



Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of Fabtech Technologies Limited
(Formerly Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)** (the "Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Standalone Statement of Cash Flows and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date and notes to the standalone financial statements, including the summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its profit including 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report:

Key Audit Matters	Response to Key Audit Matters & Conclusion
Recoverability and valuation of allowance for impairment of Overdue Trade Receivables Trade receivables, including retention money with customers forms a significant part of the Standalone Financial Statements. Customer contracts typically involve time consuming and complex conditions around closure of contracts, including technical acceptances. This generally leads to longer and significant time for realization of receivables. As described in Note 13 to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Company has outstanding trade receivables of ₹5,854.04 Lakhs (before ECL adjustment) for more than 365 days ("overdue trade receivables") as at March 31, 2026. The Company recognizes loss allowance for trade receivables at the Expected Credit Loss ('ECL') as per the principles enunciated under Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments". Assessment of the recoverability of trade	Our audit procedures included but were not limited to the following: - Obtained an understanding of the process adopted by the Company in estimating expected credit loss including the key inputs and assumptions. Since assumptions and parameters are based on historical data and available forward looking information with respect to Trade Receivables, we assessed whether historical experience and other information was representative of current circumstances and are relevant; - Assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls over the process of estimating recoverability and the allowance for impairment on trade receivables in accordance with

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receivables with the related ECL is inherently subjective and requires significant management judgement which includes repayment history and financial position of entities from whom these balances are recoverable, terms of underlying arrangements, overdue balances, market conditions etc. Considering the materiality of the amounts involved and significant degree of judgement and subjectivity involved in the estimates and assumptions used in determining the expected credit loss, we have considered this matter as a key audit matter.

Ind AS 109;

- Understanding the key inputs used in the provisioning model by the Company such as repayment history, terms of underlying arrangements, overdue balances, market conditions etc.

Tested the methodology applied in the credit loss provision calculation by comparing it to the requirements of Ind AS 109, and appropriateness and reasonableness of the assumptions related to credit loss rate including the historical bad-debts applied in their assessment of the receivables allowance.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Annual Report, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statements, Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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

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

In preparing the Standalone Financial Statements, management and the 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 are 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 controls.
- 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 system 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 (i) in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), as amended, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us, we give in the "**Annexure A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. 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.

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- (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 Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows and Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to Standalone Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V 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 impact of pending litigation on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements. (Refer Note No. 41 of Standalone Financial Statements);
 - ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026;
 - iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the period.
- iv)
 - (a) Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the Standalone 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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (b) Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the Standalone 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; and
 - (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;





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- v) As stated in Note 54 to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Such dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 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.

For Ajmera & Ajmera

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 018796C

Omprakash Ajmera
Partner

Membership No. 157420

UDIN: 26157420WFDPJM5637



Date: April 27, 2026

Place: Mumbai

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“Annexure A”

To the Independent Auditor’s Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Fabtech Technologies Limited for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report 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) In respect of the Company’s Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets;
- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company, Refer Note no. 5 of the Standalone Financial Statements.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and its intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) In respect of Company’s Inventories;
- (a) As explained to us, the inventory, has been physically verified during the year by the management. As per information provided to us, the frequency of verification, coverage and procedure of such verification is reasonable and appropriate. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from Banks/financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Quarterly returns / statements filed with such Banks/ financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account.
- (iii) (a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanation provided to us by the company, the Company has made the Investments as per Note No 7 & 12 to the Standalone Financial Statements. The company has given the loans to employees, Subsidiaries (Domestic and Foreign) and Associate as per Note no 8 and Note 16 of the standalone financial statements. The Company has given a guarantee as per Note 41 of the standalone financial statements. The details for the same are as under:

(Rs. In lakhs)				
Particulars	Guarantees	Security	Loans	Advances
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year				
- Subsidiaries*	Nil	Nil	Rs. 40.00 Lakhs	Nil
- Joint ventures*	NA	NA	NA	NA
- Associates*	Nil	Nil	Rs. 96.00 lakhs	Nil
- Others	1,645.27 Lakhs [#]	Nil	Rs. 9.70 Lakhs [@]	Nil

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Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases				
- Subsidiaries*	Nil	Nil	Rs. 2,825.21 Lakhs	Nil
- Joint ventures*	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
- Associates*	Nil	Nil	Rs. 771.20 lakhs	Nil
- Others	Rs. 4,429.57 lakhs [#]	Nil	Rs. 21.89 Lakhs [@]	Nil

* As per Companies Act, 2013.

[#] The Guarantee is being provided to Customers of the company.

[@] The loans are given to employees of the company.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions in relation to investments and Loans to Subsidiaries (Domestic and Foreign) and Associates and grant of all loans to employees, made are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, we hereby want to inform that loans amounting to Rs. 3,596.41 Lakhs have been given to one domestic subsidiary, one foreign subsidiary and two Associates which is repayable on demand. Hence, as informed to us, the Company has received repayment of loans given as and when demanded by the company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, and our review of the company's records, we inform that there are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of loans granted to subsidiaries (both domestic and foreign) and associate companies, as these loans are repayable on demand.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to same parties.
- (f) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has granted loans/advances in the nature of loans repayable on demand to Subsidiaries (Domestic and Foreign) and Associates. The details and Closing Balance as on March 31, 2026 of the same are as follows:

Particulars	All Parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate amount of loans/ advances in nature of loans	Rs. 21.89 Lakhs	Nil	₹ 3,596.41 Lakhs
- Repayable on demand (A)			
- Agreement does not specify any terms or period of repayment (B)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (A+B)	Rs. 21.89 Lakhs	Nil	₹ 3,596.41 Lakhs
Percentage of loans/ advances in nature of loans to the total loans	0.60%	Nil	99.40%

- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and the Company has made investments but not more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us company is primarily in turnkey projects export business and hence the company are not required to be maintained the cost records as per Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014, as amended prescribed by central government sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, cost audit is not applicable to the company.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us:

- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except as given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount Rs.	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment	Remarks, if any
Income Tax Act'1961	TDS Dues Section 194C	Rs. 22,371	FY 2025-2026	Not Applicable	23-04-2026	Rs. 4,979 and Rs. 17,392 paid.

- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix)
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender. Accordingly the provisions of Paragraph 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority. Accordingly, the provisions of Paragraph 3(ix)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its securities, joint ventures or associate companies.

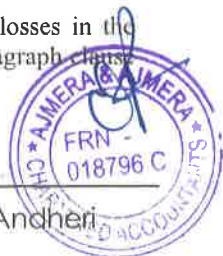




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- (x)
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has applied the funds raised through the Initial Public Offer (IPO) of equity shares during the year for the purposes for which such funds were raised. However, as disclosed in the offer document, an amount of ₹6,600 lakhs was proposed to be utilized towards Working Capital Requirements during Fiscal Year 2026, against which the Company has utilized ₹2,747.24 lakhs up to March 31, 2026, resulting in a delay in the implementation of the said object. According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the delay is attributable to the Company's decision to meet its working capital requirements through borrowings and internal accruals. Further, out of the total IPO proceeds of ₹23,029.65 lakhs, an amount of ₹17,921.95 lakhs remained unutilized as at March 31, 2026, which, as informed by the management, has been temporarily invested in fixed deposits with scheduled commercial banks pending its utilization for the intended purposes. (Refer Note no 53 to the Standalone Financial Statements). Further, during the year, the Company has not raised money by way of Initial Public Offer through debt instruments / further public offer (including debt instruments).
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xi)
- (a) During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud by the Company nor on the Company.
- (b) We have not come across of any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the standalone financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2026 accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to company.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and the details have been disclosed as per note no 47 in the Standalone Financial Statements.
- (xiv)
- (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered internal audit reports issued by internal auditor during our audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(a) to (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) Based on the overall review of Standalone Financial Statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



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Chartered Accountants

- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of on the basis of the financial ratios (as per Note no 48 to the Standalone Financial Statements), ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Act are applicable to the Company.
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has made the required contributions during the year and there are no unspent amounts which are required to be transferred either to a Fund or to a Special Account as per the provisions of section 135 of the act read with schedule VII. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) There are no any ongoing projects of the Company and hence compliance under this sub-section (6) of section 135 of 'the Act' is not applicable. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

For Ajmera & Ajmera

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 018796C

Omprakash Ajmera
Partner

Membership No. 157420

UDIN: 26157420WFDPJM5637



Date: April 27, 2026

Place: Mumbai

Registered Office: 201, Classic Pentagon, Western Express Highway, Near Bisleri Factory, Andheri East, Mumbai-400099

Branch offices : Ahmedabad | Surat | Bhilwara | Chittorgarh

Website : www.ajmeraandajmera.co.in Email : info@ajmeraandajmera.co.in



Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date.)

Independent Auditor’s Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the 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 the Financial Statements (‘the internal financial controls over financial reporting’) of Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited) (‘the Company’) in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Management and Board of Directors Responsibility 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 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 (the ‘Guidance Note’) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company’s 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 Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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. 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 Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to the 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 standalone 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 Standalone 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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company’s assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.





Ajmera & Ajmera

Chartered Accountants

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 degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

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

For Ajmera & Ajmera

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 018796C

Omprakash Ajmera

Partner

Membership No. 157420

UDIN: 26157420WFDPJM5637



Date: April 27, 2026

Place: Mumbai

Registered Office: 201, Classic Pentagon, Western Express Highway, Near Bisleri Factory, Andheri East, Mumbai-400099

Branch offices : Ahmedabad | Surat | Bhilwara | Chittorgarh

Website : www.ajmeraandajmera.co.in Email : info@ajmeraandajmera.co.in

Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	2,628.30	2,436.60
Right of use assets	5	2,585.38	2,998.50
Other Intangible assets	6	22.89	61.08
Financial assets			
Investments	7	1,465.54	2,118.41
Loans	8	3,606.28	3,184.69
Other financial assets	9	2,483.08	482.12
Deferred tax asset (net)	10	368.25	149.72
Total non-current assets		13,159.72	11,431.12
Current assets			
Inventories	11	1,909.28	1,599.17
Financial assets			
Investments	12	975.81	642.56
Trade receivables	13	14,409.74	12,326.24
Cash and cash equivalents	14	7,304.81	382.52
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	15	12,168.98	1,959.25
Loans	16	13.07	20.12
Other Financial Assets	17	3,682.18	3,478.06
Other current assets	18	1,991.26	2,048.98
Total current assets		42,455.13	22,456.90
Non-current Assets classified as held for sale	19	166.60	166.60
Total assets		55,781.45	34,054.62
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	20	4,445.08	3,239.22
Other equity	21	34,542.81	12,514.74
Total equity		38,987.89	15,753.96
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	22	22.54	53.44
Lease Liabilities	23	2,480.46	2,647.85
Provisions	24	82.47	78.58
Total non-current liabilities		2,585.47	2,779.87
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	25	1,869.41	3,271.36
Lease Liabilities	23	195.98	254.74
Trade payables			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	26	1,754.44	1,606.17
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	26	5,208.74	5,830.46
Other financial liabilities	27	100.45	54.47
Other current liabilities	28	4,729.74	3,936.30
Provisions	24	40.26	84.85
Current tax liabilities (net)	29	309.07	482.44
Total current liabilities		14,208.09	15,520.79
Total liabilities		16,793.56	18,300.66
Total equity and liabilities		55,781.45	34,054.62

