floor, Pavani Prestige, Commercial Building Complex,6-3-789, Ammerpet, Hyderabad – 500 016.	85.94	79.75	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
23	Unit No. 506,507 & 508, 5th Floor, Pavani Prestige, Commercial Building Complex, 6-3-789, Ammerpet, Hyderabad – 500 016.	328.58	304.76	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022

Sr. No.	Description of the property	As at Balance sheet date Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	Carrying value in Financial Statements (₹ in Lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, Director, or their relative or employee	Period held (Refer Note below)
24	4th Floor, Tutus Tower, NH –47, Bye-Pass Road, Padivattom, Cochin -682 024.	286.00	266.30	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
25	Khasra No.3946,3961-62, Lal Tappar Industrial Area, Majri Grant, Dehradun-248140	3,462.28	3,194.03	Aquamall Water Solutions Limited	No	From February 01, 2022
26	No. 143, C-4, Bommasandra Industrial Area, Off Hosur Road, Bangalore -560099	6,108.51	5,782.30	Aquamall Water Solutions Limited	No	From February 01, 2022

Note : Reason for all the above properties not being held in the name of the Company:

The title deeds of the immovable properties are in the name of erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited (“the EFL”) and Aquamall Water Solutions Limited. Due to the scheme of arrangement in the earlier years, EFL was amalgamated into Forbes & Company Limited and the said properties forming part of the Undertaking as defined in the scheme was demerged from Forbes & Company Limited into Forbes Enviro Solutions Limited, which has been renamed as Eureka Forbes Limited. The Company is in the process of getting the title transferred in its name pursuant to the aforesaid scheme of arrangement.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

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

ii. (a) The inventories except for (goods-in-transit and stocks held with third parties), were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. For stocks held with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and in respect of goods in transit, the goods have been received subsequent to the year-end or required supporting are verified. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories/ alternate procedures performed as applicable, when compared with the books of account.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits exceeding ₹5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the quarterly returns and statements comprising stock statements, and Statement of ageing analysis of trade receivables filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company, of the respective quarters. For the quarter ended March 2026, the Company is in process of submitting, the returns/statements to the Banks.

iii. The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities, during the year that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

vi. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, duty of Custom, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities though there has been a delay in few cases in respect of remittance of Employees' State Insurance and Goods and Services Tax. We have been informed that the provisions of the duty of Excise and Value added tax are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Custom, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Unpaid (₹ In Lakhs)^
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise Duty	Appellate Tribunal	AY 2001-03	56.51	56.51
		Principal Commissioner of Central Excise	AY 2001-02 to AY 2006-07 and AY 2015-16	493.26	485.36
		Custom, Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	AY 2015-16 to AY 2018-19	893.04	822.65
Chapter V of Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	Custom, Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	AY 2013-14 to 2018-19	175.81	165.05
Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Tax	AY 2003- 04 to AY 2004-05 AY 2006- 07 to AY 2014-15 AY 2016-17 to AY 2017-18	255.29	191.44
		Assistant Commissioner Of Commercial Taxes	AY 2015-16 to AY 2018-19	8.42	-
		Excise and Taxation officer	AY 2014-15	1.44	-
		Joint Commissioner Of Commercial Taxes	AY 2014-15	0.89	0.71
		Assistant Commissioner Of Sales Tax - Appeals	AY 2016-17 and AY 2017-18	3.96	3.32
		Assistant Commissioner (assessment) Special Circle-II	AY 1999-00 to AY 2005-06	1,987.33	1,453.70
			AY 2013-14	0.72	0.72
		Assessing Authority	AY 2018-19	0.75	0.37
			AY 2002-03 to AY 2005-06	351.28	221.67
		Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal	AY 2017-18	42.88	42.77

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Unpaid (₹ In Lakhs)^
		Joint Commissioner (Appeals) Trade Tax	AY 2004-05	6.48	4.21
		Assistant Commissioner (ST)	AY 2018-19	0.02	0.02
		Deputy Commissioner Of State Tax (Appeals)	AY 2003-04 and AY 2005-06	0.96	0.86
Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	Appeal to be filed before GST Tribunal - West Bengal	AY 2018-19	24.60	22.35
		Appeal to be filed before GST Tribunal - West Bengal	AY 2018-19	9.67	9.67
		Appeal to be filed before GST Tribunal - West Bengal	AY 2019-20	7.08	7.08
		Appeal to be filed before GST Tribunal - Uttarakhand	AY 2018-19 to AY 2021-22	62.35	59.23
		Appeal to be filed before GST Tribunal - Karnataka	AY 2020-21	25.00	23.65
		Appeal to be filed before GST Tribunal - Jammu and Kashmir	AY 2020-21	4.36	4.15
		Appeal to be filed before GST Tribunal - Haryana	AY 2018-19 to AY 2019-20	21.14	20.21
		High Court of Karnataka	AY 2018-19	1,259.56	1,259.56
		First appellate authority - Andhra Pradesh	AY 2018-19	6.02	5.71
		First appellate authority - Andhra Pradesh	AY 2023-24	37.73	35.36
		First appellate authority - Gujarat	AY 2018-19	2.87	2.74
		First appellate authority - Gujarat	AY 2021-22	25.90	24.53
		First appellate authority - Himachal Pradesh	AY 2018-19 to AY 2019-20	1.59	1.59
		First appellate authority - Himachal Pradesh	AY 2019-20	0.98	0.94
		First appellate authority - Himachal Pradesh	AY 2020-21	1.03	1.03
		First appellate authority - Karnataka	AY 2018-19	68.64	65.20
		First appellate authority - Madhya Pradesh	AY 2020-21	67.19	61.08
		First appellate authority - Maharashtra	AY 2019-20	86.39	82.22

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where dispute is pending	Period to which the amount relates	Amount Involved (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Unpaid (₹ In Lakhs)^
		First appellate authority - Maharashtra	AY 2020-21	0.84	0.78
		First appellate authority - Orissa	AY 2020-21	90.66	86.13
		First appellate authority - Punjab	AY 2018-19	29.31	27.81
		First appellate authority - Punjab	AY 2019-20	90.79	86.08
		First appellate authority - Punjab	AY 2021-22	9.97	9.44
		First appellate authority - Tamil Nadu	AY 2019-20	3.14	2.99
		First appellate authority - Tamil Nadu	AY 2020-21	159.97	145.43
		First appellate authority - Telangana	AY 2018-19 to AY 2020-21	56.85	52.58
		First appellate authority - Uttarakhand	AY 2018-19 t0 AY 2019-20	5.64	5.64
		First appellate authority - Uttarakhand	AY 2019-20	5.94	5.64
		First appellate authority - Uttarakhand	AY 2019-20	14.64	14.64
Income Tax· Act, 1961	Income Tax	Tribunal	AY 2008-09	84.68	59.78
		CIT(A)	AY 2016-17	32.29	-
		ITAT	AY 2012-13 to AY 2015-16	148.70	148.70
		High Court	AY 2012-13 to AY 2015-16	103.13	103.13
		Tribunal	AY 2016-17	291.86	22.70
		CIT(A)	AY 2017-18	301.21	-
		CIT(A)	AY 2018-19	311.35	122.40
		CIT(A)	AY 2019-20	33.65	-
		CIT(A)	AY 2020-21	95.27	-
Rajasthan Stamp Act, 1988	Stamp Duty	Rajasthan Tax Board	FY 2022-23	960.08	960.08

^ Amount unpaid is net of the amounts paid under protest.

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

ix. (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

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

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

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

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. The Company did not have any joint ventures or associates during the year.

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries.

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

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

xi. (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report) and provided to us, when performing our audit.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and covering the period upto December 2025 and the final internal audit reports where issued after the balance sheet date covering the period January 2026 to March 2026 for the period under audit.

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

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

(b) The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

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

xx. The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

Nilesh Shah
(Partner)
(Membership No. 049660)
(UDIN: 26049660XHREFE4139)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 19, 2026

Standalone Balance Sheet
as at March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	31,830.31	28,243.86
(b) Right of use assets	4	2,924.28	2,664.54
(c) Goodwill		2,05,581.67	2,05,581.67
(d) Other intangible assets	5	3,10,022.04	3,10,070.46
(e) Intangible assets under development	6	726.75	192.06
(f) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	2,524.86	2,524.86
(ii) Trade receivables	8	-	-
(iii) Other financial assets	10	1,313.03	1,543.83
(g) Income tax assets (net)	11	1,734.60	1,598.91
(h) Other non-current assets	12	1,777.48	2,728.32
Total non-current assets		**5,58,435.02**	**5,55,148.51**
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	13	37,080.07	24,313.92
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	6,282.73	5,894.94
(ii) Trade receivables	8	23,307.10	17,988.66
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	11,452.76	6,951.06
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	26,589.81	15,593.68
(v) Loans	9	4.62	5.36
(vi) Other financial assets	10	33.02	61.19
(c) Other current assets	12	7,009.55	5,006.81
Total current assets		**1,11,759.66**	**75,815.62**
Total assets		**6,70,194.68**	**6,30,964.13**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	15	19,349.18	19,347.92
(b) Other equity	16	4,37,954.42	4,19,149.15
Total equity		**4,57,303.60**	**4,38,497.07**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	20	1,434.65	1,547.04
(b) Provisions	21	2,434.30	95.69
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	23	80,678.47	80,811.43
(d) Other non-current liabilities	22	20,455.90	15,086.81
Total non-current liabilities		**1,05,003.32**	**97,540.97**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	-	-
(ii) Lease liabilities	20	1,457.03	1,008.31
(iii) Trade and other payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	7,515.25	4,802.80
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18	15,677.73	13,940.44
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	22,096.29	19,995.53
(b) Provisions	21	3,394.36	2,480.33
(c) Income tax liabilities (net)	11	17,345.56	11,328.33
(d) Other current liabilities	22	40,401.54	41,370.35
Total current liabilities		**1,07,887.76**	**94,926.09**
Total liabilities		**2,12,891.08**	**1,92,467.06**
Total equity and liabilities		**6,70,194.68**	**6,30,964.13**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 117366W/W-100018

For and behalf of the Board of Directors of Eureka Forbes Limited

Nilesh Shah	**Arvind Uppal**	**Pratik R. Pota**	**Gaurav Khandelwal**	**Shilpa Jain**
Partner	Chairman	Managing Director & CEO	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
(Membership No. 049660)	(DIN-00104992)	(DIN-00751178)		
Mumbai, India	Gurugram, India	Mumbai, India	Mumbai, India	Mumbai, India
Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	24	2,71,046.92	2,43,606.24
	Other income and other gains / (losses) - net	25	2,316.90	1,410.20
	Total Income		**2,73,363.82**	**2,45,016.44**
II	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	26	1,11,816.96	92,124.38
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	26	10,910.47	9,316.88
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, spares, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	26	(11,060.64)	45.50
	Employee benefits expense	27	35,003.23	32,845.02
	Finance costs	28	783.28	562.04
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	6,894.70	5,757.94
	Other expenses	30	93,401.91	82,985.43
	Total expenses		**2,47,749.91**	**2,23,637.19**
III	**Profit before exceptional items and tax**		**25,613.91**	**21,379.25**
	Add/(Less) : Exceptional items	33T	(4,044.18)	507.69
IV	**Profit before tax and after exceptional items**		**21,569.73**	**21,886.94**
	Less: Tax expense			
	Current tax	31	5,681.99	5,839.88
	Deferred tax benefit	31	(132.96)	(281.59)
			5,549.03	**5,558.29**
V	**Profit for the year**		**16,020.70**	**16,328.65**
VI	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	(A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(i) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans gain/(loss)		701.46	(458.86)
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit/(loss)		(176.54)	115.45
			524.92	**(343.41)**
VII	**Total comprehensive Income for the year**		**16,545.62**	**15,985.24**
	Earnings per equity share:			
	(1) Basic (in ₹)	32	8.24	8.40
	(2) Diluted (in ₹)	32	8.24	8.40

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 117366W/W-100018

For and behalf of the Board of Directors of Eureka Forbes Limited

Nilesh Shah	**Arvind Uppal**	**Pratik R. Pota**	**Gaurav Khandelwal**	**Shilpa Jain**
Partner	Chairman	Managing Director & CEO	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
(Membership No. 049660)	(DIN-00104992)	(DIN-00751178)		
Mumbai, India	Gurugram, India	Mumbai, India	Mumbai, India	Mumbai, India
Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026