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1 - 56

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

As per our report of even date

For Ajmera And Ajmera

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 018796C

Omrakash Ajmera

Omrakash Ajmera

Partner

Membership No: 157420

UDIN: 26157420WFDPM5637

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 27, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Fabtech Technologies Limited

CIN: L74999MH2018PLC316357

Hemant Mohan Anavkar

Hemant Mohan Anavkar

Director

DIN: 00150776

Kalpesh Chauhan

Kalpesh Chauhan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 27, 2026



Amjad Adam Arbani

Amjad Adam Arbani

Director

DIN: 02718019

Neetu Tibrewal

Neetu Tibrewal
Company Secretary

Membership No: ACS 61496

Ashwani Singh

Ashwani Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	30	26,804.55	23,642.35
Other income	31	2,309.52	1,022.73
Total income		29,114.07	24,665.08
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	32	15,791.88	12,996.84
Changes in inventories of stock in-trade	33	(310.11)	40.09
Employee benefits expense	34	2,581.30	2,442.36
Finance costs	35	434.94	195.18
Depreciation and amortization expense	36	493.44	218.38
Other expenses	37	6,969.68	5,756.42
Total expenses		25,961.13	21,649.27
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		3,152.94	3,015.81
Exceptional items	38	90.52	2,197.80
Profit/ (loss) before tax		3,243.46	5,213.61
Tax expense			
Current tax	10	920.00	1,358.00
(Excess) / Short provision for tax relating to prior year	10	75.62	(1.21)
Deferred tax	10	(177.46)	19.25
Total tax expense		818.16	1,376.04
Profit for the Year		2,425.30	3,837.57
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement gain / (loss) on defined benefit plan (a)	43	15.54	(17.94)
Income tax effect (b)	10	3.91	(4.52)
Total other comprehensive income (a-b)		11.63	(13.42)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year Comprising Profit / (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the year		2,436.93	3,824.15
Earnings per share			
Basic Earning/ (Loss) per share (INR)	40	6.33	11.85
Diluted Earning/ (Loss) per share (INR)	40	6.33	11.85

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1 - 56

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

As per our report of even date
For Ajmera And Ajmera
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 018796C


Omprakash Ajmera
Partner
Membership No: 157420
UDIN: 26157420WFDPJM5637
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Fabtech Technologies Limited
CIN: L74999MH2018PLC316357


Hemant Mohan Anavkar
Director
DIN: 00150776


Kalpesh Chauhan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2026


Amjad Adam Arbani
Director
DIN: 02718019


Neetu Tibrewal
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 61496




Ashwani Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Standalone Statement of cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025		
Cash flow from Operating Activities				
Profit/(Loss) before tax	3,243.46	5,213.61		
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization expenses	493.44	218.38		
Finance cost	434.71	194.33		
Interest income	(1,049.21)	(359.34)		
Share of Loss/(Profit) from Investment in Subsidiary firm/LLP	(6.90)	-		
(Gain)/loss on sale of fixed assets	(0.11)	(0.31)		
Fair value (gain)/loss on Mutual Fund Investments	(44.91)	(2,358.69)		
Profit on sales of Unlisted shares/Sale of Investment in Subsidiaries or Associates	(90.52)	-		
Provision/(Reversal of provision) for Doubtful Debt and advances	530.21	(213.63)		
Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(1,034.62)	47.09		
Remeasurement (gain)/loss on the defined benefit plans	15.54	(17.94)		
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(7.97)		
Advance to Vendor Written off	8.47	-		
Fixed Asset Written Off	18.13	-		
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,517.69	2,715.53		
Changes in Operating assets				
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	(310.10)	40.09		
Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables	(1,645.91)	(2,761.10)		
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	57.42	(350.22)		
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	30.11	(4,286.41)		
Changes in Operating liabilities				
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(415.09)	1,724.42		
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(40.71)	3.68		
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	45.99	(96.39)		
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	793.44	(1,297.03)		
Cash generated from/(used) in operations	1,032.84	(1,307.43)		
Income tax paid (Net)	(1,169.01)	(966.51)		
Net cash flows generated from/(used) in Operating Activities (A)	(136.17)	(5,274.24)		
Cash flow from Investing Activities				
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(312.24)	(2,284.49)		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	6.90	1.12		
Loan given to subsidiaries/ Associates	(50.84)	-		
Investment in Equity shares of subsidiaries, associates and other entities	-	(629.26)		
Proceed from Sale in Equity shares of subsidiaries, associates and other entities	750.28	-		
Net proceeds from (purchase)/sale of investments	(288.34)	3,989.52		
Net proceeds from (investment)/maturity in/of fixed deposits	(12,435.50)	(243.78)		
Interest received	676.37	345.20		
Net cash flows generated from/(used) in Investing Activities (B)	(11,653.37)	1,181.31		
Cash flow from Financing Activities				
Proceeds from issuance of equity share capital (Net of Issue Expenses)	20,752.02	-		
Payment of Dividend	-	(485.95)		
(Repayment) of borrowings	(31,855.23)	-		
Proceeds from borrowings	30,422.39	2,480.36		
Payment towards Lease Liability	(421.88)	(179.73)		
Finance cost	(185.47)	(165.11)		
Net cash flows generated from/(used) in Financing Activities (C)	18,711.83	1,649.57		
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	6,922.29	(2,443.36)		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Year	382.52	2,825.88		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Year	7,304.81	382.52		
Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Refer note 14)				
Balances with banks				
- In current accounts	2,039.70	340.88		
- Fixed deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	5,259.40	39.74		
Cash on hand	5.71	2.86		
Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the Year	7,304.81	382.52		
Change in Liability Arising from Financing Activities				
Particulars	As at April 01, 2025	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange Movement/Others	As at March 31, 2026
Borrowing - Non-Current (including current maturities) (Refer Note 22)	83.09	(29.88)	-	53.21
Borrowing - Current (Refer Note 23)	3,241.71	(1,402.96)	-	1,838.74
Total	3,324.80	(1,432.84)	-	1,891.95
Particulars	As at April 01, 2024	Cash Flow	Foreign Exchange Movement/Others	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowing - Non-Current (including current maturities) (Refer Note 22)	114.62	(71.53)	-	83.09
Borrowing - Current (Refer Note 23)	729.81	2,511.90	-	3,241.71
Total	844.43	2,440.37	-	3,324.80

- The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7, Statement of Cash Flows as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules, 2015 (as amended).
- Cash comprises cash on hand, Current Accounts and deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition).

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1 - 56

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For Ajmera And Ajmera
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 018796C

Omprakash Ajmera
Partner
Membership No: 157420
UDIN: 26157420WFDPJM5637
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Fabtech Technologies Limited
CIN: L74999MH12018PLC316357

Hemant Mukun Anavkar
Director
DIN: 00150776

Kalpesh Chauhan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2026

Amjad Adam Arbani
Director
DIN: 02716019

Neeta Tibrewal
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 61496

Ashwani Singh
Chief Executive Officer



Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2025	Change during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2026
Number of Shares	3,23,92,239	1,20,58,555	4,44,50,794
Amount of Share Capital	3239.22	1205.86	4445.08

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Change during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2025
Number of Shares	29,44,749	2,94,47,490	3,23,92,239
Amount of Share Capital	294.47	2944.75	3239.22

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Capital reserve	Bonus shares issued pending allotment	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2025	1.00	-	-	12,540.40	(26.67)	12,514.73
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	2,425.30	-	2,425.30
- Premium received on Shares issued during the Year	-	-	21,823.80	-	-	21,823.80
- Less: Utilised towards Issue Expenses (Net of Taxes)	-	-	(2,232.66)	-	-	(2,232.66)
- Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	11.63	11.63
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1.00	-	19,591.14	14,965.70	(15.04)	34,542.81

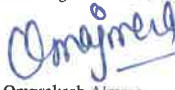
Particulars	Capital reserve	Bonus shares issued pending allotment	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	1.00	2,944.75	-	9,188.79	(13.25)	12,121.29
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Profit for the year	-	-	-	3,837.57	-	3,837.57
- Less: Bonus shares issued	-	(2,944.75)	-	-	-	(2,944.75)
- Less: Dividend distributed	-	-	-	(485.95)	-	(485.95)
- Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	(13.42)	(13.42)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1.00	-	-	12,540.40	(26.67)	12,514.74

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

1 - 56

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

As per our report of even date
For Ajmera And Ajmera
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 018796C


Omprakash Ajmera
Partner
Membership No: 157420
UDIN: 26157420WFDPM5637
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Fabtech Technologies Limited
CIN: L74999MH2018PLC316357


Hemant Mohan Anavkar
Director
DIN: 00150776


Kalpesh Chauhan
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 27, 2026


Amjad Adam Arbani
Director
DIN: 02718019


Neehu Tibrewal
Company Secretary
Membership No: ACS 61496


Ashwani Singh
Chief Executive Officer



Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
Basis of Preparation, Significant Accounting Policies

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited) ("FTL or the Company") is a public limited company having Corporate Identity Number L74999MH2018PLC316357. The Company is engaged in building pharmaceutical, biotech and healthcare capabilities for wide range of customers by offering comprehensive start to finish turnkey solutions, which includes supplying pharmaceutical machineries / equipment, in house designing engineering, procurement, installation, validation and to undertake other activities required in various projects including standalone equipment supply and installation.

The Company is incorporated and domiciled under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 715, Janki Centre, off. Veera Desai Road, Andheri West, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400053.

The corporate office of the Company is located at ABR EMERALD, 1st Floor, Plot No.D8, Street 16, MIDC Central Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai 400093.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MEASUREMENT

2.1 Basis for preparation

The standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis as per the Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

These financial statements together with the comparative reporting period have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles as laid down in Ind AS, prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with relevant rules issued thereunder and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The preparation of these financial information in conformity with Ind AS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to these financial statements are as disclosed in these financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including investments), defined benefit plans, plan assets and share-based payments.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III of the Act and Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements.

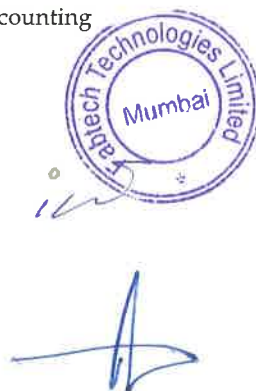
The Financial Statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the financial years presented in the financial statements.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read along with companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink.



A) Functional and Presentation Currency

B) Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, may differ from the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements

Critical estimates and judgements

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 43
- Impairment of trade receivables – Note 13

Estimation and judgements are continuously evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

C) Current versus Non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current assets and liabilities.

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in the company's normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.



Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
Basis of Preparation, Significant Accounting Policies

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- a) it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- c) it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- d) the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Based on the nature of product and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities:

D) Revenue recognition

To determine revenue recognition, the Company follows a 5-step process:

1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied

Under Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers, revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers. Revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed with the customers received or receivable, excluding discounts, incentives, performance bonuses, price concessions, amounts collected on behalf of third parties, or other similar items, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue is recorded provided the recovery of consideration is probable and determinable. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, the customer has full discretion over price to sell/ use of the product, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products

The Company is providing start to finish turnkey solutions, which includes supplying pharmaceutical machineries / equipment, in house designing engineering, procurement, installation, validation and to undertake other activities required in various projects including standalone equipment supply and installation.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable by the Company for goods supplied and services rendered, excluding trade discounts and applicable taxes. It is recognized when the following criteria are met:

- The control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer in accordance with the contractual terms.
- The revenue amount can be reliably measured.



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- It is probable that the economic benefits from the transaction will flow to the Company.
- The costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably.

Revenue recognition is classified as follows:

i. Turnkey Contracts

Turnkey contracts typically involve the design, engineering, supply, installation, and commissioning of facilities and their internal infrastructure. The contract price is usually a fixed consideration that varies on a case-by-case basis.

Such contracts usually represent a single performance obligation, where control of goods and services is transferred progressively over the contract period. The performance obligation is considered satisfied upon the completion of contractual scope and formal customer acceptance. Contract revenue and related costs, where execution spans multiple accounting periods, are recognized based on actual shipments as of the reporting date.

ii. Sale of Services

Revenue from services such as management consultancy and installation services is recognized when the services are performed in accordance with the terms agreed with the customer. The transaction price represents the amount agreed with the customer, excluding trade discounts and applicable taxes.

iii. Export Incentive: under various scheme notified by government has been recognized on the basis of credits afforded in the passbook or amount received.

iv. Interest & Dividend Income

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the interest rate applicable.

Income from dividend is recognized when right to receive payment is established.

v. Other Income

Other Incomes are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

E) Product Warranty Expenses

The product warranties are supported by the vendor's own warranty on the products. As this is a back-to-back warranty arrangement, no separate provision for warranty costs has been established. Any potential future warranty claims for the materials supplied will be covered by the company's vendor.

F) Property, Plant and equipment

Freehold Land is carried at historical cost. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation or accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Cost of item of property, plant and equipment includes purchase price, taxes, non-refundable duties, freight and other costs that are directly attributable to bringing assets to their working condition for their intended use. Expenses capitalized include applicable borrowing costs for qualifying assets, if any.

This recognition principle is applied to the costs incurred initially to acquire an item of property, plant and equipment and also to costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. All other repair and maintenance costs, including regular servicing, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred. When a replacement occurs, the carrying value of the replaced part is de-recognised. Where an item of property, plant and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, these components are accounted for as separate items. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain or loss arising



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on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of Property, Plant & Equipment is reviewed at each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if any.

Property, Plant and Equipment under construction are recognized as capital work in progress.

G) Intangible assets, Amortization and useful life

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. All intangible assets are with finite useful lives and are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Goodwill arising on acquisition of business is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment loss. Goodwill is assessed at every balance sheet date for any impairment.

Intangible assets are only recognized when it is probable that associated future economic benefits would flow to the Company.

Intangibles in respect of non- compete and customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. They have a finite useful life and are subsequently carried at costs less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets in respect of software's acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, they are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are derecognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with definite useful lives are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

H) Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on tangible assets has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimates of useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Class of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Furniture & Fixture	10
Motor Vehicle	6
Office Equipment	5
Computer and Peripherals	3

Estimated useful life of following assets is different than useful life as prescribed in schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.



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Class of Asset	Useful life as per Schedule II (in years)	Useful life adopted (in years)
Furniture & Fixture – Leasehold Improvement	10	9

Leasehold Improvement is estimate to be depreciate over the period of lease terms of 9 years.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in statement of profit and loss within other income or other expenses.

These charges are commenced from the dates the assets are available for their intended use and are spread over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful lives of assets and residual values are reviewed regularly and, when necessary, revised.

Assets individually costing INR 5,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under non-current assets.

I) Amortisation of Intangible assets

Intangible assets except Goodwill are amortised in Statement of Profit or Loss over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use based on the expected pattern of consumption of economic benefits of the asset. Accordingly, at present, these are being amortised on straight line basis.

The estimated useful lives of Intangible Assets are as follows:

Asset	Years
Software	6

The useful lives are reviewed atleast at each year end. Changes in expected useful lives are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

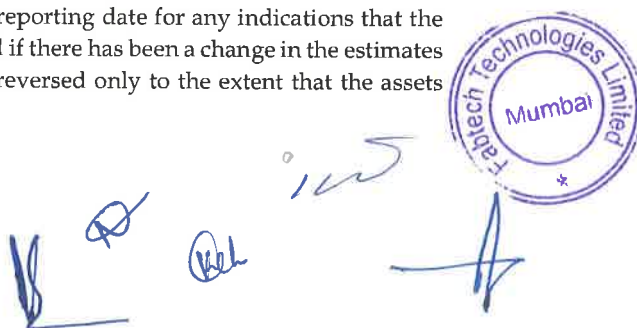
J) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable

The carrying amounts of property, plant & equipment, intangible assets and capital work-in-process, if any are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date, to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets recoverable amounts are estimated at each reporting date. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash-generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or the cash generating unit exceeds the corresponding recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets



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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. Impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period unless the impairment loss was caused by a specific external event of an exceptional nature that is not expected to recur, and subsequent external events have occurred that reverse the effect of that event.

K) Borrowing costs

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Borrowing costs, if any, that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are treated as direct cost and are considered as part of cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended in the period during which the active development is delayed beyond reasonable time due to other than temporary interruption. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

L) Inventories

Inventories of traded goods, components and stores consumables and packing material are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes purchase price, duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the Company from tax authorities), freight inward and other expenditure in bringing inventories to present locations and conditions. In determining the cost, First-in-First-out (FIFO) method is used.

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

M) Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts.

Company as a lessee

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is amortized using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined.

If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis



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over the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured due to change in contract terms, a corresponding change is made to the carrying amount of right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the profit and loss account if the carrying amount of right-of-use asset is reduced to zero.

Company as lessor

The Company as a lessor, classifies leases as either operating lease or finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Initially asset held under finance lease is derecognised in balance sheet and presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance income is recognized over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on Company's net investment in the lease. A lease which is not classified as a finance lease is an operating lease. Accordingly, the Company recognises lease payments as income on a straight-line basis in case of assets given on operating leases. The Company presents underlying assets subject to operating lease in its balance sheet under the respective class of asset.

N) Employee benefits

The Company's obligation towards various employee benefits have been recognized as follows:

Short term benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employees services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees. The company recognizes a liability & expense for bonuses. The company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Post-employment Benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund, employee state insurance and other regulatory funds contributions as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due.

Defined benefit plans

Recognition and measurement of defined benefit plans:

For defined benefit schemes i.e. gratuity and post-retirement benefit schemes, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Re-measurement gains and losses of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. Such re-measurements are not re-classified to the Statement of Profit & Loss in the subsequent period. The service cost and net interest on the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) is treated as a net expense within employment costs and are recongnised in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Past service cost is recognised as an expense when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when any related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised, whichever is earlier.

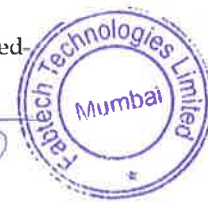
The defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined-benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.



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Long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits such as annual leave 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 using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuation being carried out at each year end balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise. Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognized based on actuarial valuation.

Termination Benefits

Termination Benefits, in the nature of voluntary retirement benefits or Termination Benefits arising from restructuring, are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss. The Company recognizes Termination Benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of these benefits, or
- (b) when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

O) Foreign exchange transactions

- (i) Functional and presentation currency:

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

- (ii) Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Year-end monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the year-end foreign exchange rates. Non- Monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items, measured at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates that existed when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) or profit and loss are also recognised in OCI or profit and loss, respectively).

P) Provisions, contingent liabilities, and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to reflect its present



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value using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. Each provision is based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are generally not recognized but are disclosed when inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Provisions, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Q) Income taxes

Tax expense for the year comprises current tax and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year.

Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and 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 and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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.

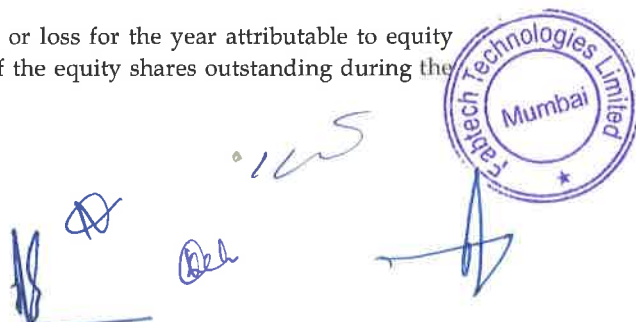
Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities 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 cover or settle the carrying value of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset to the extent that they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority and there are legally enforceable rights to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities within that jurisdiction and there is an intention to settle the asset & liability on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

R) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of the equity shares outstanding during the



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year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

S) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets and 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 and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognized as a gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless it qualifies to be recognized otherwise. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at Transaction price.

(a) Financial assets

a. (i) Classification :

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

- i. those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- ii. those measured at amortised cost

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

i. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

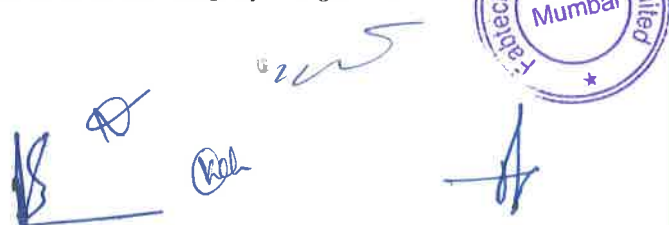
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

ii. Financial assets measured at fair value

Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the OCI. However, the Company recognises interest



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income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. Interest earned while holding a FVTOCI instrument is reported as interest income using the effective interest rate method.

The Company in respect of equity investments (other than in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) which are not held for trading has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of initial recognition of such equity investments.

Fair value through the statement of profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss at each reporting period.

iii. Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances consist of:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents - which includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short term deposits which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and have maturities of less than one year from the date of such deposits. These balances with banks are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(ii) Other bank balances - which includes balances and deposits with banks that are restricted for withdrawal and usage.

iv. Impairment of financial assets:

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets and unbilled revenues which are not fair valued through profit or loss.