Standalone Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax and after exceptional items	21,569.73	21,886.94
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs recognised in profit and loss	438.27	259.21
Interest on lease liabilities	345.01	302.83
Gain on modification/disposal of right of use assets	(41.33)	-
Gain on disposal of investment recognised in profit and loss	(0.07)	-
Interest Income	(1,746.65)	(711.07)
(Gain)/ Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	66.24	(153.66)
Provision/write-off of doubtful debts, advances and other current assets	245.00	(82.87)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	5,294.84	4,374.21
Amortisation expenses on right of use assets	1,599.86	1,383.73
Exceptional Items	4,044.18	793.43
Fair value of investment at FVTPL	(362.64)	(400.10)
Employee stock option scheme reserve	2,210.47	2,209.12
Net foreign exchange gain - unrealised	(97.35)	(11.76)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**33,565.56**	**29,850.01**
Movements in working capital		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	(5,563.44)	(4,187.41)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(12,766.15)	(738.81)
(Increase)/decrease in loans	0.74	1.02
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(2,036.79)	1,142.03
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(5.07)	(277.04)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	4,547.09	(3,171.01)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(90.06)	(558.10)
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	6,501.04	(128.85)
Cash generated from operations	**24,152.92**	**21,931.84**
Less : Income tax refund received	23.01	618.17
Net cash generated from operating activities	**24,175.93**	**22,550.01**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	1,746.65	711.07
Payments for investment in mutual funds	(525.08)	-
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	500.00	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment, intangible assets under development and other intangible assets	(8,514.95)	(5,949.93)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	66.03	410.86
Movement in bank balance other than cash & cash equivalents	(10,732.09)	(11,988.59)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(17,459.44)**	**(16,816.59)**

Standalone Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings	-	(2,500.00)
Increase in share capital including share premium	50.44	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,826.96)	(1,582.97)
Interest paid	(438.27)	(251.18)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(2,214.79)**	**(4,334.15)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**4,501.70**	**1,399.27**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,951.06	5,551.79
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11,452.76	6,951.06
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents as disclosed above	**4,501.70**	**1,399.27**

Note:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the “Indirect Method” as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (IndAS - 7) statement of cash flows.
2. Changes in carrying amount of lease liabilities and borrowings included under financing activities under statement of cash flow:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	2,555.35	3,870.81
Changes due to cash flow	(1,826.96)	(4,082.97)
Non cash change	2,163.29	2,767.51
Closing balance	**2,891.68**	**2,555.35**

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 117366W/W-100018

For and behalf of the Board of Directors of Eureka Forbes Limited

Nilesh Shah
Partner
(Membership No. 049660)
Mumbai, India
Dated : May 19, 2026

Arvind Uppal
Chairman
(DIN-00104992)
Gurugram, India
Dated : May 19, 2026

Pratik R. Pota
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN-00751178)
Mumbai, India
Dated : May 19, 2026

Gaurav Khandelwal
Chief Financial Officer
Mumbai, India
Dated : May 19, 2026

Shilpa Jain
Company Secretary
Mumbai, India
Dated : May 19, 2026

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance at the beginning of the year	19,347.92	19,347.92
Add: Issued during the year	1.26	-
Closing Balance at the end of the year	**19,349.18**	**19,347.92**

B. Other Equity

As at March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Total Other Equity
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Employee stock option scheme reserve	
As at April 1, 2025	**25,945.11**	**3,87,063.43**	**482.73**	**5,657.88**	**4,19,149.15**
Add:					
Add: Addition during the year	16,020.70	56.95	-	2,210.47	18,288.12
Less: Utilized during the year				(7.77)	(7.77)
Other comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	524.92	-	-	-	524.92
Total comprehensive income for the year	**16,545.62**	**56.95**	**-**	**2,202.70**	**18,805.27**
Balance at March 31, 2026	**42,490.73**	**3,87,120.38**	**482.73**	**7,860.58**	**4,37,954.42**

As at March 31, 2025

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Total Other equity
	Retained earnings	Securities premium	Capital reserve	Employee stock option scheme reserve	
As at April 1, 2024	**9,959.87**	**3,87,063.43**	**482.73**	**3,448.76**	**4,00,954.79**
Add:					
Add: Addition during the year	16,328.65	-	-	2,209.12	18,537.77
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	(343.41)	-	-	-	(343.41)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**15,985.24**	**-**	**-**	**2,209.12**	**18,194.36**
Balance at March 31, 2025	**25,945.11**	**3,87,063.43**	**482.73**	**5,657.88**	**4,19,149.15**

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 117366W/W-100018

For and behalf of the Board of Directors of Eureka Forbes Limited

Nilesh Shah	**Arvind Uppal**	**Pratik R. Pota**	**Gaurav Khandelwal**	**Shilpa Jain**
Partner	Chairman	Managing Director & CEO	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
(Membership No. 049660)	(DIN-00104992)	(DIN-00751178)		
Mumbai, India	Gurugram, India	Mumbai, India	Mumbai, India	Mumbai, India
Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Background

Eureka Forbes Limited (the "Company") is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in India with its registered office situated at B1/B2, 701, Marathon Innova, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400013. Its ultimate controlling party is Lunolux Limited (Ultimately controlled and 100% owned by funds managed by Advent International Corporation ("AIC"). The Company has its primary listings on the BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

The Company is engaged in Manufacturing, selling, renting and servicing of Water Filter cum purifiers, Vacuum Cleaners, Air Purifiers and spares trading in electronic air cleaning system etc.

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) in Lakhs.

Note 1: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The standalone financial statements ("financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

The directors have, at the time of approving the standalone financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, the Company has applied the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the standalone financial statements.

The material accounting policies adopted are set out below.

a. Property plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

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

Property, plant and equipment derecognised when it is

- no longer expected to generate future economic benefit or
- when it is disposed of

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of property, plant and equipment where the useful life is considered differently based on technical evaluation. Management believe that such estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Type of Assets	Period
Motor Cycles	3 years
Motor Cars	5 years
Furniture	3 years
Moulds	10-15 years

b. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

(i) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use;

(ii) the intention to complete the intangible asset and use;

(iii) the ability to use the intangible asset;

(iv) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

(v) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the intangible asset; and

(vi) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Amortisation

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequently, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite or indefinite.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

Finite-life intangible asset are amortised on a Straight line basis over the period of their estimated useful lives. Estimated useful lives by major class of finite life Intangible assets are as follow:

Type of Assets	Period
Computer Software	3-8 years
Distributor network - Service	10 years
Distributor network - Product	10 years

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

Indefinite - life intangible assets comprises of brandname/ trademarks for which there is no foreseeable Limit to the period over which they are expected to generate net cash inflows. These are considered to have an indefinite life, given the strength and durability of the brands and the level of marketing support.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication at the end of a reporting period that the asset may be impaired.

c. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

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

d. Lease Accounting

Ind AS 116 sets out principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. For all leases except as noted above, a lessee is required to recognise a right-of-use asset (ROU Asset) representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments in the balance sheet. Lessee will recognise depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest on lease liabilities in the statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

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

The incremental borrowing rate depends on the term, currency and start date of the lease and is determined based on a series of inputs including: the risk-free rate based on government bond rates; a country-specific risk adjustment; a credit risk adjustment based on bond yields; and an entity-specific adjustment when the risk profile of the entity that enters into the lease is different to that of the Company and the lease does not benefit from a guarantee from the Company.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.
  - – Lease liability is presented as a separate line item in the balance sheet.
  - – Lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.
- The Company did not make any such adjustments during the periods presented.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The right-of-use assets is presented as a separate line item in the standalone balance sheet.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line “Other expenses” in profit or loss (see note 30).

As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

e. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents including cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet and are not considered as integral part of Company’s cash management.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

f. Revenue Recognition

(i) Sale of Product

The Company derives Revenue from sale of products primarily water purifiers, vacuum cleaners, air purifiers and spares and providing related maintenance services.

Revenue from sale of products and spares is recognised when control of the products being sold has transferred to the customer upon delivery. Revenue is measured net of taxes, returns, discounts, incentives and rebates earned by customers on the sales.

- **Warranties**

  Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

  Company accounts for warranties in accordance with Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

- **Refund Liability**

  At the point of sale, a refund liability and a corresponding adjustment to revenue is recognised for those products expected to be returned. At the same time, the Company has a right to recover the product when customers exercise their right of return; consequently, the Company recognises a right-to-returned-goods asset and a corresponding adjustment to cost of sales. The Company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using the expected value method. It is considered highly probable that a significant reversal in the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur given the consistent level of returns over previous years.

- **Performance Liability (Installation)**

  The Company provides a service of installation of various products for specialised business operations. Such services are recognised as a performance obligation satisfied over time. Revenue is recognised for these installation services based on the stage of completion of the contract. The Company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of installation on a portfolio level using the expected value method.

(ii) Sale of Service

Revenue relating to the sale of maintenance services is recognised over time. The transaction price allocated to these services is recognised as a contract liability at the time of the initial sales transaction and is released to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of service

(iii) Other Income

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

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

g. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(i) Financial Assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis.

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary, associates and joint ventures are measured at cost less impairment. All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

b) A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;

c) The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

d) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, for example, when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner.

Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

Investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserve for 'equity instruments through other comprehensive income.

(ii) Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

(iii) Derecognition

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.

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.

(iv) Impairment

Impairment of financial instruments

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets and financial guarantee not designated as FVTPL.

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.

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.

(v) 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.

h. Employee Benefits

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

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.

Defined Contribution Plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the Company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

Defined contribution plans are employee state insurance scheme and Government administered pension / provident fund scheme for all applicable employees and superannuation scheme for eligible employees. The Company's contribution to defined contribution plans is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the financial year to which they relate.

The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Employee Provident Fund scheme to a separate trust administered by the Company. The minimum interest payable by the trust to the beneficiaries is being notified by the Government every year. The Company has an obligation to make good the shortfall, if any, between the return on investments of the trust and the notified interest rate.

Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity Scheme

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurements comprise actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income are not reclassified. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs, or when The Company recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits, if earlier. Gains or losses on settlement of a defined benefit plan are recognised when the settlement occurs. Net interest is calculated by applying a discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are split into three categories:

- service costs, which includes current service cost, past service cost and gains and losses on curtailments and settlements;
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurements.

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for the year ended March 31, 2026

The Company recognises service costs and net interest expense or income as employee benefits expense.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the standalone balance sheet represents the deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan for employees. The Company contributes to a separate trust administered by the Company towards meeting the Gratuity obligation. The Company's liability is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability as per the actuarial valuation report, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised in OCI.

Other long term employee benefits

Entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. The Company determines the liability for such accumulated leaves using the Projected Accrued Benefit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date.

Employee stock option scheme policy

Employees of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model.

That cost is recognised in employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and are the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss. The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share (refer Note 32).

i. Research and Development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

j. Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the standalone financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

k. Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit & 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, in which the current and the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on independent specialist advice.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of non-taxable or tax-deductible transactions that affect neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Uncertain Tax Position

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. The provision is estimated based on one of two methods, the expected value method (the sum of the probability weighted amounts in a range of possible outcomes) or the single most likely amount method, depending on which is expected to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty.

l. 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 year. 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.

m. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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.

The amount recognised as provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period taking into account the risk and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

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. Contingent Liabilities are not recognised in the standalone financial statements but are disclosed in the notes.

Contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefit is probable.

n. Investment in Subsidiaries

The Company has elected to recognize its investments in subsidiaries at cost in accordance with the option available in IND AS 27, ' Separate Financial Statement'. The details of such investments are given in Note 7. Impairment policy applicable on such investments is explained in note 1 (g) above.

o. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

To the extent that variable rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective cash flow hedge of interest rate risk, the effective portion of the derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income and reclassified to profit or loss when the qualifying asset impacts profit or loss. To the extent that fixed rate borrowings are used to finance a qualifying asset and are hedged in an effective fair value hedge of interest rate risk, the capitalised borrowing costs reflect the hedged interest rate.

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

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

p. Share-Based Payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value excludes the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in note 37.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each reporting date, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to reserves.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the next year is included in the note below.

(i) Note 33A and Note 33I – Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

(ii) Note 33S - Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life

Assets are tested for impairment on an annual basis and whenever there is an indication that the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount based on a number of factors including operating results, business plans, future cash flows and economic conditions. The recoverable amount is determined based on higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell.

Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

(iii) Note 37 - Employee share option scheme expenses.

q. 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.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels, described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

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).

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 Note 39 – Financial instruments.

r. Foreign currencies

In preparing the standalone financial statements of the Company entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency i.e. INR rupee (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

s. Segment Reporting

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

The board of directors of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. The board of directors, which has been identified as being the Chief Operating Decision Maker, consists of the key managerial personnel and the directors who are in charge of the corporate planning. Refer Note 33C for segment information presented.

t. Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

(i) **New and amended Standards:** The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Ind AS 21 –The Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates

On 07 May 2025, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendment to Ind AS 21 to address situations where currency lacks exchangeability. The amendment specifies how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its standalone financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. When applying the amendment, an entity is not required to restate comparative information. The amendment does not have an impact on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the standalone financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

The amendment does not have an impact on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.

Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendments clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of standalone financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

The amendment does not have an impact on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes: The amendment introduces a mandatory exception from recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. When applying the amendment, an entity is required to restate comparative information. The amendment does not have an impact on the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company.

(ii) **Standards issued not yet effective Amendments to Ind AS 1** - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Liabilities with Covenants and Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period Ind AS 10 has been amended to remove the previous treatment under which a lender's post reporting date waiver—granted before the standalone financial statements were approved for issue—of a breach of a material covenant in a long term loan arrangement that occurred on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand at the reporting date, was regarded as an adjusting event. For annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, any breach of a covenant—whether material or immaterial—occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

Note 2: Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in above, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and after considering the impact of macro economic factors including geo-political factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in standalone financial statements.

Note 1(a) and 3 – Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

Note 1(b) and 5 – Useful and indefinite lives of Intangible assets

Note 1(h) and 36 – Employee Benefit Expense

Note 1(m) and 33A– Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Note 33I (B) – Estimation for provision of Warranty Claims

Note 40 (a) – Impairment of Trade Receivables

Note 11, Note 31, Note 43 and Note 1(k) – Income taxes

Note 23, Note 31, Note 42 and Note 1(k)– Recognition of Deferred taxes

Note 1(f)– Refund Liabilities

Note 33S - Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life

Note 27 and Note 37 - Employee share option scheme expenses.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

₹ in Lakhs

Gross Block (refer note (a))	Freehold Land (refer note (c))	Buildings (refer note (c))	Plant and Machinery	Assets-on lease (refer note (b))	Electrical Installation & Equipment	Laboratory Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total
As at April 01, 2024	6,405.00	14,912.35	6,194.11	7.19	272.71	112.58	109.82	278.21	1,005.32	988.66	30,285.95
Additions	-	170.76	715.46	-	35.80	87.12	124.04	1,284.10	16.16	649.18	3,082.62
Deletions	-	(0.06)	(57.57)	-	(35.31)	(1.15)	(12.83)	(36.88)	(374.32)	(35.39)	(553.51)
As at March 31, 2025	**6,405.00**	**15,083.05**	**6,852.00**	**7.19**	**273.20**	**198.55**	**221.03**	**1,525.43**	**647.16**	**1,602.45**	**32,815.06**
Additions	-	1,453.78	2,740.84	-	529.59	108.03	123.32	369.14	20.97	592.58	5,938.25
Deletions	-	(0.25)	(207.72)	(7.19)	(29.64)	(7.78)	(6.39)	(22.11)	(62.92)	(112.21)	(456.21)
As at March 31, 2026	**6,405.00**	**16,536.58**	**9,385.12**	**0.00**	**773.15**	**298.80**	**337.96**	**1,872.46**	**605.21**	**2,082.82**	**38,297.10**
Depreciation											
As at April 01, 2024	-	958.33	1,010.96	2.04	70.60	38.68	43.92	73.07	457.63	564.35	3,219.58
Charge for the year	-	450.33	514.43	1.14	30.33	21.60	35.47	202.48	154.58	237.58	1,647.94
Deletions	-	-	(19.19)	-	(11.70)	(0.60)	(7.69)	(11.30)	(234.27)	(11.57)	(296.32)
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**1,408.66**	**1,506.20**	**3.18**	**89.23**	**59.68**	**71.70**	**264.25**	**377.94**	**790.36**	**4,571.20**
Charge for the year	-	486.20	812.26	0.19	44.93	37.86	50.84	355.39	82.35	361.85	2,231.87
Deletions	-	(0.07)	(141.55)	(3.37)	(18.87)	(3.49)	(2.77)	(13.69)	(53.41)	(99.06)	(336.28)
As at March 31, 2026	**-**	**1,894.79**	**2,176.91**	**0.00**	**115.29**	**94.05**	**119.77**	**605.95**	**406.88**	**1,053.15**	**6,466.79**
Net Block											
As at March 31, 2025	**6,405.00**	**13,674.39**	**5,345.80**	**4.01**	**183.97**	**138.87**	**149.33**	**1,261.18**	**269.22**	**812.09**	**28,243.86**
As at March 31, 2026	**6,405.00**	**14,641.79**	**7,208.21**	**-**	**657.86**	**204.75**	**218.19**	**1,266.51**	**198.33**	**1,029.67**	**31,830.31**

Notes:

a. Refer Note 41 for assets pledged as security.

b. Assets given on Lease have a useful life of 6 years and depreciated accordingly.

c. The title deeds in respect of freehold land and buildings which has been acquired in business combination, are held in the name of erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited and Aquamall Water Solutions Limited. The company is in the process of transferring the above freehold land and Buildings in its own name.

₹ in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Description of the property	As at March 31, 2026 Gross carrying value	As at March 31, 2026 Net Carrying value	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, Director, or their relative or employee	Period held since
1	B1/B2 701 Marathon Innova, Marathon NextGen, Off. Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013	5,277.34	4,849.81	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
2	Flat No. 701, 7th Floor, Sterling Sea Face, "A" Wing, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai – 400 018	918.05	831.54	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
3	Flat No. 1103, 11th Floor, Sterling Sea Face, "B" Wing, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai – 400 018.	918.05	833.84	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
4	Sarkar Castle Co-op. Hsg. Soc. Ltd., Flat No. 501, 5th Floor, 43 Chimbai Road, Bandra (west)Mumbai – 400 050.	255.87	224.13	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
5	Flat No.8C, Eden Wood "Cedar House" Co-op, Hsg. Society Ltd., Eden Woods, Village Chitalsar, Manpada, Smt. Glady's Alvares Marg, Thane (West) – 400 061.					
6	Flat No.8D, Eden Wood "Cedar House" Co-op, Hsg. Society Ltd., Eden Woods, Village Chitalsar, Manpada, Smt. Glady's Alvares Marg, Thane (West) – 400 061.	300.03	265.05	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
7	Flat No. 9C, Eden Wood "Cedar House" Co-op, Hsg. Society Ltd., Eden Woods, Village Chitalsar, Manpada, Smt. Glady's Alvares Marg, Thane (West) – 400 061.					
8	D-28/3, TTC Indl. Area Behind, Turbhe Telephone Exchange, Turbhe, Navi Mumbai - 400 705.	41.06	35.89	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
9	201 B, 2nd Floor, The Orion 5, Koregaon Road, Pune – 411 001.	708.18	640.90	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
10	Shop No.201, 2nd Floor, South End Cnclave, R. B. Connector, EKADP, Kolkata - 700 078.	389.66	354.13	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
11	Vedic Village Unit No. L – F8, Shikharpur, P. S. Rajarhet North 24 Parganas, Kolkata 700 135	122.40	111.87	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
12	3rd floor, Nikhilesh Palace, Opp.Jawahar Nagar, 164/ 17-4, Ashpk Marg, Lucknow – 226 001	264.46	240.54	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
13	Shop No. 203 & 204, 2nd Floor, The Guman _ II, "A" Block, Opp. Tagore Public School, Vaishali Nagar, Jaipur – 302 021	359.00	325.24	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
14	Unit No. 402-408, 4th Floor, Sapphire heights, Plot No.12, Agra - Bombay Road, Indore – 452 010.	118.00	107.22	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
15	2nd & 3rd Floor, CLOUD-9, 81/1, The Swastik Co. Op. Hsg. Soc. Ltd., Navrangpura, Ahmedabad- 380 009.	320.00	289.86	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
16	Shop No. 2, 2nd Floor, Shiv Pooja Shopping Centre, City Light Main Road, Surat – 395.	323.31	293.74	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Sr. No.	Description of the property	As at March 31, 2026 Gross carrying value	As at March 31, 2026 Net Carrying value	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, Director, or their relative or employee	Period held since
17	Office NO. 102, 1st Floor, Ivory Terrace, R. C. Dutta Road, Alkapuri, Baroda –390 005.	206.58	187.72	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
18	Ground Floor, Bharati Tower, A- Block, Forest Park, Bhubaneswar – 751 009.	315.86	287.96	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
19	Shop No. B4 on 2nd Floor, B5, C5 &D5 on 3rd Floor, "Anmol Palani", No.88, G.N. Chetty Road. T. Nagar, Chennai – 600 017	522.18	472.30	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
20	Shop No. B5 on 3rd Floor, "Anmol, Palani", No.88, G. N. Chetty Road.T. Nagar, Chennai – 600 017					
21	Shop No. C5 & D5 on 3rd Floor, "Anmol Palani", No.88, G. N. ChettyRoad. T. Nagar, Chennai – 600017					
22	Unit No. 506,5th Floor, Pavani Prestige, Commercial Building Complex,6-3-789, Ammerpet, Hyderabad – 500 016.	85.94	77.79	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
23	Unit No. 506,507 & 508, 5th Floor, Pavani Prestige, Commercial Building Complex, 6-3-789, Ammerpet, Hyderabad – 500 016.	328.58	297.23	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
24	4th Floor, Tutus Tower, NH –47, Bye-Pass Road, Padivattom, Cochin -682 024.	286.00	260.07	Erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited	No	February 01, 2022
25	Khasra No.3946,3961-62, Lal Tappar Industrial Area, Majri Grant, Dehradun-248140	3,685.34	3,320.14	Erstwhile Aquamall Water Solutions Limited	No	February 01, 2022
26	No. 143, C-4, Bommasandra Industrial Area, Off Hosur Road, Bangalore -560099	7,122.69	6,667.93	Erstwhile Aquamall Water Solutions Limited	No	February 01, 2022

Reason for all the above properties not being held in the name of the Company: The title deeds of the immovable properties are in the name of erstwhile Eureka Forbes Limited ("the EFL") and Aquamall Water Solutions Limited. Due to the scheme of arrangement in the earlier years, EFL was amalgamated into Forbes & Company Limited and the said properties forming part of the Undertaking as defined in the scheme was demerged from Forbes & Company Limited in to Forbes Enviro Solutions Limited, which has been renamed as Eureka Forbes Limited. The Company is in the process of getting the title transferred in its name pursuant to the aforesaid scheme of arrangement.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 4: Right of Use Assets

₹ in Lakhs

Gross Block	Leasehold land#	ROU Assets - Buildings	Total
As at 01 April 2024	345.01	3,136.39	3,481.40
Additions	-	2,456.67	2,456.67
Deletions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**345.01**	**5,593.06**	**5,938.07**
Additions	-	2,475.94	2,475.94
Deletions	-	(1,455.43)	(1,455.43)
As at March 31, 2026	**345.01**	**6,613.57**	**6,958.58**
Depreciation			
As at 01 April 2024	11.46	1,878.34	1,889.80
Charge for the year	5.30	1,378.43	1,383.73
Deletions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**16.76**	**3,256.77**	**3,273.53**
Charge for the year	5.30	1,594.56	1,599.86
Deletions	-	(839.09)	(839.09)
As at March 31, 2026	**22.06**	**4,012.24**	**4,034.30**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2025	**328.25**	**2,336.29**	**2,664.54**
As at March 31, 2026	**322.95**	**2,601.33**	**2,924.28**

Refer Note 41 for assets pledged as security.