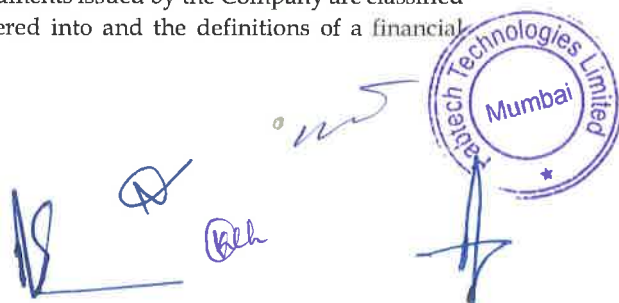
The Company recognises life time expected credit losses for all trade receivables and unbilled revenues that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets whose credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition, loss allowance equal to twelve months expected credit losses is recognised. Loss allowance equal to the lifetime expected credit losses is recognised if the credit risk on the financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition. The Impairment losses and reversals are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

v. De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. On de-recognition of a Financial Asset (except for Financial Assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.



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Equity instruments

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

Financial Liabilities

Other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The differences between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company engages in forward contracts primarily to mitigate risks arising from fluctuations in foreign currency related to its existing financial assets and liabilities, specific commitments, and anticipated transactions. These derivative contracts are used exclusively for hedging purposes and are not employed for trading or speculative activities.

In its hedging strategy, the Company designates certain instruments, including derivatives and, in some cases, non-derivative financial instruments related to foreign currency risk, as fair value hedges. For hedges involving foreign exchange risk on commitments, the Company also applies fair value hedge accounting.

Under fair value hedge, any changes in the fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that qualify are recognized immediately in the profit or loss statement. This is done in conjunction with the recognition of any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability attributable to the hedged risk.

Derivatives are initially recognized and measured at fair value from the date the derivative contract is entered into. Subsequently, they are re-measured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

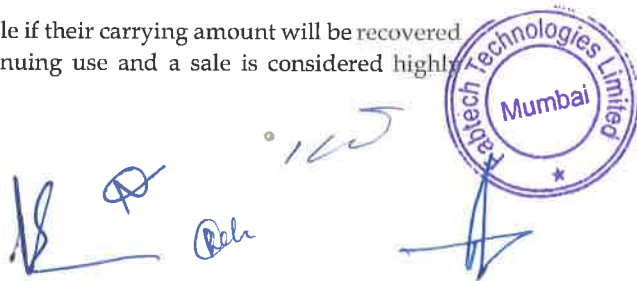
T) Investment in Joint Ventures & associates

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties have the joint control of the arrangement and have rights to the net assets to joint arrangement. Joint control is contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement which exists only when decisions about the relevant activity require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Investment in joint ventures are carried at cost less accumulated impairment, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

An associate is an entity over which the investor has significant influence. Investment in associates are carried at Transaction price.

U) Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly



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Basis of Preparation, Significant Accounting Policies

probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the statement of profit and loss.

V) Business Combinations

Business Combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, except for common control transactions which are accounted using the pooling of interest method that is accounted at carrying values. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities assumed at their acquisition date i.e. the date on which control is acquired.

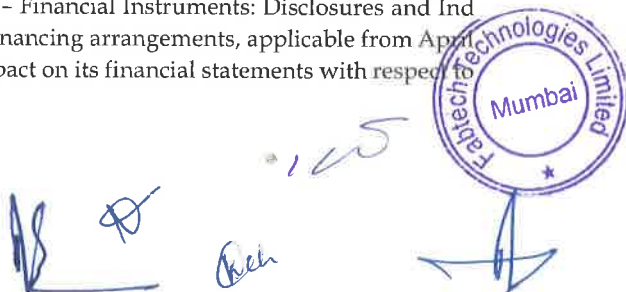
Goodwill arising on business combination is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for noncontrolling interests, and any previous interest held, over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses if any.

W) Segment Reporting

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the information reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance based on product and services.

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified amendments to the existing standards Ind AS 1 - Presentation of financial statements relating to classification of liabilities as current or non-current subject to covenants, Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes relating to international tax reforms - Pillar Two Model Rules, Ind AS 21 - the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates and Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cashflows relating to disclosure of supplier financing arrangements, applicable from April 1, 2025. The Company has assessed that there is no significant impact on its financial statements with respect to the amendments in Ind AS 1, Ind AS 21 and Ind AS 12.



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(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

5 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block	
	As at April 01, 2025	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March, 2026	For the year	Deductions	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2026
Leased								
Right-of-use assets	3,541.03	40.28	93.78	3,487.53	542.54	359.61	902.15	2,585.38
Owned								
Freehold land*	1,970.84	0.14	-	1,970.98	-	-	-	1,970.98
Leasehold Improvement	250.03	231.05	-	481.08	1.22	49.31	50.53	430.55
Furniture and fixtures	87.02	-	29.92	57.10	67.81	5.40	46.14	10.96
Motor Vehicle	297.05	-	47.24	249.81	151.63	27.91	140.23	109.58
Office equipment	47.91	47.06	39.53	55.44	40.30	9.86	12.60	42.84
Computer and peripherals	241.50	59.57	138.85	162.22	196.79	132.98	98.83	63.39
Total	6,435.38	378.10	349.32	6,464.16	1,000.29	487.11	1,250.48	5,213.68

Freehold land has been acquired from Fabtech Technologies International Private Limited (Formerly Fabtech Technologies International Limited) during the year and title deed is transferred vide agreement dated * November 6, 2024.

Particulars	Gross block			Depreciation			Net block	
	As at April 01, 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March, 2025	As at April 01, 2024	For the Year	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2025
Leased								
Right-of-use assets	643.73	2,897.30	-	3,541.03	368.84	173.70	542.54	2,998.50
Owned								
Freehold land*	-	1,970.84	-	1,970.84	-	-	-	1,970.84
Leasehold Improvement	-	250.03	-	250.03	-	1.22	1.22	248.81
Furniture and fixtures	87.02	-	-	87.02	65.21	2.60	67.81	19.21
Motor Vehicle	313.25	-	16.20	297.05	150.38	16.64	151.63	145.43
Office equipment	45.53	2.37	-	47.91	39.47	0.83	41.30	7.61
Computer and peripherals	217.86	23.64	-	241.50	183.59	13.20	195.79	44.71
Total	1,307.40	5,144.18	16.20	6,435.38	807.49	208.19	1,001.29	5,435.10

6 Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	Gross block			Amortization			Net block	
	As at April 01, 2025	Additions	Impairment	As at 31 March, 2026	As at April 01, 2025	For the year	As at 31 March, 2026	As at 31 March, 2026
Computer Software	77.15	6.20	45.08	38.27	16.07	6.33	15.38	22.89
Total	77.15	6.20	45.08	38.27	16.07	6.33	15.38	22.89

Particulars	Gross block			Amortization			Net block	
	As at April 01, 2024	Additions	Impairment	As at 31 March, 2025	As at April 01, 2024	For the Year	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2025
Computer Software	39.55	37.60	-	77.15	5.88	10.19	16.07	61.08
Total	39.55	37.60	-	77.15	5.88	10.19	16.07	61.08



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Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
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(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

7. Investments - Non-current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
A. Investments carried at cost				
(a) Equity Investments in Subsidiaries (Unquoted)				
Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each in FT Institutions Private Limited	9,999.00	1.00	9,999.00	1.00
Fabtech Technologies LLC, UAE	100.00	23.77	100.00	23.77
(b) Equity Investments in Associate (Unquoted)				
Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each in Mark Maker Engineering Private Limited	3,34,950.00	799.99	3,34,950.00	799.99
B. Investments carried at FVTPL				
(a) Membership in LLP Subsidiary/Associate (Unquoted)				
FABL International Technologies LLP (Formerly known as Fablife Process Technologies LLP)		640.78	-	1,293.65
(b) Equity Investment in other (Unquoted)				
Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each in Fillpac Solutions Private Limited	1,000.00	-	1,000.00	-
Total		1,465.54		2,118.41
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		1,465.54		2,118.41
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment		0.10		0.10

8. Loans - Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Unsecured				
Loans to related parties (Receivable on demand) (Refer Note 47)		3,596.41		3,181.85
Loans to employees*		21.89		19.84
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans		(12.02)		(17.01)
Total		3,606.28		3,184.69
Secured				
Considered good		3,596.41		3,181.85
Considered doubtful, provided		21.89		19.84
* Loan to employees carry interest rate of 6% p.a.				

9. Other Non Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Security deposits (Unsecured, considered good)		102.13		128.96
Balance in Escrow A/c (Thermax)		13.33		13.33
Deposits (With remaining maturity of more than 12 months) *		2,282.09		254.30
Deposit under protest (Refer Note 41)		85.53		85.53
Total		2,483.08		482.12

10. Income Tax

a) Tax expenses

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended:

Statement of profit and loss:

Profit or loss section

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
Current income tax:				
Current income tax charge		920.00		1,358.00
(Excess) / Short provision for tax relating to prior year		75.62		(1.21)
Deferred tax:				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences		(224.51)		(4.89)
Deferred tax impact on Right-of-use asset		47.05		24.14
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss		818.16		1,376.04

OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans		3.91		(4.52)
Income tax charge to OCI		3.91		(4.52)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
Accounting profit before income tax net total income		3,243.46		5,213.61
Tax on accounting profit at statutory income tax rate		816.38		1,312.27
[March 31, 2026: 25.17% March 31, 2025: 25.17%]				
(Excess) / Short provision for tax relating to prior year		75.62		(1.21)
Income Exempt from Tax/Items not deductible		179.24		45.73
Deferred tax on other adjustments		(177.46)		19.25
At the effective income tax rate		893.77		1,376.04
[March 31, 2026: 27.56% March 31, 2025: 26.39%]				
Tax expense reported in the Statement of profit or loss		818.16		1,377.25



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b) **Deferred tax**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities		
Difference between carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment including ROU assets	(640.73)	(757.84)
On fair valuation of financial assets and financial liabilities	(4.63)	(9.28)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(645.36)	(767.12)
Deferred tax assets		
On account of provision for gratuity & leave encashment	30.89	41.14
On account of impairment of financial assets	179.08	46.86
On account of lease liabilities	673.61	730.53
On account of security deposit	24.98	27.80
On account of trade payable	60.07	56.11
On account of carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment	-	-
On account of issue expenses under section 35D of the Income Tax Act, 1961	44.98	-
On account of other adjustments	-	14.40
Gross deferred tax assets	1,013.61	916.83
Net deferred tax assets	368.25	149.72
Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities / (deferred tax assets) (net):		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	149.72	164.45
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in profit or loss	177.46	(19.25)
Tax income/(expense) during the year recognised in OCI	(3.91)	4.52
Recognised in Equity	44.98	-
Closing balance	368.25	149.72

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

11 **Inventories**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
At lower of cost and net realizable value		
Stock in Trade	447.08	579.97
Good in Transit	1,462.20	1,019.20
Total	1,909.28	1,599.17

Note - There is no amount written down from the inventory during the year.