Note 5: Other Intangible Assets

₹ in Lakhs

Gross Block	Computer Software	Distributor network-Service	Distributor network-Product	Technical Knowhow	Brand Name / Trademarks	Total
As at April 01, 2024	1,320.87	20,557.83	3,966.24	19.79	2,91,119.26	3,16,983.99
Additions	1,341.67	-	-	-	-	1,341.67
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**2,662.54**	**20,557.83**	**3,966.24**	**19.79**	**2,91,119.26**	**3,18,325.66**
Additions	3,026.84	-	-	-	-	3,026.84
Deletions	(19.00)	-	-	-	-	(19.00)
As at March 31, 2026	**5,670.38**	**20,557.83**	**3,966.24**	**19.79**	**2,91,119.26**	**3,21,333.50**
Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2024	195.60	4,454.19	859.34	19.79	-	5,528.92
Charge for the year	273.87	2,055.79	396.62	-	-	2,726.28
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**469.47**	**6,509.98**	**1,255.96**	**19.79**	**-**	**8,255.20**
Charge for the year	610.57	2,055.78	396.62	-	-	3,062.97
Deletions	(6.71)	-	-	-	-	(6.71)
As at March 31, 2026	**1,073.33**	**8,565.76**	**1,652.58**	**19.79**	**-**	**11,311.46**
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2025	**2,193.07**	**14,047.85**	**2,710.28**	**-**	**2,91,119.26**	**3,10,070.46**
As at March 31, 2026	**4,597.05**	**11,992.07**	**2,313.66**	**-**	**2,91,119.26**	**3,10,022.04**

Notes:

a. Refer Note 33S for Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 6: Intangible Assets Under Development

(i) Intangible Asset Under Development Movement

₹ in Lakhs

Movement of intangible assets under development	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening balance	192.06	122.19
Add: Additions during the year	3,503.80	916.85
Less: Expensed out during the year	(162.90)	(29.12)
Less: Capitalized during the year	(2,806.21)	(817.86)
Closing balance	**726.75**	**192.06**

(ii) Intangible Asset Under Development Schedule

₹ in Lakhs

Amount of intangible assets under development for a period of	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended
Less than 1 year	726.75	-	192.06	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	**726.75**	**-**	**192.06**	**-**

Note 7: Investments

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current Investments		
Unquoted Investments (all fully paid up)		
Investments in Equity Instruments		
5,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 5,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 fully paid up in Forbes Aquatech Limited	50.00	50.00
70,00,000 (March 31, 2025: 70,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 fully paid up in Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited	2,474.15	2,474.15
3,57,765 (March 31, 2025: 3,57,765) equity shares of AED 1000 fully paid up in Euro Forbes Limited (Includes 3,16,150 shares issued at discount)	35,148.04	35,148.04
Less: Impairment in value of investments in Euro Forbes Limited (Refer Note (a))	(35,148.04)	(35,148.04)
Total Unquoted Investments in subsidiaries at cost	**2,524.15**	**2,524.15**
Investments in Equity Instruments - Other Company		
7,143 (March 31, 2025: 7,143) equity shares of ₹ 10 fully paid up in Water Quality Association (Refer Note (b))	0.71	0.71
Total Unquoted Investments at cost	**0.71**	**0.71**
Total Non-current Investment	**2,524.86**	**2,524.86**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments and market value thereof	2,524.86	2,524.86
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	**35,148.04**	**35,148.04**

Notes:

a. The cost of investment in Euro Forbes Limited in the books of demerged undertaking that got merged into the company with effect from February 01, 2022 amounted to ₹ 35,148.04 lakhs. This investment was fully impaired in the books of demerged undertaking (including ₹ 415.78 lakhs pertaining to Equity Component in Fair Value of financial guarantees).

b. The Company has invested in 7,143 shares of face value ₹ 10 each in a non profit making organisation hence the fair value has been considered same as the carrying value.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Investments		
Unquoted Investments in Mutual Funds		
Nippon India Liquid Fund - Growth Plan Growth Option: 55,815.86 units (March 31, 2025: 55,815.86 units)	3,713.06	3,498.95
Nippon India Overnight Fund- Growth Plan Option: 18,264.78 units (March 31, 2025: nil)	26.25	-
Tata Liquid Fund - Regular Plan - Growth: 59,228.91 units (March 31, 2025: 59,228.91 units)	2,543.42	2,395.99
Total Current Investment	**6,282.73**	**5,894.94**
Aggregate value of unquoted investments and market value thereof	6,282.73	5,894.94

Note 8: Trade Receivables

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, credit impaired	361.75	361.75
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(361.75)	(361.75)
Total Non-current Trade Receivables	**-**	**-**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Trade Receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	23,363.02	18,061.24
Unsecured, credit impaired	870.42	703.92
Unsecured, credit impaired from related parties (refer note 34(ii))	829.29	829.29
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(1,755.63)	(1,605.79)
Total Current Trade Receivables	**23,307.10**	**17,988.66**

Ageing for trade receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired
Not due	8,910.33	-	-	-
Less than 6 months	11,473.24	-	-	-
6 months - 1 year	2,411.41	-	-	-
1-2 years	437.74	86.31	-	-
2-3 years	130.30	190.70	-	-
More than 3 years	-	1,784.45	-	-
Total (A)	**23,363.02**	**2,061.46**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (B)	(55.92)	(2,061.46)	-	-
Total [(A) - (B)]	**23,307.10**	**(0.00)**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Ageing for trade receivables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2025:

₹ in Lakhs

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	Undisputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired	Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	Disputed Trade Receivables - Credit impaired
Not due	10,515.54	-	-	-
Less than 6 months	6,258.19	-	-	-
6 months - 1 year	925.64	-	-	-
1-2 years	204.86	162.13	-	-
2-3 years	157.01	591.92	-	-
More than 3 years	-	1,140.91	-	-
Total (A)	**18,061.24**	**1,894.96**	**-**	**-**
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (B)	(72.58)	(1,894.96)	-	-
Total [(A) - (B)]	**17,988.66**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes:

a. The Company's exposure to credit risk and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 40(a).

b. The Company uses simplified approach for trade receivable for calculating expected credit loss. Accordingly the company does not track changes in credit risk of individual trade receivable.

c. Refer Note 41 for receivables pledged as security against borrowings.

Note 9: Loans

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current Loans		
Loans to Employees		
- Unsecured, considered good	4.62	5.36
Total Current Loans	**4.62**	**5.36**

Note 10: Other Financial Assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other Non-current Financial Assets		
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	-	0.92
Deposit with Banks held as Margin Money*	600.21	863.33
Security deposits - unsecured considered good	712.82	679.58
Total Other Non-current Financial Assets	**1,313.03**	**1,543.83**
Other Current Financial Assets		
Security deposits - unsecured considered good	33.02	61.19
Total Other Current Financial Assets	**33.02**	**61.19**

* ₹ 311.67 lakhs of deposits lodged as a security with government authorities (previous year ₹ 90.64 lakhs)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 11: Income tax assets and liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Income tax assets (Net)		
Advance income-tax (net of Provision for Taxation)	1,734.60	1,598.91
Total Non-current Income tax assets	**1,734.60**	**1,598.91**
Income tax Liabilities (Net)		
Provision for Taxation (net of Advance Tax)	17,345.56	11,328.33
Total Current Income tax liabilities	**17,345.56**	**11,328.33**

Note 12: Other Assets

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other Non-current Assets		
Unsecured considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Capital Advances	617.20	1,602.09
Prepaid Expenses	37.41	44.17
Balance with government authorities	1,122.87	1,082.06
Total Other Non-current Assets	**1,777.48**	**2,728.32**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other Current Assets		
Unsecured considered good, unless stated otherwise		
Prepaid Expenses	707.46	1,176.37
Right to Recover Returned Goods (Refer Note (1) below)	96.75	112.50
Balance with government authorities	1,719.52	2,009.23
Advances to vendors	4,485.82	1,708.71
Advances to vendors - considered doubtful	3,629.36	3,629.36
	10,638.91	**8,636.17**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(3,629.36)	(3,629.36)
Total Other Current Assets	**7,009.55**	**5,006.81**

Note (1): A return right gives the company a contractual right to recover the goods from a customer (return assets), if the customer exercises his right to return the goods. The right to recover returned goods is accounted for the products that are expected to be returned.

Note 13: Inventories

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Inventories (lower of cost or net realisable value)		
Raw Materials, Components and Packing Material (includes in transit ₹ 2,613.38 lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹ 2,329.60 lakhs))	7,760.53	6,055.02
Finished Goods (includes in transit: ₹ 234.63 Lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹ 108.34 Lakhs))	5,875.37	2,727.09
Stock in Trade (includes in transit ₹ 7,863.08 lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹ 868.95 Lakhs))	16,781.57	10,546.29
Spares & Accessories (includes in transit: ₹ 99.20 lakhs (March 31, 2025: ₹ 50.16 Lakhs))	6,662.60	4,985.52
	37,080.07	**24,313.92**

Refer Note 41 for inventories pledged as security against borrowing

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 14: Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances

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

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with Banks in current accounts	8,859.85	5,912.20
Cheques, drafts on hand	92.62	4.43
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 Months	2,500.29	1,034.43
Total Cash & cash equivalents	**11,452.76**	**6,951.06**
Bank Balances other than cash & cash equivalents		
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	-	9,073.08
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months but upto 12 months	26,589.81	6,520.60
Total Bank Balances other than cash & cash equivalents	**26,589.81**	**15,593.68**
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	**11,452.76**	**6,951.06**

Note 15: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Share capital ₹ in Lakhs
Authorised Share capital:		
As at March 31, 2024	25,00,00,000	25,000.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**25,00,00,000**	**25,000.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**25,00,00,000**	**25,000.00**

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Issued and subscribed capital comprises:		
19,34,91,816 (Previous year: 19,34,79,240) fully paid equity shares of ₹ 10 each	19,349.18	19,347.92

Movement in equity share capital:	Number of shares	Number of shares
As at March 31, 2024	19,34,79,240	19,34,79,240
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**19,34,79,240**	**19,34,79,240**
Increase during the year	12,576	-
As at March 31, 2026	**19,34,91,816**	**19,34,79,240**

a. Fully paid equity shares have a par value of ₹ 10 each. 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 paid up equity shares held by the shareholders.

b. Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lunolux Limited, Cyprus (Holding Company)	12,10,41,730	12,10,41,730
Total as at the end of the year	**12,10,41,730**	**12,10,41,730**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

c. 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	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
Lunolux Limited, Cyprus	12,10,41,730	62.56%	12,10,41,730	62.56%
Total	**12,10,41,730**	**62.56%**	**12,10,41,730**	**62.56%**

d. Details of shareholdings by the Promoters of the Company:

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Number of shares held	% of holding	Number of shares held	% of holding
Fully paid equity shares				
Lunolux Limited, Cyprus (Holding Company)	12,10,41,730	62.56%	12,10,41,730	62.56%

e. For the period of five years immediately preceding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared:

i. Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash:
19,34,79,240 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal on January 25, 2022.

ii Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares: Nil

iii. Aggregate number and class of shares bought back: Nil

iv. Aggregate number and class of shares allotted pursuant to Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP): 12,576 Equity shares of ₹10 each were allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to exercise of options under the Company's Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP).

Note 16: Other equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	25,945.11	9,959.87
Add: Profit for the year	16,020.70	16,328.65
Other comprehensive loss arising from re-measurement of defined benefit obligation, net of tax	524.92	(343.41)
Balance at end of the year	**42,490.73**	**25,945.11**
Securities Premium		
Balance at beginning of the year	3,87,063.43	3,87,063.43
Add: Addition during the year	56.95	-
Balance at end of the year	**3,87,120.38**	**3,87,063.43**
Capital reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	482.73	482.73
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Balance at end of the year	**482.73**	**482.73**
Employee stock option scheme reserve		
Balance at beginning of the year	5,657.88	3,448.76
Add: Addition during the year	2,210.47	2,209.12
Less: Utilized during the year	(7.77)	-
Balance at end of the year	**7,860.58**	**5,657.88**
Total Other Equity	**4,37,954.42**	**4,19,149.15**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2026

Description of nature and purpose of reserves:

Retained Earnings

This reserve represents the cumulative profits of the company and the effects of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Securities premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Capital Reserve

The Capital reserve has been created on cancellation of shares held by then existing shareholders of the company as per the composite scheme of arrangement approved by the national company Law tribunal on January 25, 2022.

Employee stock option scheme reserves

The share-based payments reserve is used to recognise the value of equity settled share-based payments provided to employees, including key management personnel, as part of their remuneration. Refer to Note 37 for further details of these plans.

Note 17: Borrowings

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current Borrowings		
Secured – at amortised cost		
Term loans		
Banks - Rupee Term loan (Refer Note (a) below)	-	-
Total Non-current Borrowings	**-**	**-**
Current Borrowings		
Secured – at amortised cost		
Term loans		
Banks - Rupee Term loan (Refer Note (a) below)	-	-
Total Current Borrowings	**-**	**-**

a. Secured Short term borrowing from Axis, ICICI and Kotak is secured by pari-passu charge on hypothecation of stock-in-trade and book debts and carries interest @ 6.72% p.a to 9.35% p.a. during FY 2025-26 (previous year 8.65% p.a to 9.40% p.a).

b. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

Note 18: Trade payables

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	7,515.25	4,802.80
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note below for dues to micro and small enterprises)	15,243.60	13,255.64
Trade payables to related parties (refer note 34(ii))	434.13	684.80
Total Trade Payables	**23,192.98**	**18,743.24**

Ageing for trade payables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2026:

₹ in Lakhs

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	Undisputed dues- MSME	Undisputed dues - Others	Disputed dues- MSME	Disputed dues-Others
Not due	7,420.95	2,482.33	-	-
Less than 1 year	94.30	12,870.16	-	-
1-2 years	-	148.70	-	-
2-3 years	-	91.66	-	-
More than 3 years	-	84.88	-	-
Total	**7,515.25**	**15,677.73**	**-**	**-**

Ageing for trade payables from the due date of payment for each of the category as at March 31, 2025:

₹ in Lakhs

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	Undisputed dues-MSME	Undisputed dues-Others	Disputed dues-MSME	Disputed dues- MSME
Not due	4,802.80	4,868.04	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	8,883.51	-	-
1-2 years	-	97.28	-	-
2-3 years	-	61.20	-	-
More than 3 years	-	30.41	-	-
Total	**4,802.80**	**13,940.44**	**-**	**-**

Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 under the Chapter on delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers as on year end	7,514.23	4,802.80
(ii) Interest due on unpaid principal amount to MSME suppliers as on year end	1.02	-
(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	1.02	-
(vi) The amount of interest due and payable to be disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	1.02	-

Note 19: Other Current Financial Liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Interest free trade deposits	5,510.07	4,909.21
Others:		
Dues to employees	5,524.76	7,168.32
Dues on account of other contractual liabilities	11,061.46	7,918.00
Total Other Current Financial Liabilities	**22,096.29**	**19,995.53**

Note 20: Lease liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current Lease liabilities	1,434.65	1,547.04
Current Lease liabilities	1,457.03	1,008.31

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 21: Provisions

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current Provisions		
Employee benefits - compensated absences	162.17	95.69
Gratuity payable	2,272.13	-
Total Non-current Provisions	**2,434.30**	**95.69**
Current Provisions		
Employee benefits - compensated absences	6.81	4.42
Gratuity payable	1,306.61	488.91
Other provisions		
Warranties (Refer Note 33I(B))	2,029.69	1,935.75
Others (Refer Note 33I(A))	51.25	51.25
Total Current Provisions	**3,394.36**	**2,480.33**

Note 22: Other Liabilities

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Other Non-current Liabilities		
Contract Liabilities - Income received in advance (Refer Note 33J)	20,334.85	14,946.67
Deductions from employees for company's assets	121.05	140.14
Total Other Non-current Liabilities	**20,455.90**	**15,086.81**
Other Current Liabilities		
Contract liabilities - Income received in advance (Refer Note 33J)	31,693.40	32,857.18
Deductions from employees for company's assets	408.26	634.83
Advance from customers	1,274.11	3,301.06
Contract liabilities - Others (Refer Note (a) below)	55.76	182.93
Refund liabilities (Refer Note (b) below)	4,831.12	2,897.82
Statutory liabilities (Contributions to PF, pension, ESIC, withholding taxes, VAT, GST, PT, etc.)	2,138.89	1,496.53
Total Other Current Liabilities	**40,401.54**	**41,370.35**

Notes:

a. Contract liability pertains to deferred revenue arising as a separate performance obligation.

b. The company recognises a refund liability for the amount of consideration received when a customer has a right to return products within a given period. Refund liabilities also include amount recognised for various discounts and incentives payable to customers.

Note 23: Deferred tax balances (net)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The following is the analysis of deferred tax (assets)/liabilities presented in the balance sheet:		
Deferred tax assets	(1,803.69)	(1,617.72)
Deferred tax liabilities	82,482.16	82,429.15
Total Deferred tax balances (net)	**80,678.47**	**80,811.43**

Refer Note 42 for detailed components of Deferred taxes balances.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 24: Revenue from operations

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products	2,06,423.43	1,81,624.21
Sale of services	62,992.26	60,532.81
Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	439.10	332.73
Other	1,192.13	1,116.49
Total Revenue from operations	**2,71,046.92**	**2,43,606.24**

Note 25: Other Income and other gains/(losses)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Other Income		
Interest earned on financial assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss:		
Bank deposits (at amortised cost)	1,501.16	623.39
Interest on Income tax refund	245.49	87.68
Rental Income from Operating Lease	54.90	36.09
Others	90.11	100.54
Total (A)	**1,891.66**	**847.70**
Other gains/(losses) - net		
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	153.66
Gain on disposal of Investments at FVTPL	0.07	-
Net foreign exchange gains	21.20	8.74
Net gain arising on financial assets measured at FVTPL	362.64	400.10
Gain on disposal of Right of use assets	41.33	-
Total (B)	**425.24**	**562.50**
Total Other Income and other gains/ (losses) (A+B)	**2,316.90**	**1,410.20**

Note 26: Cost of goods sold

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Raw Materials, Components and Packing Materials		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	6,055.02	5,270.71
Add: Purchases	1,13,522.47	92,908.69
	1,19,577.49	**98,179.40**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(7,760.53)	(6,055.02)
Cost of Raw Materials, Components and Packing Materials consumed	**1,11,816.96**	**92,124.38**
Purchases of stock-in-trade	10,910.47	9,316.88
Changes in inventories of finished goods,spares, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	(11,060.64)	838.93
Less: Disclosed under exceptional item (Refer note 33T)	-	(793.43)
Total Changes in inventories of finished goods,spares, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	**(11,060.64)**	**45.50**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2026

Note 27: Employee benefits expense

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and Wages	30,609.56	28,876.77
Contribution to provident and other funds	1,769.30	1,383.38
Staff Welfare Expenses	413.90	375.75
Employee stock option scheme	2,210.47	2,209.12
Total Employee benefits expense	**35,003.23**	**32,845.02**

Note 28: Finance costs

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	438.27	251.18
Interest on Lease Liabilities	345.01	302.83
Other borrowing costs	-	8.03
Total Finance costs	**783.28**	**562.04**

Note 29: Depreciation and amortisation expense

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,231.87	1,647.93
Depreciation of right of use assets	1,599.86	1,383.73
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,062.97	2,726.28
Total Depreciation and amortisation expense	**6,894.70**	**5,757.94**

Note 30: Other expenses

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Electricity Power and fuel	284.15	260.26
Rent	621.36	597.63
Repairs and Maintenance:		
Building	64.92	77.59
Machinery	47.76	33.19
Others	600.62	624.60
Insurance	756.42	713.84
Advertisement	12,469.84	10,954.25
Selling and Sales Promotion	16,903.35	14,997.25
Freight, Forwarding and Delivery	8,264.71	6,659.19
Wages to contractual workers	1,435.55	1,544.22
Payment to Auditors (Refer details below)	90.96	92.61
Printing and Stationery	105.29	79.62
Communication cost	740.77	580.76
Travelling and Conveyance	2,110.36	2,015.76
Legal and Professional Fees	2,320.45	2,103.01
Vehicle Running Expenses	227.70	104.68
Rates and taxes, excluding taxes on income	216.66	88.76
Conference Expenses	1,273.60	767.13
Service Charges	33,180.12	29,835.93
Information Technology Expenses	4,866.05	4,791.68
Logistics Expenses	2,525.29	2,445.37

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Other Establishment Expenses	3,294.40	3,156.29
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (Refer Note 33K)	261.14	120.08
Directors' Sitting Fees	14.20	9.60
Bad Debts/Advances Written-Off	95.16	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts / Advances	149.84	(82.87)
Commission to Directors	415.00	415.00
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	66.24	-
Net foreign exchange losses	-	-
Total Other expenses	**93,401.91**	**82,985.43**
Payment to Auditors	-	
As Statutory auditor		
For Audit fee (includes Limited Review fees)	87.00	81.00
For other services	-	7.00
For reimbursement of expenses	3.96	4.61
	90.96	**92.61**

Note 31: Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	5,681.99	5,839.88
	5,681.99	**5,839.88**
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(132.96)	(281.59)
	(132.96)	**(281.59)**
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**5,549.03**	**5,558.29**

32 Earnings per share

The calculations of profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for purposes of basic and diluted earnings per share calculation are as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit for the year attributable to equity share holders	16,020.70	16,328.65
Face value per equity shares	10	10
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share (Nos.)	19,44,59,212	19,42,91,167
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share (Nos.)	19,44,59,212	19,42,92,453
Basic earnings per share (₹)	8.24	8.40
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	8.24	8.40

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

The earnings and weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	16,020.70	16,328.65
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share (quantity in numbers)	19,44,59,212	19,42,91,167
Add: Share deemed to be issued in respect of employee stock option scheme	-	1,286
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share (quantity in numbers)	19,44,59,212	19,42,92,453

33 Additional information to the financial statements

33A Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(a) Contingent liabilities:

(i) Disputed Income Tax demands* - ₹ 1,402.14 lakhs (previous year ₹ 1,623.73 lakhs)

(ii) Disputed Central Excise demands - ₹ 1,442.81 lakhs(previous year ₹ 1,442.81 lakhs)

(iii) Disputed Sales Tax demands - ₹ 2,660.41 lakhs (previous year ₹ 2,660.41 lakhs)

(iv) Disputed Service Tax demands - ₹ 175.81 lakhs (previous year ₹ 858.03 lakhs)

(v) Disputed civil suit - ₹ 90.84 lakhs (previous year - ₹ 90.84 lakhs)

(vi) Disputed claims against the company not acknowledged as debt ₹ 42.85 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 42.85 lakhs)

(vii) Disputed Goods and Services Tax demand - ₹ 2,179.86 lakhs (previous year ₹ 2,090.98 lakhs)

(viii) Disputed claims against the Company for certain Labour Law & related matters estimated at ₹ 42.50 lakhs (previous year ₹ 42.50 lakhs)

* In calculating the tax expense for the current year, the Company has considered taxability of certain income and allowability of certain expenditure for tax purpose based on the orders/judgments passed in further appeals in its own assessment of earlier year. Based on the same, no additional provision is envisaged necessary as on March 31, 2026 in respect of earlier years and current year.

(b) Commitments:

(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for - ₹ 2,557.14 lakhs (previous year ₹ 2,853.76 lakhs).

(ii) Towards product performance guarantee ₹ 152.33 lakhs (previous year ₹ 152.33 lakhs)

(iii) Towards service performance guarantee ₹ 144.17 lakhs (previous year ₹ 115.64 lakhs)

In respect of all items mentioned in (a) above, till the matter are finally decided, the timing of outflow of economic benefit cannot be ascertained.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

33B a) The company has given certain office / factory premises and moulds on operating lease basis. Details of which are as follows -

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Building		Plant and Machinery (Moulds)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Gross Amount	481.49	481.49	35.66	35.66
Accumulated Depreciation	218.46	198.83	34.89	33.19
Depreciation	19.64	19.64	1.70	1.70

b) The company has given commercial premises under cancellable operating lease. Lease rental income included in the statement of profit and loss for the year is ₹ 54.90/- Lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 36.09/- Lakhs) for Premises.

33C The Company is primarily engaged in the business of Health, Hygiene products and its services. Information reported to and evaluated regularly by chief operating decision maker for the purpose of resource allocation and assessing performance focuses on the business as a whole. Accordingly there is no other separate segment as per Indian Accounting Standard 108 dealing with “Operating Segment”. The geographical segmentation is insignificant as the export turnover is less than 10% of the total turnover and also company’s Non Current assets (other than Financial Instrument, deferred tax, post employment benefits and rights arising under insurance contracts) are located in India.

Revenue from transactions with a single external customer did not amount to 10% or more of the Company’s revenue from external customers for current and previous year.

The Company’s main revenue is from sale of water purifiers , spares and servicing.

₹ in Lakhs

Revenue from External Customers :	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
India	2,71,031.90	2,43,513.30
Outside India	15.02	92.94
Total Revenue	**2,71,046.92**	**2,43,606.24**

33D The Company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the current year and previous year.