12 **Investments - Current**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
Investments in Mutual Funds (Quoted) measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):				
- Mutual Fund (Debt Fund)*	4,81,272.84	161.32	36,80,164.31	561.11
- Mutual Fund (Equity Fund)	26,394.31	34.35	15,386.43	31.73
- Mutual Fund (Gold Fund)	1,10,868.95	48.15	32,621.25	8.78
Investments in Alternative Investment Funds (Unquoted) measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):				
- AIF Fund - Category II	44,499.65	731.99	3,999.80	57.94
Total	6,63,035.75	975.81	37,12,171.79	662.56
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	6,18,536.10	243.82	37,28,171.99	604.62
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	6,18,536.10	243.82	37,28,171.99	604.62
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	-	-	-	-

* Mutual Fund in HDFC Ultra Short Term fund - Regular (Growth) of Rs. 0 (P.Y. Rs. 483.79 lakhs) are marked as lien for Cash Credit Facility provided by HDFC bank (Refer Note 25)

13 **Trade receivable**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Considered good (including retention money)	15,109.17	12,495.46
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	(699.43)	(169.22)
Total	14,409.74	12,326.24
Further classified as:		
Receivable from related parties (Refer note 47)	5,749.45	2,839.22
Receivable from others	9,359.72	9,656.24
Total	15,109.17	12,495.46

The Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables. For this purpose, the Company follows a "simplified approach" for recognition of impairment loss allowance on the trade receivable balances. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. Further, need for incremental provisions have been evaluated on a case to case basis considering forward-looking information based on the financial health of a customer if available, litigations/disputes etc.

a) **Ageing of trade receivables as at March 31, 2026**

Particulars/ Period	Less Than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3 Years or More	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	6,244.92	3,010.21	4,216.51	246.52	1,391.01	15,109.17
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,244.92	3,010.21	4,216.51	246.52	1,391.01	15,109.17



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(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Ageing of trade receivables as at March 31, 2025

Particulars/ Period	Less Than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	3 Years or More	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	4,236.31	4,729.60	861.62	303.06	2,364.87	12,495.46
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,236.31	4,729.60	861.62	303.06	2,364.87	12,495.46

b) Loss allowances as at March 31, 2026

Particulars/ Period	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	> 3 years	Total
Undisputed - considered good	6,244.92	3,010.21	4,216.51	246.52	1,391.01	15,109.17
Expected Loss rate (%)	0.36%	2.82%	10.10%	10.10%	10.16%	4.63%
Expected Credit Losses	22.46	84.81	425.91	24.90	141.35	699.43
Carrying amount Trade receivables (net of impairments)	6,222.46	2,925.40	3,790.60	221.62	1,249.67	14,409.73

Loss allowances as at March 31, 2025

Particulars/ Period	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	> 3 years	Total
Undisputed - considered good	4,236.31	4,729.60	861.62	303.06	2,364.87	12,495.46
Expected Loss rate (%)	0.25%	1.10%	2.04%	3.46%	3.32%	1.35%
Expected Credit Losses	10.49	52.05	17.62	10.48	78.56	169.20
Carrying amount Trade receivables (net of impairments)	4,225.82	4,677.54	844.01	292.58	2,286.30	12,326.26

14 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts	2,039.70	340.88
Fixed deposits with Original maturity of less than 3 months *	5,259.40	38.78
Cash on hand	5.71	2.86
Total	7,304.81	382.52

15 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalent

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
In deposit accounts with original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	12,168.98	1,959.25
Total	12,168.98	1,959.25

*** Classification of deposits:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed Deposits with Original maturity of less than 3 months	5,259.40	38.78
Fixed Deposit (with Original maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	12,168.98	1,959.25
Fixed Deposits (With remaining maturity of more than 12 months)	2,282.09	254.30
Amount marked as lien	2,054.91	1,768.00
Free amount	17,655.57	484.33

16 Loans - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Loans to employees	-	7.07
Loan to others	13.07	13.07
Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	-	(0.02)
Total	13.07	20.12
Note:		
Considered good	13.07	13.07
Considered doubtful, provided	-	7.07

17 Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance with government authorities	2,826.95	2,710.05
Export benefits and entitlements	548.17	606.66
Security Deposits (Unsecured, considered good) **	73.69	126.62
Interest accrued on bank deposits	198.34	0.37
Forward contract receivable	1.20	0.54
Others (Reimbursement of Expenses receivable) (Refer Note 47)	33.83	33.83
Total	3,682.18	3,478.06

** Security deposits include margin money deposit amounting to Rs. 41.14 Lakhs (FY 2025-26) and Rs. 17.26 Lakhs (FY 2024-25)

18 Other Current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance for goods and services		
to related parties (Refer Note 47)	866.66	610.61
to others	830.60	906.28
Advances to Employees	135.77	273.31
Prepaid Expenses	158.23	258.77
Total	1,991.26	2,048.96

19 Non-current Assets classified as held for sale

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of units	Amount	No of units	Amount
Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each in TSA Process Equipment Pvt. Ltd. (Refer Note 52)	2,23,440.00	166.60	2,23,440.00	166.60
Total	2,23,440.00	166.60	2,23,440.00	166.60



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(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

20 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
a) Authorized Share Capital				
Equity Shares of INR 10 each	4,50,00,000	4,500.00	4,50,00,000	4,500.00
b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:				
Equity Shares of INR 10 each, fully paid up	4,44,50,794	4,445.08	3,23,92,239	3,239.22
Total	4,44,50,794	4,445.08	3,23,92,239	3,239.22
c) Reconciliation of number of equity shares and amount outstanding				
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	3,23,92,239	3,239.22	29,44,749	294.47
Add: Initial public Offering of equity shares	1,20,58,555	1,205.86	-	-
Add: Bonus issue of shares	-	-	2,94,47,490	2,944.75
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,44,50,794	4,445.08	3,23,92,239	3,239.22

d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if proposed, by the Board of Directors will be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

e) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	%	No of shares	%
Mr. Aasif Khan	1,84,56,779	41.52%	1,84,56,779	56.98%
Mr. Aarif Khan	45,70,500	10.28%	45,70,500	14.11%
Mr. Hemant Anavkar	38,08,761	8.57%	38,08,761	11.76%
Mrs. Manisha Anavkar	38,08,772	8.57%	38,08,772	11.76%

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

f) Details of Shares held by promoters

As at March 31, 2026

Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up					
Promoter					
Mr. Aasif Khan	1,84,56,779	-	1,84,56,779	41.52%	0.00%
Mr. Aarif Khan	45,70,500	-	45,70,500	10.28%	0.00%
Mr. Hemant Anavkar	38,08,761	-	38,08,761	8.57%	0.00%
Mrs. Manisha Anavkar	38,08,772	-	38,08,772	8.57%	0.00%
Total	3,06,44,812	-	3,06,44,812	68.94%	0.00%

As at March 31, 2025

Promoter name	No. of shares at the beginning of year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of year	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up					
Promoter					
Mr. Aasif Khan	16,77,889	1,67,78,890	1,84,56,779	56.98%	1000.00%
Mr. Aarif Khan	4,15,500	41,55,000	45,70,500	14.11%	1000.00%
Mr. Hemant Anavkar	3,46,251	34,62,510	38,08,761	11.76%	1000.00%
Mrs. Manisha Anavkar	3,46,252	34,62,520	38,08,772	11.76%	1000.00%
Total	27,85,892	2,78,58,920	3,06,44,812	94.61%	

g) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	No of shares	No of shares
Equity shares allotted as fully paid bonus shares by capitalisation of reserves	Nil	2,94,47,490
Equity shares allotted as fully paid-up pursuant to contracts for consideration other than cash	Nil	Nil
Equity shares bought back by the company	Nil	Nil
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	2,94,47,490



Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

21 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
i) Bonus shares issued pending allotment		
Opening balance	-	2,944.75
Less: Bonus allotted	-	(2,944.75)
Closing balance	-	-
ii) Securities Premium		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Issue of equity shares (Initial Public offering)	21,823.80	-
Less: Utilised towards Issue Expenses (Net of Taxes)	(2,232.66)	-
Closing balance	19,591.14	-
iii) Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	1.00	1.00
Add: Changes during the year	-	-
Closing balance	1.00	1.00
iv) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	12,540.41	9,188.79
Add: Net Profit/(Net loss) for the current year	2,425.30	3,837.57
Less: Dividend distributed	-	(485.95)
Closing balance	14,965.71	12,540.41
v) Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	(26.67)	(13.25)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes) for the current year	11.63	(13.42)
Closing balance	(15.04)	(26.67)
Total	34,542.81	12,514.74

Definition for Other Equity

i) **Bonus shares issued pending allotment:** Reserve balance kept aside, to be adjusted against bonus shares issued pending allotment. However, in the FY 2024-25 the bonus is allotted on 3rd April, 2024.

ii) **Securities Premium:** Securities premium is used to record premium received on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

iii) **Capital Reserve:** The excess of fair value of net assets acquired over consideration paid in a common control transaction is recognised as capital reserve.

iv) **Retained Earnings:** Retained earnings represent the amount that can be distributed as dividend considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

v) **Other Comprehensive Income:** Other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss as required or permitted by Ind AS.