33E The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:

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

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

33F 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.

33G ₹1,656.81 Lakhs (Previous year ₹1,805.77 lakhs) revenue expenses incurred during the year on Research and Development has been charged to the respective heads of accounts.

33H There are no scheme of arrangements which have been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the current year.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

33I Disclosures required by Indian Accounting Standard 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"

A)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Excise Duty	Sales Tax	Excise Duty	Sales Tax
At the beginning of the year	49.96	1.29	49.96	1.29
Add: Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	49.96	1.29	49.96	1.29

B) Warranty provision

The company gives warranty on certain products, towards satisfactory performance of products during the warranty period. Warranty provisions are made for expected future outflows where no reimbursements are expected and is estimated, based on using historical information on the nature frequency and average cost of warranty claims. The table given below gives information about movement in warranty provisions:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
At the beginning of the year	1,935.75	1,852.09
Add: Additions during the year*	2,029.69	1,935.75
Less: Utilization during the year	(1,935.75)	(1,852.09)
At the end of the year	**2,029.69**	**1,935.75**

*Included in Service Charges under Other Expenses

33J Remaining performance obligation towards rendering of maintenance contracts as at the year end is recognized as "Income received in advance" and presented in "Other liabilities". This obligation pertains to maintenance services that would be carried out over the contract period for which company has received the advance. The service period ranges from 1 year to 4 years. Management believes that 64% pertains to remaining obligation as of the year ended 31 March 2026 will be recognised as revenue during the next financial year, 26% will be recognized as revenue in FY 27-28 and 13% will be recognised in FY 28-29 (previous year, obligation recognised as revenue during FY 2025-26 was 69%, 22% will be recognised as revenue in FY 26-27 and 9% will be recognised in FY 27-28).

Reconciliation of Revenue Recognised with contract price:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Contract Price *	2,75,562.08	2,41,256.32
Adjustment for		
Less:		
Refund Liabilities - Sales Return estimate	235.00	250.00
Performance Liabilities	55.76	182.93
Unperformed performance obligation at the end the year	52,028.25	47,803.85
Unperformed performance obligation at the beginning of the year	(47,803.85)	(50,586.70)
Revenue from continuing operations	**2,71,046.92**	**2,43,606.24**

* Net of Taxes

33K Corporate social responsibility expenditure

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026			Year ended March 31, 2025		
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company	261.14			120.08		
b) Amount spent during the year on:	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid	Total	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Purposes other than (i) above	261.14	-	261.14	120.08	-	120.08

33L The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year or previous financial year.

33M The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

33N The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

33O The Company does not have any investment property during any reporting period, the disclosure related to fair value of investment property is not applicable.

33P The Company is not covered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, thus related disclosure is not applicable.

33Q The Company does not have any 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).

33R Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option or appreciation right, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the Company uses a Black Scholes model and Monte-Carlo simulation model basis the type of option granted. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 37.

33S Impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful life:

Goodwill and intangible assets recognised in the financial statements pertain to the Composite Scheme of Arrangement approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Mumbai vide order dated January 25, 2022, which became effective on February 01, 2022, and subsequent acquisition of controlling stake in the Company by Lunolux Limited in FY 2022-23.

The Company has identified its business of Health, Hygiene products and its Services as a single Cash Generating Unit (CGU).

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been calculated based on its value in use, estimated as the present value of projected future cash flows.

The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the relevant industries and have been based on historical data from both external and internal sources. Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount.

Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long-term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

The key assumptions used in the estimation of the recoverable amount are set out below:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate	12.63%	12.50%
Terminal value growth rate	5.50%	5.50%

The discount rate was derived basis the weighted-average cost of capital of debt and equity.

The cash flow projections included specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the longterm EBITDA growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make. Budgeted EBITDA was estimated taking into account past experience, adjusted for future expectations.

The company has performed a sensitivity analysis and has concluded that there are no reasonably possible changes to key assumptions that would cause the carrying amount of a CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

33T (a) Exceptional loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 amounting to ₹ 4044.18 lakhs pertains to the following:

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 (collectively "new Labour Codes") - consolidating 29 existing labour laws. In accordance with the new Labour Codes, the Company has currently estimated the incremental impact on retiral benefits to be ₹4,044.18 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026 and quarter ended December 31, 2025. Considering material, regulatory-driven and non-recurring nature of this impact, this has been presented under "Exceptional Items" in the financial statement. The Company continues to monitor developments on the Rules to be notified by regulatory authorities, including clarifications/additional guidance from authorities and will continue to assess the accounting implications, basis such developments/guidance.

33T (b) Exceptional items for the year ended March 31, 2025 amounting to ₹ 507.69 lakhs pertains to the following:

For the year ended March 31, 2025, full and final claim settlement amount received of ₹1,301.12 lakhs against the fire incident at Delhi warehouse location in March 2024 resulting in damages to inventory including raw materials, components, and finished goods. Out of the total sum received, the Company had received an amount of ₹1,001.12 lakhs in the quarter ended March 31, 2025.

An amount of ₹793.43 lakhs for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2025 which is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss, on account of phasing out of certain product category and models including its components, due to change in economic conditions and technological obsolescence.

33U Figures for the previous year are re-arranged/regrouped, wherever necessary, to correspond with the current year disclosure.

33V The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved for issue by Company's Board of Directors on May 19, 2026.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

34 Additional information to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(I) Related Party Disclosures as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026

	Particulars	Country
A	**Holding Company**	
1	Lunolux Limited (Ultimately controlled and 100% owned by funds managed by Advent International Corporation ("AIC"))	Cyprus
B	**Subsidiaries**	
1	Forbes Aquatech Limited	India
2	Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited	India
3	Forbes Lux FZE - Dubai	Dubai
4	Euro Forbes Limited - Dubai	Dubai
	Note:- Forbes Lux FZE, Dubai (Wholly owned Subsidiary of Euro Forbes Limited) has been liquidated pursuant to the letter received from the Jebel Ali Free Zone authority dated November 13, 2025.	
C	**Name of Post employment benefit plans with whom transactions were carried out during the year:**	
1	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Provident Fund	India
2	Eureka Forbes Limited Managing Staff Superannuation Scheme	India
3	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Gratuity Fund	India
D	**Key Managerial Personnel**	
1	Mr. Arvind Uppal - Chairman & Non executive director	
2	Mr. Pratik R Pota- Managing director & CEO	
3	Mr. Homi Katgara - Non executive Independent director	
4	Mr. Vinod Rao - Non executive Independent director	
5	Mrs. Gurveen Singh - Non executive Independent director	
6	Mr. Shashank Samant - Non executive Independent director	
7	Mr. Sahil Dalal - Non executive director	

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

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of Transaction	Forbes Aquatech Limited	Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited	Forbes Lux FZE	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Provident Fund	Eureka Forbes Limited Managing Staff Superannuation Scheme	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Purchase of Raw materials & Components						
Goods and Materials	422.11	4,754.57	-	-	-	-
Job work charges	160.36	0.59	-	-	-	-
	582.47	**4,755.16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sales of Products						
Goods and Materials	65.37	125.47	-	-	-	-
	65.37	**125.47**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expenses						
Contributions (Employer's) to Post Retirement Funds	-	-	-	1,826.72	81.09	588.91
Income						
Rental income from Operating Lease	11.07	43.22	-	-	-	-
	11.07	**43.22**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Receipts						
Other Reimbursements	17.99	61.39	-	-	-	-
	17.99	**61.39**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of Transaction	Forbes Aquatech Limited	Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited	Forbes Lux FZE	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Provident Fund	Eureka Forbes Limited Managing Staff Superannuation Scheme	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Outstanding						
Trade Payables	67.40	357.82	8.90	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	829.29	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	(829.29)	-	-	-
Statutory liabilities	-	-	-	124.32	-	-
Gratuity payable	-	-	-	-	-	3,578.74
Dues on account of other contractual liabilities	0.10	7.48	-	-	7.64	-
Total Outstanding	**67.50**	**365.30**	**8.90**	**124.32**	**7.64**	**3,578.74**

All transaction with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis.

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

Parties in D : Key Managerial Personnel Remuneration

Managing Director & CEO

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amount
Short-term employee benefits	804.41
Post-employment benefits *	28.52
Share -based payments #	-
Total	**832.93**

*The above amounts do not include expenses for gratuity and leave encashment since actuarial valuation is carried out at an overall level.

The company has recognised an expense provision of ₹ 1,394.33 Lakhs. (previous year ₹ 1,578.73 Lakhs) towards employee stock options granted to key managerial personnel. The said amount represent fair value of option granted. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration for the current year as defined under section 2(7B) of the Companies Act,2013 as the options have not been vested.

Aggregate remuneration paid/payable to managing director & CEO does not exceed the limit prescribed under section 197 of companies act, 2013

Directors Sitting Fees and Commission

₹ in Lakhs

Name	Amount	Outstanding Amount as at March 31, 2026
Mr. Homi Katgara	29.10	27.00
Mr. Arvind Uppal	29.95	27.00
Mr. Vinod Rao	30.55	27.00
Mrs. Gurveen Singh	30.50	27.00
Mr. Shashank Samant	29.10	27.00
Total	**149.20**	**135.00**

Aggregate remuneration paid/payable to non-whole time directors does not exceeds the limit prescribed under section 197 of Companies Act, 2013.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2026

34 Additional information to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026

(I) Related Party Disclosures as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Particulars	Country
A	**Holding Company**	
1	Lunolux Limited (Ultimately controlled and 100% owned by funds managed by Advent International Corporation ("AIC"))	Cyprus
B	**Subsidiaries**	
1	Forbes Aquatech Limited	India
2	Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited	India
3	Forbes Lux FZE - Dubai	Dubai
4	Euro Forbes Limited - Dubai	Dubai
C	**Name of Post employment benefit plans with whom transactions were carried out during the year:**	
1	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Provident Fund	India
2	Eureka Forbes Limited Managing Staff Superannuation Scheme	India
3	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Gratuity Fund	India
D	**Key Managerial Personnel**	
1	Mr. Arvind Uppal - Chairman & Non executive director	
2	Mr. Pratik R Pota- Managing director & CEO	
3	Mr. Homi Katgara - Non executive Independent director	
4	Mr. Vinod Rao - Non executive Independent director	
5	Mrs. Gurveen Singh - Non executive Independent director	
6	Mr. Shashank Samant - Non executive Independent director	
7	Mr. Sahil Dalal - Non executive director	

(II) Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of Transaction	Forbes Aquatech Limited	Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited	Forbes Lux FZE	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Provident Fund	Eureka Forbes Limited Managing Staff Superannuation Scheme	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Purchase of Raw materials & Components						
Goods and Materials	416.06	3,664.89	-	-	-	-
Job work charges	153.28	-	-	-	-	-
	569.34	**3,664.89**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sales of Products						
Goods and Materials	20.67	15.76	-	-	-	-
	20.67	**15.76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expenses						
Contributions (Employer's) to Post Retirement Funds	-	-	-	1,617.31	103.86	560.41
Income						
Rental income from Operating Lease	0.18	35.91	-	-	-	-
	0.18	**35.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other Receipts						
Other Reimbursements	-	32.79	-	-	-	-
	-	**32.79**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Nature of Transaction	Forbes Aquatech Limited	Infinite Water Solutions Private Limited	Forbes Lux FZE	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Provident Fund	Eureka Forbes Limited Managing Staff Superannuation Scheme	Eureka Forbes Limited Employees Gratuity Fund
Outstanding						
Trade Payables	103.14	572.75	8.90	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	829.29	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	(829.29)	-	-	-
Statutory liabilities	-	-	-	109.82	-	-
Gratuity payable	-	-	-	-	-	488.39
Dues on account of other contractual liabilities	0.10	7.48	-	-	8.96	-
Total Outstanding	**103.24**	**580.23**	**8.90**	**109.82**	**8.96**	**488.39**

All transaction with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis.

(III) Transactions with Related Parties for the year ended March 31, 2025

Parties in D : Key Managerial Personnel Remuneration

Managing Director & CEO

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Amount
Short-term employee benefits	775.12
Post-employment benefits *	28.52
Share -based payments #	-
Total	**803.64**

*The above amounts do not include expenses for gratuity and leave encashment since actuarial valuation is carried out at an overall level.