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Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

22 Borrowings - Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured:		
-from Banks	22.54	53.44
Total	22.54	53.44

i) Secured loan from Banks and Others

Particulars	Effective Interest rate	Security details	Repayment terms
Term Loan for Vehicle	Interest ranging between 8.00% to 10.95%	Secured by hypothecation of vehicles acquired under said loans.	Repayable in 36 or 60 monthly equal instalments

23 Lease Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
At amortized cost				
Lease Liability (Refer note 49)	2,480.46	195.98	2,647.85	254.74
Total	2,480.46	195.98	2,647.85	254.74

24 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (Partially funded) (Refer note 43)	-	21.69	0.00	66.22
Provision for compensated absences	82.47	18.57	78.58	18.63
Total	82.47	40.26	78.58	84.85

25 Borrowings - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current maturities of long-term borrowings - Term loans for vehicles (secured)		
- from Banks	30.67	29.65
Repayable on demand - from banks (secured):		
Cash credit and packing credit	1,838.74	3,241.71
Total	1,869.41	3,271.36

Facility I: Outstanding Cash Credit facility of INR 225.28 lakhs and Packing Credit facility of Rs. 1,196.64 lakhs for Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)

Sanction Limit	FY 2025-26: 2,000 lakhs, FY 2024-25: 2,000 lakhs
Security details	a) First pari passu charge on entire current assets including stock and receivables (present & future) along with "Bank II". b) First charge on movable fixed assets of the company both present & future excluding vehicle & other than movable fixed assets exclusively charged to "Bank II". c) Common collateral for Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited), Fabtech Technologies Cleanrooms Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Cleanrooms Private Limited) and Fabsafe Technologies Private Limited by way of exclusive charge on unit no. 1, 2, 3 plot no. 190/191, GIDC, Umbergaon, Gujarat, 396171 and office premises located at 715, 716, 717 and 718 Janki Centre, Off Veera Desai Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai in the name of Fabtech Turnkey Projects LLP d) Negative lien on the land at Khalapur, Raigad. e) Personal guarantees of Mr. Aasif Khan, Mr. Hemant Anavkar and Mr. Aarif Khan; and f) Corporate guarantees of Fabtech Technologies International Private Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies International Limited) and Fabtech Turnkey Projects LLP (to the extent of value of the property)

Facility II: Outstanding cash credit facility of Rs.3.68 Lakhs and Packing credit facility of Rs.413.14 Lakhs as at the year end for Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)

Sanction Limit	FY 2025-26: 1,000 lakhs, FY 2024-25: 1,000 lakhs
Security details	a) First pari passu charge on the entire present and future current assets of the company along with the Bank I. b) Personal guarantees of Mr. Aasif Khan, Mr. Hemant Anavkar and Mr. Aarif Khan; and c) Lien on Fixed Deposits (50% of Rs. 10.00 crs)

Facility III: The Facility has been closed during FY 2025-26, hence there is no Outstanding balance as at the year end for Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)

Sanction Limit	The new facility has been closed during FY 2025-26, FY 2024-25 - 1000 Lakhs
Security details	a) Loan against Securities of 483.79 lakhs in Mutual Fund (Debt Fund) - HDFC Ultra Short Fund - Regular (Growth) (Refer Note 12)



26 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,754.44	1,606.17
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	5,208.74	5,830.46
Total	6,963.18	7,436.63

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule (Outstanding for Following periods from the due date of payment)

As at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed trade payables					
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,634.30	78.01	6.11	36.02	1,754.44
- Others	4,182.82	152.42	38.91	834.60	5,208.74
- Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,817.13	230.44	45.01	870.61	6,963.18

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed trade payables					
- Micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,424.47	163.00	4.06	14.64	1,606.17
- Others	4,317.26	417.02	106.07	990.11	5,830.46
- Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
- Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,741.73	580.02	110.13	1,004.75	7,436.63

The information as required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by Auditors, is as follows:-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	1,700.85	1,584.65
b) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	53.59	21.52
c) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	Nil	Nil
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	Nil	Nil
e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	53.59	21.52
f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	53.59	21.52

Refer note 47 for trade payables to related parties

27 Other current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Employee liabilities	100.45	54.47
Total	100.45	54.47

28 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Advance from Customers	4,683.15	3,885.28
Statutory due payable	46.59	51.02
Total	4,729.74	3,936.30

29 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Provision for Income Taxes [Net of Advance tax]	309.07	482.44
Total	309.07	482.44



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Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

30 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of products	23,752.80	22,661.38
Sale of services		
Installation, commissioning and Consulting services	2,874.54	560.00
Other Operating Revenues		
Export incentives	177.21	420.97
Total	26,804.55	23,642.35

Analysis of revenues by segments:

Trading of pharmaceutical and surgical products.	26,804.55	23,642.35
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Revenue based on Geography

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Domestic	3,170.70	3,160.19
Export		
Saudi Arabia	6,477.18	8,790.39
UAE	4,763.60	5,659.60
Kenya	3,965.55	1,289.27
Morocco	2,200.96	16.58
Iraq	1,953.42	1,202.48
Bangladesh	1,614.52	3.41
Algeria	614.63	889.00
Egypt	649.91	161.64
Rest of the world	1,394.08	2,469.79
Total	26,804.55	23,642.35

Revenue based on timing of recognition

Supply of pharmaceutical equipment and machinaries.	26,804.55	23,642.35
Total	26,804.55	23,642.35

31 Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income on		
Interest income on Bank deposits	676.37	140.45
Interest income on Security Deposit	9.43	11.14
Interest on Inter-Corporate Loan	336.19	203.67
Other interest income	27.22	4.07
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	1,188.73	269.80
Net gain arising on financial assets designated as FVTPL	44.91	160.89
Reversal of provision of doubtful debts and advances	-	213.63
Reversal of provision for Interest payment to MSME	-	9.08
Share of Profit in Investment in FABL International Technologies LLP	6.89	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	7.97
Reversal of Provision for Employee loan	5.00	1.08
Profit on disposal of fixed asset (net)	0.11	0.31
Interest income on Loan to employees	0.48	0.50
Profit on Termination of Rou Assets lease	5.66	-
Miscellaneous income	8.53	0.14
Total	2,309.52	1,022.73

32 Purchase of Stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	15,791.88	12,996.84
Total	15,791.88	12,996.84

33 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
-Stock in Trade (Including Goods in Transit)	1,599.17	1,639.27
	1,599.17	1,639.27
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
-Stock in Trade (Including Goods in Transit)	1,909.28	1,599.17
	1,909.28	1,599.17
Net decrease/(increase)	(310.11)	40.10



Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

34 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	2,362.44	2,272.13
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	58.33	57.63
Staff welfare expenses	111.29	60.19
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 43)	28.35	24.09
Leave Obligations (Refer note 43)	20.89	28.32
Total	2,581.30	2,442.36

35 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on Borrowings	184.65	127.50
Processing and commitment charges	0.83	37.61
Interest Expense on Lease Liabilities	249.24	29.22
Interest on delay in payment of taxes	0.22	0.85
Total	434.94	195.18

36 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation (Refer note 5)	487.11	208.19
Amortization (Refer note 6)	6.33	10.19
Total	493.44	218.38

37 Other expenses

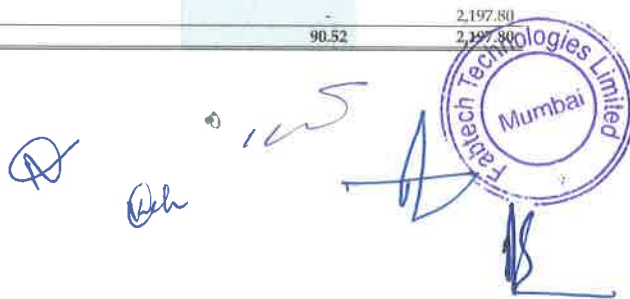
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Business Promotion and Advertising	728.55	1,336.41
Project erection and commissioning expenses	2,794.08	1,850.67
Travelling and Conveyance expenses	900.29	696.48
Freight and forwarding	1,018.53	785.34
Legal and professional charges	398.34	385.14
Bank Charges	79.97	93.32
Rates and taxes	22.97	111.96
Communication expenses	32.38	31.24
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (Refer note 39)	59.22	67.85
Repairs and maintenance	54.62	32.31
Rent	7.59	33.28
Insurance	40.22	27.00
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note below)	24.87	9.14
Power and fuel	23.60	18.77
Fixed Assets Written off	18.13	-
Donation (Other than CSR)	11.98	21.93
Share of Loss in Investment in FABL International Technologies LLP	-	171.71
Provision for Doubtful Debt and advances	530.21	-
Provision for Interest payment to MSME	32.07	-
Advance to Vendor Written off	8.47	1.35
Corporate Guarantee Expenses	42.75	42.75
Premium on forward contracts	100.23	15.65
Printing and stationery	15.21	11.29
Postage and courier	3.03	1.76
Subscription Expenses	19.03	8.47
Miscellaneous expenses	3.34	2.60
Total Other expenses	6,969.68	5,756.42

Note : The following is the break-up of Auditors remuneration (exclusive of taxes)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Certification and tax consultancy	12.67	3.64
Statutory audit	10.00	3.30
Tax audit	1.20	1.20
GST Audit	1.00	1.00
Total	24.87	9.14

38 Exceptional Items

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit on stake sale of Associate LLP	90.52	-
Profit on sales of Unlisted shares (Refer No. 52)	-	2,197.80
Total	90.52	2,197.80



Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

39 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The funds were utilised throughout the period on the activities which are specified in Schedule VII of the Act. The utilisation is done by way of direct contribution towards aforesaid activities.

Disclosures in relation to corporate social responsibility expenditure:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
(i) Amount spent during the year		
- Various welfare for needy and poor people, poor child education and medical cause and conservation of natural resources	59.22	67.85
Total	59.22	67.85
(ii) Amount required to be spent by the Company as per Section 135 of the Act	59.22	59.32
(iii) Details of CSR expenditure under Section 135(5) of the Act		
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance shortfall / (excess) spent as at beginning of the year	(0.68)	7.85
Amount required to be spent during the year	59.22	59.32
Amount spent during the year	(59.22)	(60.00)
Balance shortfall of the previous year spent during the year	-	(7.85)
Balance of shortfall/ (excess) as at the end of the year	(0.68)	(0.68)

40 Earnings per share

The following table reflects profit and shares data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
a) Profit after tax		
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders - for basic and diluted EPS	2,425.30	3,837.57
	Nos	Nos
b) Weighted average number of Ordinary Shares for basic and diluted	3,83,38,924	3,23,92,239
c) Nominal value of ordinary shares (INR)	10.00	10.00
d) Basic earnings per ordinary share (INR)	6.33	11.85
e) Diluted earnings per ordinary share (INR)	6.33	11.85

Note:

The company has issued 1,20,58,555 equity shares through Initial Public Issue during FY 2025-26 and allotment processed on October 03, 2025. Aforesaid, weighted average number of Ordinary Shares for basic and diluted EPS are adjusted for the share issued in IPO in accordance with Ind AS 33.

41 Contingent Liability

Contingencies:

In the ordinary course of business, the Company faces claims and assertions by various parties. The Company assesses such claims and assertions and monitors the legal environment on an ongoing basis with the assistance of external legal counsel, wherever necessary. The Company records a liability for any claims where a potential loss is probable and capable of being estimated and discloses such matters in its financial statements if material. For potential losses that are considered possible, but not probable, the Company provides disclosure in the financial statements but does not record a liability in its accounts unless the loss becomes probable.

The following are the description of claims and assertions where a potential loss is possible, but not probable.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt *		
(The outflow, if any, shall be paid along with interest)	85.53	85.53
b) Corporate guarantee given by the company in respect of working capital limits sanctioned by Axis Bank to:		
i) Fabtech Technologies Cleanrooms Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech technologies Cleanrooms Private Limited)	1,000.00	1,000.00
ii) Fabsafe Technologies Private Limited	600.00	600.00
c) Performance guarantee given for execution of turnkey project contracts	2,829.57	1,570.67
Total	4,515.10	3,256.20

* The company withheld a liability owed to M/s. Clean Coats Pvt. Ltd. ("vendor") due to unsatisfactory work quality, which resulted in a dispute. The vendor disputed the withholding and filed a complaint with the MSME Facilitation Council, Thane. The Council issued an order on September 29, 2017, directing the company to pay INR 32.03 lakhs along with other claims.