The company has recognised an expense provision of ₹ 1,578.73 Lakhs. (previous year ₹ 2,142.36 Lakhs) towards employee stock options granted to key managerial personnel. The said amount represent fair value of option granted. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration for the current year as defined under section 2(7B) of the Companies Act,2013 as the options have not been vested.

Aggregate remuneration paid/payable to managing director & CEO does not exceed the limit prescribed under section 197 of companies act, 2013

Directors Sitting Fees and Commission

₹ in Lakhs

Name	Amount	Outstanding Amount as at March 31, 2025
Mr. Homi Katgara	27.90	27.00
Mr. Arvind Uppal	29.15	27.00
Mr. Vinod Rao	29.60	27.00
Mrs. Gurveen Singh	29.60	27.00
Mr. Shashank Samant	28.35	27.00
Total	**144.60**	**135.00**

Aggregate remuneration paid/payable to non-whole time directors does not exceeds the limit prescribed under section 197 of Companies Act, 2013.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

35 Leases

The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 is:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current lease liabilities	1,457.03	1,008.31
Non-current lease liabilities	1,434.65	1,547.04
Total	**2,891.68**	**2,555.35**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2026:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,555.35	1,378.84
Additions	2,475.96	2,456.65
Finance cost accrued during the year	345.01	302.83
Deletions	(616.35)	-
Gain on Disposal of Right of use assets	(41.33)	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,826.96)	(1,582.97)
Balance at the end of the year	**2,891.68**	**2,555.35**

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2026 on an undiscounted basis:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Less than one year	1,691.23	1,220.55
One to five years	1,591.80	1,728.87
More than five years	75.35	9.58
Total	**3,358.38**	**2,959.00**

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹ 621.36 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026. (Previous Year: ₹ 597.63 Lakhs)

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the company has concluded that no changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts.

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	1,599.86	1,383.73
Interest expense on lease liabilities	345.01	302.83
Expense relating to short-term leases	621.36	597.63

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

36 Employee benefit plans

(a) Provident Fund

The details of Eureka Forbes Limited Employees' Provident Fund and planned assets position as at March 31, 2026 is given below

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Valuation as at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present value of benefit obligation at year end	20,014.02	16,821.66
Planned Assets at the year end	23,846.84	20,319.32
Discounting Rate	7.36%	6.79%
Expected Guaranteed interest rate	8.25%	8.25%
Average Expected Future Service	12 years	12 years
Employer's Contribution towards Provident Fund	676.64	575.79

(b) Gratuity Fund

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

Particulars	Valuation as at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Discount rate(s)	7.36%	6.79%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality rates	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)

Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss/ other comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Service cost:		
Current service cost	343.54	217.25
Net interest expense	112.57	25.10
Past Service cost	3,914.88	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**4,370.99**	**242.35**
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(3.30)	23.44
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(222.57)	73.88
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from experience adjustments	(475.59)	361.55
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**(701.46)**	**458.87**
Total	**3,669.53**	**701.22**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The past service cost is included in exceptional items in the statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements
for the year ended March 31, 2026

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	(5,698.82)	(2,219.52)
Fair value of plan assets	2,119.59	1,741.88
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**(3,579.23)**	**(477.64)**

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Opening defined benefit obligation	2,219.52	1,993.97
Current service cost	343.54	217.25
Interest cost	243.06	143.23
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(222.57)	73.88
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(475.59)	361.55
Past service cost, including losses/(gains) on curtailments	3,914.88	-
Benefits paid	(324.02)	(570.36)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**5,698.82**	**2,219.52**

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets are as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening fair value of plan assets	1,741.88	1,657.14
Interest income	109.52	118.13
Remeasurement gain (loss):		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	3.30	(23.44)
Contributions from the employer	588.91	560.41
Benefits paid	(324.02)	(570.36)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**2,119.59**	**1,741.88**

The fair value of the plan assets at the end of the reporting period for each category, are as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Fair Value of plan asset as at	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Government Of Indian Assets	545.72	300.62
State Government Securities	345.08	353.69
Special Deposit Scheme	41.03	41.03
Debt Instrument	395.48	589.45
Corporate Bond	580.67	199.44
Cash and cash equivalents	211.61	142.06
Others	-	20.95
Mutual Funds	-	94.64
Total	**2,119.59**	**1,741.88**

Maturity Analysis of the Benefits Payments from the Fund

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Projected Benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting		
1st Following Year	532.24	231.73
2nd Following Year	399.29	104.44
3rd Following Year	516.33	193.26
4th Following Year	448.80	187.69
5th Following Year	507.25	178.76
Sum of years 6 to 10	2,455.90	926.71
Sum of years 11 and above	6,484.18	2,542.68

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Sensitivity Analysis

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Presented benefit obligation on current assumptions	5,698.82	2,219.52
Discount rate (1% increase)	(395.53)	(165.18)
Discount rate (1% decrease)	454.19	190.59
Future salary growth (1% increase)	460.45	192.12
Future salary growth (1% decrease)	(407.44)	(169.30)
Attrition movement (1% increase)	68.66	20.05
Attrition movement (1% decrease)	(78.68)	(23.38)

The sensitivity analysis have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same method as applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation as recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior year.

37 Share based payments

A Employees Stock Option Plan (ESOP 2022)

The Company instituted an Employee Stock Option Scheme 2022 (“ESOP”) for certain employees which provides for a grant of stock options (each option convertible into shares) to employees.

The Company has made grant of stock options as below:

Grant date	No of Options
29-05-2023	1,35,95,130
21-06-2023	13,54,685
09-11-2023	4,54,994
21-03-2024	2,74,453
28-05-2024	2,54,295
07-11-2024	1,77,405
10-02-2025	4,64,537
11-08-2025	14,59,159
12-11-2025	4,77,437
Total	**1,85,12,095**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Scheme Details

The Company has granted two categories of ESOP. The detail of options granted under the plan are as under:

Terms of Category 1 (Service based) options

9,79,972 tenure based options to vest as under:

	Type 1	Type 2
Vesting period	On completion of 1 year period	55% on completion of 1 year period and 45% on completion on 2nd Year
Grant date	29-May-23	29-May-23
Exercise price	210	400.93
No. of Options	9,67,396	12,576
Exercise period	Maximum period of 4 years from the date of Vesting.	
Method of settlement (cash/equity)	Equity shares	

Type 1 Service based options and 55% of Type 2 options have vested during FY 2024-25. 45% of Type 2 options have vested in the current year.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using Black Scholes Option Pricing (“BSOP”) method, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted.

Terms of Category 2 (Performance based) options

1,75,32,123 tenure and performance based options to vest only upon the following conditions being met

1 If Volume weighted average price of the share (VWAP) for a specific tenure> 2.5x/ 3x/ 4.5x USD Multiple of Money (MoM)/Specific amount then employee will get variable number of ESOP depending on various range of MoM. (Range- minimum 2.5X MoM till more than 5X MoM).

2 If investor sales the stake and Internal Rate of Return (IRR)/ MoM /VWAP achieved, employee will get variable number of ESOP which will vest in proportion to stake sale and range of MoM/ IRR.

Grant date	29-May-23	29-May-23	21-Jun-23	21-Jun-23	09-Nov-23	21-Mar-24	28-May-24	07-Nov-24	10-Feb-25	11-Aug-25	11-Aug-25	12-Nov-25	12-Nov-25
Exercise price	210	400.93	210	586.09	505.06	446.8	436.9	591.9	549	560.08	560.08	568.96	568.96
No. of Options	Minimum-42,81,697; Maximum-99,27,421	Minimum - 3,79,726; Maximum-26,87,737	Minimum - 7,79,000; Maximum-8,04,719	Minimum-4,69,813; Maximum-5,49,966	Minimum-3,84,413 Maximum-4,54,994	Minimum-2,44,254 Maximum-2,74,453	Minimum-2,24,086 Maximum-2,54,295	Minimum-1,68,358 Maximum-1,77,405	Minimum-3,72,552 Maximum-4,64,537	Minimum-7,72,144 Maximum-9,27,400	5,31,759	2,41,409	Minimum-1,96,207 Maximum-2,36,028
Vesting Period	Maximum period of vesting is 7 years from the date of Grant												
Exercise period	Maximum period of 4 years from the date of Vesting.												
Method of settlement (cash/ equity)	Equity shares												

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using Monte Carlo Simulation Pricing (“MCS”) method so as to evaluate whether the performance conditions have been achieved.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

The details of the activity has been summarised below*:

Description	March 31, 2026
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,37,78,619
Exercisable at the beginning of the year	9,74,313
Granted during the year	19,36,596
Forfeited during the year	15,38,096
Exercised during the year	12,576
Vested during the year	5,659
Expired during the period	-
Transferred during the period	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,41,71,460
Exercisable at the end of the year	9,67,396
Weighted average remaining contractual life (in years)	2.67 years

*Considering variable number of options, the maximum number of options are considered for the purpose of disclosure.

Valuation of ESOP Scheme

The Black Scholes valuation model has been used for computing the weighted average fair value for Category 1 stock options considering the following inputs:

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Grant date	29-May-23
Weighted average share price/ market price per share (₹ per share)	401.10
Exercise price (₹ per share)	210-400.9
Dividend yield	1.80%
Expected Life of options granted (vesting and exercise price in years)	1- 2 years
Average risk free interest rate	6.7% - 6.8%
Expected Volatility	25.2% - 27.6%
Fair value of option per equity share	49.1 - 197.90

The Monte Carlo Simulation Pricing ("MCS") method has been used for computing the fair value for Category 2 stock options considering the following inputs:

Particulars	31-Mar-26										
Grant date	29-May-23	21-Jun-23	09-Nov-23	21-Mar-24	28-May-24	07-Nov-24	10-Feb-25	11-Aug-25	12-Nov-25	11-Aug-25	12-Nov-25
Weighted average share price/ market price per share (₹ per share)	401.10	587.40	500.30	449.50	430.00	634.70	554.10	549.85	634.65	549.85	574.40
Exercise price (₹ per share)	210-400.9	210-586	505.10	446.80	436.90	591.90	549.00	560.08	568.96	560.08	568.96
Dividend yield	1.80%	1.80%	2.00%	2.00%	1.50%	1.00%	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected Life of options granted (in years)	4.9 - 7	4.85	4.46	4.10	3.92	3.47	3.21	2.71	2.45	7.01	7.01
Average risk free interest rate	6.70%	6.70%	6.9% - 7.3%	6.8% - 7.1%	6.90%	6.4% - 6.8%	6.4% - 6.8%	5.5% - 6.1%	5.5% to 6.6%	5.5% to 6.1%	5.5% to 6.4%
Expected Volatility	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	30.00%	38.9%, 36.1%	42.4%, 39.6%	32.9% to 36.5%	24.9% to 35.2%	32.9% to 36.5%	25.2% to 35.2%
Fair value of option per equity share	43.07-661.47	656.37-919.63	714.13	769.17	795.54	867.47	955.29	844.03	866.20	205.69	215.34

B Effect of employee stock option plan on the Statement of Profit and Loss and on its financial position

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	31-Mar-26	31-Mar-25
Total employee compensation cost pertaining to stock option plan	2,210	2,209
Employee Stock option plan (ESOP) reserve	7,868	5,658

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

38 Financial instruments

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

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

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

Consistent with the industry, the Company, primarily, uses the gearing ratio to monitor and maintain the capital structure.

Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by 'total equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

The gearing ratios were as follows:

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	2,891.68	2,555.35
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	11,452.76	6,951.06
Net debt	**(8,561.08)**	**(4,395.71)**
Total equity	4,57,303.60	4,38,497.07
Net debt to equity ratio	**(1.87%)**	**(1.00%)**

39 Financial instruments – Fair values

Accounting classification and fair values

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL*	FVTOCI**	Amortised Cost	FVTPL*	FVTOCI**	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Cash and Bank Balances	-	-	38,042.57	-	-	22,544.74
Short-term loans and advances	-	-	4.62	-	-	5.36
Trade and other receivables	-	-	23,307.10	-	-	17,988.66
Current Investments	6,282.73	-	-	5,894.94	-	-
Non Current Investments #	-	0.71	2,524.15	-	0.71	2,524.15
Other Current financial Asset	-	-	33.02	-	-	61.19
Other Non Current financial Asset	-	-	1,313.03	-	-	1,543.83
Total Financial Asset	**6,282.73**	**0.71**	**65,224.49**	**5,894.94**	**0.71**	**44,667.93**
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	-	23,192.98	-	-	18,743.24
Other Current financial liabilities	-	-	23,553.32	-	-	21,003.84
Other Non Current financial liabilities	-	-	1,434.65	-	-	1,547.04
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**48,180.95**	**-**	**-**	**41,294.12**

*Mandatorily measured at fair value in accordance with Ind AS 109.

** Investments in equity instruments designated as such upon initial recognition in accordance with paragraph 5.7.5 of Ind AS 109. These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium or long term strategic purpose. Upon the application of IND AS 109, the company has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI as it is believed that this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long term strategic investment than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in profit and loss Account.

Includes investment in equity instruments of ₹ 2,524.15/- Lakhs (previous year ₹ 2,524.15/- lakhs) carried at cost less impairment.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Fair value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgement and the estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value.

₹ in Lakhs

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements at 31 March 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investment at FVTPL				
Unquoted Investments in Mutual funds	6,282.73	-	-	6,282.73
Financial investment at FVTOCI				
Unquoted Investments	-	-	0.71	0.71
Total Financial Asset	**6,282.73**	**-**	**0.71**	**6,283.44**
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

₹ in Lakhs

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements At March 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial investment at FVTPL				
Unquoted Investments in Mutual funds	5,894.94	-	-	5,894.94
Financial investment at FVTOCI				-
Unquoted Investments	-	-	0.71	0.71
Total Financial Asset	**5,894.94**	**-**	**0.71**	**5,895.65**
Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of level 3 fair value measurement of financial Instruments

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Value of Fair Value	**0.71**	**0.71**
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in statement of profit or Loss	-	-
Fair value gain/(loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive income	-	-
Purchases made during the year	-	-
Sales made during the year	-	-
Closing balance of fair value	**0.71**	**0.71**

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuations for level 3 items

Significant unobservable Inputs	Relationship of unobservable Inputs to fair value
Long term revenue growth rates taking into accounts managements experience and knowledge of market conditions of the specific industries	A slight increase in the long term revenue growth rates used in isolation would result in increase in fair value
Long term pre tax operating margin taking into account managements experience and knowledge if market conditions of the specific industries	A significant increase in the long term pre tax operating margin used in isolation would result in increase in fair value
Weighted average cost of capital (WACC), determined using a Capital Asset pricing Model	A slight increase in the WACC used in isolation would result in decrease in Fair value

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- The use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 1 except for unlisted equity securities where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rates used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.
- The carrying amount of Trade receivables, Trade payables, cash and Cash Equivalents are considered to be the same as their Fair Values, due to their short term in nature.
- The Fair value of financial Instrument that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation technique. The company uses its Judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

40 Financial instruments – Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk , liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company , such as foreign exchange forward contracts are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposure .

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure Arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit Risk	Cash and Cash Equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit and loss.	Aging analysis, Credit Rating	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity Risk	Borrowing and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow Forecast	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market Risk-Foreign currency	Future commercial Transactions Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (₹)	Cash flow Forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Forward foreign currency Contracts Foreign currency option
Market Risk-Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rate	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate Swaps

The Company's risk management is carried out by the Treasury team under policies approved by the Finance committee. Treasury team identifies and evaluates financial risks.

(a) Credit risk

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

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

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Investments	6,282.73	5,894.94
Trade receivables	23,307.10	17,988.66
Cash and cash equivalents	11,452.76	6,951.06
Other bank balances	26,589.81	15,593.68
Loans	4.62	5.36
Other financial assets	1,346.05	1,605.02

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Trade Receivables

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic region was as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
India	23,300.76	17,944.90
Other regions	6.34	43.76
Total	**23,307.10**	**17,988.66**

Impairment

The ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Ageing	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
0-1 Year	22,794.98	17,699.37
1-2 Year	437.74	204.86
2-3 Year	130.30	157.01
More Than 3 Yrs	-	-
Total	**23,363.02**	**18,061.24**

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	1,967.54	2,069.76
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	(95.16)	-
Impairment loss recognised	245.00	(102.22)
Balance	**2,117.38**	**1,967.54**

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 11,452.76 lakhs at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6,951.06 lakhs). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank ₹ 11,360.14 lakhs at March 31, 2026 (March 31, 2025: ₹ 6,946.63 Lakhs)

(b) 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.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

₹ in Lakhs

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Contractual maturities of financial liabilities				
		On Demand	0- 1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2026						
Trade payables	23,192.98	-	22,867.74	325.24	-	23,192.98
Lease Liabilities	3,358.38	-	1,691.23	1,591.80	75.35	3,358.38
Other Payable	22,096.29	-	22,096.29	-	-	22,096.29
As at March 31, 2025						
Trade payables	18,743.24	-	18,554.34	188.90	-	18,743.24
Lease Liabilities	2,959.00	-	1,220.55	1,728.87	9.58	2,959.00
Other Payable	19,995.53	-	19,995.53	-	-	19,995.53

(c) (i) Market Risk- Foreign currency

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 USD in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2026 EUR in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2026 SGD in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2026 JPY in Lakhs
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	100.27	0.04	-	-
	100.27	**0.04**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	12.55	0.04	0.09	-
	12.55	**0.04**	**0.09**	**-**
Net Exposure	**87.72**	**-**	**(0.09)**	**-**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025 USD in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 EUR in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 SGD in Lakhs	As at March 31, 2025 JPY in Lakhs
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	56.71	0.04	-	-
	56.71	**0.04**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	29.16	0.20	0.09	63.60
	29.16	**0.20**	**0.09**	**63.60**
Net Exposure	**27.55**	**(0.16)**	**(0.09)**	**(63.60)**

The following significant exchange rates have been applied .

	Year-end spot rate	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
USD / ₹	94.31	85.53
EUR / ₹	108.30	92.60
SGD / ₹	73.11	63.69
JPY / ₹	0.59	0.57

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

Sensitivity analysis

The Sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments

₹ in Lakhs

Effect in ₹	Profit or (loss)	
	Strengthening	Weakening
As at March 31, 2026		
USD 5% movement	(413.66)	413.66
EUR 5% movement	-	-
SGD 5% movement	0.33	(0.33)
JPY 5% movement	-	-
	(413.33)	**413.33**

₹ in Lakhs

Effect in ₹	Profit or (loss)	
	Strengthening	Weakening
As at March 31, 2025		
USD 5% movement	(150.57)	150.57
EUR 5% movement	0.74	(0.74)
SGD 5% movement	0.30	(0.30)
JPY 5% movement	1.82	(1.82)
	(147.71)	**147.71**

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

(c) (ii) Market Risk- Interest rate

The Exposure of the Company borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follow:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable Rate Borrowing	-	-

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's:

i) profit for the year ended March 31, 2026 would decrease/increase by ₹ 49.61 lakhs (2025: decrease/ increase by ₹ 16.16 lakhs). This is mainly attributable to the company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior year.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

41 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivable	8	23,307.10	17,988.66
Inventories	13	37,080.07	24,313.92
Total Current assets pledged as security		**60,387.17**	**42,302.58**
Non-current			
Land - Freehold	3	-	6,405.00
Land - Leasehold	4	-	328.25
Buildings	3	-	13,674.39
Other Property, plant and equipment *	3	-	8,164.47
Total Non Current assets pledged as security		**-**	**28,572.11**
Total assets pledged as security		**60,387.17**	**70,874.69**

*Property, plant and equipment as per note 3 includes moveable asset for employee benefits, which has not been pledged.

The Company had availed a Rupee Term Loan (RTL) of ₹ 10,000 Lakhs from ICICI Bank, secured by hypothecation/ pledge of specified assets. The loans has been fully repaid and the related charge satisfied; accordingly, the assets are no longer encumbered as at March 31, 2026.

No charges or satisfaction are pending to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

42 Movement in deferred tax balances

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at April 1, 2025	For the year 2025-26				As at March 31, 2026		
		Recognised in profit or loss	Acquired through business combination	Recognised in Goodwill	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset								
Property, plant and equipment	4,915.06	391.04	-	-	-	5,306.10	-	5,306.10
Provisions	(1,408.60)	(37.71)	-	-	-	(1,446.31)	(1,446.31)	-
Lease Liabilities	27.49	(19.28)	-	-	-	8.21	-	8.21
Merger expenses	(309.32)	28.71	-	-	-	(280.61)	(280.61)	-
Intangibles acquired pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement (Refer note 33S)	77,486.60	(617.23)	-	-	-	76,869.37	-	76,869.37
Unrealised loss on Mutual Funds Investment	207.21	91.27	-	-	-	298.48	-	298.48
Expenses allowed on Payment	(107.01)	30.24	-	-	-	(76.77)	(76.77)	-
Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**80,811.43**	**(132.96)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80,678.47**	**(1,803.69)**	**82,482.16**

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	For the year 2024-25				As at March 31, 2025		
		Recognised in profit or loss	Acquired through business combination	Recognised in Goodwill	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset								
Property, plant and equipment	4,764.12	150.94	-	-	-	4,915.06	-	4,915.06
Provisions	(1,429.12)	20.52	-	-	-	(1,408.60)	(1,408.60)	-
Lease Liabilities	53.56	(26.07)	-	-	-	27.49	-	27.49
Merger expenses	(338.03)	28.71	-	-	-	(309.32)	(309.32)	-
Amortisation of Processing fees	2.02	(2.02)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangibles acquired pursuant to Scheme of Arrangement (Refer note 33S)	78,103.81	(617.21)	-	-	-	77,486.60	-	77,486.60
Unrealised loss on Mutual Funds Investment	106.52	100.69	-	-	-	207.21	207.21	-
Expenses allowed on Payment	(169.88)	62.87	-	-	-	(107.01)	(107.01)	-
Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities	**81,093.00**	**(281.57)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80,811.43**	**(1,617.72)**	**82,429.15**

43 Income Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current income tax	5,681.99	5,839.88
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(132.96)	(281.59)
Tax expense for the year	**5,549.03**	**5,558.29**

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026			As at 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	701.46	(176.54)	524.92	(458.86)	115.45	(343.41)
Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income				-	-	-
Total	**701.46**	**(176.54)**	**524.92**	**(458.86)**	**115.45**	**(343.41)**

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Profit before tax	21,569.73	21,886.94
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate : 25.168%	5,428.67	5,508.51
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income	65.72	30.21
Other tax adjustment	54.64	19.57
Total	**5,549.03**	**5,558.29**

The tax rate used for the year 2025-26 and 2024-25 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 25.168% payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2026

44 Key Financial Ratios

Sr. No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2025-26	2024-25	% Change	Refer Note
1	Current Ratio (times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.04	0.80	29.70	a
2	Debt equity ratio (times)	Total debt	Equity	0.01	0.01	-	
3	Debt service coverage ratio (times)	Earnings available for debt service	Total debt service	12.20	4.96	146.02	b
4	Return on equity (%)	Net profit after tax	Average shareholder equity	3.58%	3.80%	(5.94)	
5	Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Cost of Goods sold	Average inventory	3.64	4.17	(12.75)	
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	Net sales	Average accounts receivables	13.13	15.37	(14.57)	
7	Trade payable turnover ratio (times)	Total purchases	Average trade payables	5.93	5.03	18.05	
8	Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Sales	Current Assets minus Current Liabilities.	70.00	(12.75)	(649.17)	c
9	Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Sales	5.91%	6.70%	(11.82)	
10	Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before interest and tax divided	Capital Employed (refer note (f))	107.55%	353.22%	(69.55)	d
11	Return on investment (%)	Return on Investment	Average total current investment	5.96%	7.03%	(15.21)	

Notes: Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25%

(a) Increase in current ratio due to increase in inventories and cash generation from business operation.

(b) Higher earning and reduction in debt service obligations during current year.

(c) Increase in current asset due to increase in inventories and cash generation from business operation.

(d) Decrease on account of increase in other equity.

(e) The calculation for above ratios is in accordance with formula prescribed by Guidance note on Schedule III issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

f) Capital employed = Tangible Net Worth# + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability.

In order to derive to the tangible net worth, goodwill and other intangibles assets has been reduced from the total net worth.

For and behalf of the Board of Directors of Eureka Forbes Limited

Arvind Uppal	**Pratik R. Pota**	**Gaurav Khandelwal**	**Shilpa Jain**
Chairman	Managing Director & CEO	Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
(DIN-00104992)	(DIN-00751178)		
Gurugram, India	Mumbai, India	Mumbai, India	Mumbai, India
Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026	Dated : May 19, 2026