Subsequently, the company contested the order by filing a suit in the Bombay City Civil Court, Dindoshi, on February 9, 2018. Concurrently, the vendor approached the Bombay High Court for enforcement of the MSME Facilitation Council's order. The Bombay High Court instructed the company to deposit INR 85.53 lakhs (including interest) with the court. Subsequently deposited amount was withdrawn by the vendor.

However, following an Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Fabtech Technologies International Ltd. (Demerged Company) filed an Arbitration Application, appointing legal representation. This application is anticipated to be listed and presents a favorable chance for the deposited funds to be refunded.

The management expresses confidence in resolving the matter in its favor and therefore, no provision has been recorded in the company's books.

42 Segment Reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", segment information has been given in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and therefore, no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these standalone financial statements.



43 Employee Benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. The company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The only amounts included in the balance sheet are those relating to the prior months contribution that are not due to be paid until the end of reporting period. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund and Pension Fund for the year aggregated to:

INR 58.33 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2026

INR 57.63 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2025

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

Description of Plans

Retirement Benefit Plans of the Company include Gratuity and Leave Encashment

Gratuity & Pension

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lumpsum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service, subject to a payment ceiling of INR 20 lakhs. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. However, the completion of vesting period is not applicable in the case where termination of employment is due to death or permanent disability. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on the reporting date.

The disclosure in respect of the defined Gratuity Plan are given below:

A. Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of benefit obligation	222.91	213.24
Fair value of plan assets	(201.22)	(147.02)
Net (Asset) / Liability recognised	21.69	66.22

B. Change in benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at the beginning of the year	213.24	177.88
Current service cost	23.86	18.60
Interest Cost/(Income)	14.06	12.08
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(8.76)	7.62
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience (Benefits paid by employer)	(3.26)	11.10
(Benefits paid from the Fund)	(16.23)	(14.04)
As at the end of the year	222.91	213.24

C. Change in fair value of plan assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at the beginning of the year	147.02	101.70
Interest Income	9.57	6.59
Contributions by the Employer (Benefits Paid from the Fund)	57.34	51.98
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	(16.23)	(14.04)
	3.52	0.78
As at the end of the year	201.22	147.02

D. Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Employee Benefits Expense:		
Current service cost	23.86	18.60
Net Interest cost/(income)	4.49	5.49
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	28.35	24.09
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability:		
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net finance income/(cost)	(3.52)	(0.78)
Actuarial gains/(losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(8.76)	7.62
Experience gains/(losses)	(3.26)	11.10
Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(15.54)	17.94

E. Assumptions

With the objective of presenting the plan assets and plan liabilities of the defined benefits plans at their fair value on the balance sheet, assumptions under Ind AS 19 are set by reference to market conditions at the valuation date.

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Financial Assumptions:		
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.27%	6.78%
Discount rate	7.27%	6.78%
Salary Escalation Rate	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
	For service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00% p.a.	For service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00% p.a.
Employee turnover		



F. Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the overall plan liabilities to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

Particulars	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Defined Benefit Obligation on Current Assumptions	222.91	213.24
Change in assumption		
Discount rate		
Increase by 1%	(15.99)	(16.97)
Decrease by 1%	18.60	19.87
Salary escalation rate		
Increase by 1%	14.23	15.57
Decrease by 1%	13.66	(14.86)
Employee Turnover		
Increase by 1%	1.97	1.35
Decrease by 1%	(2.26)	(1.56)

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 years.

G. The defined benefit obligations shall mature after year end as follows:

Expected payment for the future years	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Within the next 12 months	41.61	36.62
Between 1 and 2 years	7.18	7.15
Between 2 and 3 years	17.16	7.61
Between 3 and 4 years	43.61	16.28
Between 4 and 5 years	7.80	41.04
Between 6 and 10 years	52.08	36.92
11 year and thereafter	297.00	302.41

H. Investment details of plan assets

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (partly funded). The entity's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund i.e. Life Insurance Corporation of India. The fund is managed by a trust which is governed by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

I. Notes

Gratuity is payable as per entity's scheme as detailed in the report.

Actuarial gains/losses are recognized in the period of occurrence under Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

All above reported figures of OCI are gross of taxation.

Salary escalation & attrition rate are considered as advised by the entity; they appear to be in line with the industry practice considering promotion and demand & supply of the employees.

Maturity Analysis of Benefit Payments is undiscounted cashflows considering future salary, attrition & death in respective year for members as mentioned above for foreseeable future of next 10 years.

Average Expected Future Service represents Estimated Term of Post - Employment Benefit Obligation.

Weighted Average Duration of the Defined Benefit Obligation is the weighted average of cash flow timing, where weights are derived from the present value of each cash flow to the total present value.

Any benefit payment and contribution to plan assets is considered to occur end of the year to depict liability and fund movement in the disclosures.

Value of asset provided by the entity is not audited by us and the same is considered as unaudited fair value of plan asset as on the reporting date.

In absence of specific communication as regards contribution by the entity, Expected Contribution in the Next Year is considered as the sum of net liability/assets at the end of the current year and current service cost for next year, subject to maximum allowable contribution to the Plan Assets over the next year as per the Income Tax Rules.

J. Qualitative Disclosures

Para 139 (a) Characteristics of defined benefit plan

The entity has a defined benefit gratuity plan in India (funded). The entity's defined benefit gratuity plan is a final salary plan for employees, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund.

The fund is managed by a trust which is governed by the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.



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Para 139 (b) Risks associated with defined benefit plan

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and entity is exposed to the Following Risks:

Interest rate risk: A fall in the discount rate which is linked to the G Sec. Rate will increase the present value of the liability requiring higher provision. A fall in the discount rate generally increases the mark to market value of the assets depending on the duration of asset.

Salary Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of members. As such, an increase in the salary of the members more than assumed level will increase the plan's liability.

Investment Risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. Currently, for the plan in India, it has a relatively balanced mix of investments in government securities, and other debt instruments.

Asset Liability Matching Risk: The plan faces the ALM risk as to the matching cash flow. Since the plan is invested in lines of Rule 101 of Income Tax Rules, 1962, this generally reduces ALM risk.

Mortality risk: Since the benefits under the plan is not payable for life time and payable till retirement age only, plan does not have any longevity risk.

Concentration Risk: Plan is having a concentration risk as all the assets are invested with the insurance company and a default will wipe out all the assets. Although probability of this is very low as insurance companies have to follow stringent regulatory guidelines which mitigate risk.

Para 139 (c) Characteristics of defined benefit plans

During the year, there were no plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

Para 147 (a)

A separate trust fund is created to manage the Gratuity plan and the contributions towards the trust fund is done as guided by rule 103 of Income Tax Rules, 1962.

iii) Other Long Term Benefit Plan

The following table sets out the non funded status of the Privilege Leave benefits and the amounts recognized in the Company's financial statements.

A. Change in Present Value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	97.23	80.20
Current service cost	20.99	16.81
Interest Cost/(Income)	6.59	5.78
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	(3.69)	3.10
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(3.01)	2.62
(Benefits paid by employer)	(17.07)	(11.29)
As at the end of the year	101.04	97.23

B. Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Present value of plan Unfunded Obligations	101.04	97.23
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net (Asset) / Liability recognised	101.04	97.23

C. Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	20.99	16.81
Interest cost/(income)	6.59	5.78
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(6.70)	5.72
Total amount recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	20.89	28.32



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D. Assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Demographical Assumptions:		
Mortality Rate:	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
Attrition Rate:	For service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00% p.a. 58 years	For service 4 years and below 20.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00% p.a. 58 years
Retirement Age:	58 years	58 years
While in service Encashment Rate:	5.00% of the Leave balance (for the next year).	5.00% of the Leave balance (for the next year).
Financial Assumptions:		
Salary Escalation Rate	6.00% 7.27% (Indicative G.Sec referenced on 30-03-2026)	6.00% 6.78% (Indicative G.Sec referenced on 28-03-2025)
Discount rate		

E. Sensitivity

The sensitivity of the overall plan liabilities to changes in the weighted key assumptions are:

Particulars	Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Delta Effect of +1.00% Change in Rate of Discounting	(6.73)	(6.92)
Delta Effect of -1.00% Change in Rate of Discounting	7.84	8.08
Delta Effect of +1.00% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	7.86	8.06
Delta Effect of -1.00% Change in Rate of Salary Increase	(6.87)	(7.03)
Delta Effect of +1.00% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	0.80	0.50
Delta Effect of -1.00% Change in Rate of Employee Turnover	(0.90)	(0.56)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period and may not be representative of the actual change. It is based on a change in the key assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. When calculating the sensitivity to the assumption, the same method used to calculate the liability recognised in the balance sheet has been applied. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the previous period.

F. Notes

Privilege Leave is payable as per entity's scheme as detailed in the report.

Actuarial Gains/ Losses are accounted for in the period of occurrence in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Salary escalation & attrition rate are considered as advised by the entity; they appear to be in line with the industry practice considering promotion and demand & supply of the employees.

During the year, there were no plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

Any benefit payment and contribution to plan assets is considered to occur end of the year to depict liability and fund movement in the disclosures.

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes, replacing the existing 29 labour laws. The Company has assessed the financial implications of these changes, which has no impact in the Company's gratuity and leave encashment liability for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026. However, the Company continues to monitor the developments pertaining to Labour Codes and will evaluate impact if any on the re-measurement of the employee benefits liability.

44 Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long term and short term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations and long term and short term bank borrowings on need basis, if any. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of gearing ratio i.e. net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company. Net debt includes interest bearing borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total equity	38,987.89	15,753.96
Net debt (Total borrowings including current maturities less cash & cash equivalents and Other bank balances)	(17,581.84)	983.03
Total Equity	38,987.89	15,753.96
Gearing ratio	-45%	6%



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45 Financial Instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 & 3 – Basis of Preparation, Significant Accounting Policies.

a) Category-wise classification of Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair values of financial instruments by class are as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total Carrying Value
As at March 31, 2026				
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Investment	975.81	-	-	975.81
Loans	-	-	3,619.35	3,619.35
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,304.81	7,304.81
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	12,168.98	12,168.98
Trade receivables	-	-	14,409.74	14,409.74
Other financial assets	-	-	6,165.26	6,165.26
Total	975.81	-	43,668.14	44,643.94
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	2,676.44	2,676.44
Borrowings	-	-	1,891.95	1,891.95
Trade Payables	-	-	6,963.18	6,963.18
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	100.45	100.45
Total	-	-	11,632.02	11,632.02
As at March 31, 2025				
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Investment	604.62	-	-	604.62
Loans	-	-	3,204.81	3,204.81
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	382.52	382.52
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	-	-	1,959.25	1,959.25
Trade receivables	-	-	12,326.24	12,326.24
Other financial assets	-	-	3,960.18	3,960.18
Total	604.62	-	21,833.00	22,437.62
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	2,902.59	2,902.59
Borrowings	-	-	3,324.80	3,324.80
Trade Payables	-	-	7,436.63	7,436.63
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	54.47	54.47
Total	-	-	13,718.49	13,718.49

b) Fair value measurements

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note above have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The categories used are as follows:

a) Level 1: Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market -

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares.

b) Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs -

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than the quoted prices included within level 1 that are observables for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This level of hierarchy includes Company's derivative contracts.

c) Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data -

This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor they are based on available market data.

For assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value as at Balance Sheet date, the classification of fair value calculations by category is summarized below:

Particulars	Fair value through profit or loss		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at March 31, 2026			
Financial Assets			
Investments	243.82	731.99	640.78
Security Deposits	-	-	175.82
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liability	-	-	2,676.44
As at March 31, 2025			
Financial Assets			
Investments	604.62	37.94	1,293.65
Security Deposits	-	-	255.58
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liability	-	-	2,902.59

i) The Company has assessed that cash and bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables, and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

ii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

iii) There have been no transfers between Level 1, level 2 and Level 3 for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2026



46 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks. The risk management framework aims to:

- create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.
- achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

I Market risk:

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity price fluctuations, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

- Market risk - Foreign currency exchange rate risk:** The Company enter into sale and purchase transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Management monitors the movement in foreign currency and the Company's exposure in each of the foreign currency. Based on the analysis and study of movement in foreign currency, the Company takes remedial measures to hedge foreign currency risk through measures like forward currency contracts etc.

i) The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period, are as follows:

Particulars		As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Monetary Liabilities			
US Dollar			
	Value in Foreign Currency	6.94	9.17
	Value in INR	651.04	587.63
Euro			
	Value in Foreign Currency	0.47	3.74
	Value in INR	50.82	318.29
SAR			
	Value in Foreign Currency	7.46	21.78
	Value in INR	186.33	481.88
EGP			
	Value in Foreign Currency	6.18	6.18
	Value in INR	4.43	10.30
Monetary Assets			
US Dollar			
	Value in Foreign Currency	184.66	107.63
	Value in INR	17,330.71	9,197.38
Euro			
	Value in Foreign Currency	1.43	2.99
	Value in INR	153.91	276.05
AED			
	Value in Foreign Currency	0.60	0.60
	Value in INR	15.32	13.95
SAR			
	Value in Foreign Currency	1.13	1.13
	Value in INR	28.13	25.63

A 10% appreciation/depreciation of the foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of the Company would result in an decrease/ increase (net) in the Company's net profit before tax by approximately:

INR 1,663.54 lakhs - March 31, 2026

INR 811.49 lakhs - March 31, 2025

ii) Forward Exchange Contracts:

Currency	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
USD		
- No. of Contracts	1.00	1.00
- Amount in Foreign Currency	20.00	10.00

iii) Transaction in Foreign Currency

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Expenditure in Foreign Currencies	2,089.90	2,280.08
Earnings in Foreign Currencies		
FOB Value of Export Sales	20,313.62	19,896.93
Installation & commissioning services	2,870.24	2.51
Value of Imports on CIF Basis	1,709.12	1,069.06

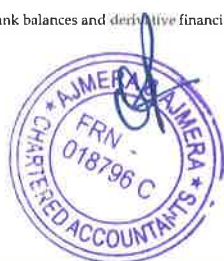
- Market risk - Interest rate risk:** Interest rate risk refers to the possibility that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Company's policy is to maintain a balance of fixed and floating interest rate borrowings and the proportion of fixed and floating rate debt is determined by current market interest rates. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in Indian Rupees and US dollars with mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. These exposures are reviewed by appropriate levels of management at regular interval.

The Company has outstanding borrowings of INR 1,891.95 lakhs and INR 3,324.80 lakhs at the end of March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively.

II Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk, principally consist of Cash & bank balances, trade receivables, finance receivables and loans and advances. Company regularly reviews the credit limits of the customers and takes action to reduce the risk. Further diverse and large customer bases also reduces the risk. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on quarterly basis.

The credit risk on bank balances and derivative financial instruments is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings.



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Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

III Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and liquid mutual funds, which carry no or low market risk. The Company's liquidity position remains strong at:

INR 20,449.59 lakhs as at March 31, 2026

INR 2,984.33 lakhs as at March 31, 2025

comprising of cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks and current investments.

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows along with its carrying value as at the Balance Sheet date.

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to One Year	One to Five Years	Above 5 Years
As at March 31, 2026				
Non-derivative liabilities				
Borrowings	1,854.11	15.30	22.54	-
Trade payables	5,817.13	1,146.06	-	-
Other financial liabilities	100.45	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	97.99	97.99	1,564.79	915.67
As at March 31, 2025				
Non-derivative liabilities				
Borrowings	3,271.36	-	53.44	-
Trade payables	5,741.73	1,694.90	-	-
Other financial liabilities	54.47	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	127.37	127.37	1,315.45	1,332.40



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47 Related Party Disclosure under Ind AS 24

I. List of Related Parties

a. Promoters/Directors

1. Mr. Aasif Khan, Promoter
2. Mr. Aarif Khan, Promoter
3. Mr. Hemant Anavkar, Promoter and Director
4. Mrs. Manisha Hemant Anavkar, Promoter and Director
5. Mrs. Naseem Khan, Director (Upto 02-01-2024)
6. Mr. Amjad Arbani, Non-Executive Director (From 13-07-2024)
7. Mr. Chirag Doshi, Non-Executive Director (From 16-01-2023 upto 04-06-2024), Non-Executive Director (From 06-06-2024)
8. Mr. Shyam Nagorao Khante, Independent Director (From 26-06-2024)
9. Mrs. Aparna Sharma, Independent Director (From 03-04-2024)
10. Mr. Naushad Panjwani, Independent Director (From 30-07-2024) and Chairman (from 17-02-2025)

b. Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

1. Mr. Ashwani Singh, Chief Executive Officer (From 14-03-2024)
2. Mr. Guman Mal Jain, Chief Financial Officer (From 22-01-2024 upto 17-10-2024)
3. Ms. Necty Buchasia, Company Secretary (From 22-01-2024)
4. Mr. Kalpesh Chauhan, Chief Financial Officer (From 18-11-2024)

c. Subsidiaries

1. FABL International Technologies LLP, India (Formerly Fablife Process Technologies LLP) (From 01-03-2024 upto 31-03-2025)
2. FT Institutions Private Limited, India
3. Fabtech Technologies LLC, UAE
4. FTS Cleanrooms Systems LLC, UAE (From 09-02-2024) (Step-down Subsidiaries)
4. Fabtech Lifecare Company, KSA (From 26-08-2025) (Step-down Subsidiaries)

d. Associate

1. Mark Maker Engineering Private Limited (from 29-12-2024)
2. FABL International Technologies LLP, India (Formerly Fablife Process Technologies LLP) (From 01-04-2025)

e. Companies/ Firms in which directors/ KMP have significant influence

1. Fabtech Turnkey Projects LLP
2. F Plus Healthcare Technologies Private Limited (Formerly F Plus Healthcare Technologies LLP)
3. Altair Partition Systems LLP
4. FABL International Technologies LLP (Formerly Fablife Process Technologies LLP) (Upto 29-02-2024)
5. Fabsafe Technologies Private Limited
6. Fabtech Technologies Cleanrooms Limited (Formerly Fabtech Technologies Cleanrooms Private Limited)
7. FT Institutions Private Limited (Formerly Fabtechnologies Lifesciences Private Limited) (Upto 31-10-2023)
8. Advantek Air systems Private Limited
9. Fabtech Technologies International Private Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies International Limited)
10. G7 Universal LLC (From 22-07-2022)
11. SA Universal LLC (From 06-10-2022)
12. Pacifab Technologies LLP
13. Fillpac Solutions Private Limited
14. Alanar One Health Equity Fund

f. Relatives of key management

1. Mr. Aman Anavkar, Son of Mr. Hemant Anavkar
2. Mrs. Haifa Khan, Wife of Mr. Aasif Khan
3. Mr. Aamer Aasif Khan, Son of Mr. Aasif Khan
4. Mr. Aatif Khan, brother of Mr. Aasif Khan

II. Transaction with the related parties during the year

Nature of Transaction	Name of the Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Purchases	Altair Partition Systems LLP	109.82	137.80
	Advantek Air Systems Private limited	540.17	130.16
	Fabtech Technologies Cleanrooms Limited	1,812.56	1,522.85
	Fabsafe Technologies Private Limited	323.76	260.12
	FABL International Technologies LLP	444.00	0.39
	Mark Maker Engineering Pvt Ltd	78.72	-
	Pacifab Technologies LLP	3.37	99.94
Installation	Pacifab Technologies LLP	-	9.10
Sales	FTS Cleanrooms Systems LLC	4,367.49	6,373.20
Corporate Guarantee Expenses	Fabtech Technologies International Private Limited	21.38	-
	Fabtech Turnkey Projects LLP	21.38	-
Rent paid	Fabtech Turnkey Projects LLP	8.50	96.00
	Mrs. Naseem Khan	3.00	2.40
Remuneration (Salary, fees and Commission)	Mr. Hemant Anavkar	55.62	55.50
	Mrs. Manisha Anavkar	54.22	53.88
	Mr. Aamer Aasif Khan	-	4.50
	Mr. Ashwani Singh	126.63	129.13
	Mr. Guman Mal Jain	-	45.75
	Ms. Necty Buchasia	9.45	7.41
	Mr. Kalpesh Chauhan	30.36	11.17
Board Sitting Fees	Mr. Amjad Arbani	1.10	0.70
	Mr. Chirag Doshi	1.25	0.75
	Mrs. Aparna Sharma	4.85	3.70
	Mr. Naushad Panjwani	5.00	3.20
	Mr. Shyam Khante	4.85	3.70
Sales commission	G7 Universal LLC	-	144.54



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Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Nature of Transaction	Name of the Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Reimbursement of expenses (net)	Fabtech Technologies Cleanrooms Limited	-	1.22
	Fabsafe Technologies Private Limited	3.09	18.45
	FTS Cleanroom Systems LLC	-	126.90
	FABL International Technologies LLP	-	0.69
	Mrs. Aparna Sharma	0.10	0.07
	Mr. Naushad Panjwani	0.16	-
	Mr. Shyam Khanke	0.56	0.22
	Mr. Aatif Khan	-	(1.11)
Interest Income	Fabtech Technologies International Private Limited	-	4.74
	FT Institutions Private Limited	45.42	32.50
	FABL International Technologies LLP	66.64	38.79
	Fabtech Technologies LLC, UAE	214.23	125.40
	Mark Maker Engineering Pvt Ltd	10.00	2.25
Investment	Alanar One Health Equity Fund	660.00	-
Trademark Charges	Fabtech Technologies International Private Limited	-	23.22

III Balances as on year end:

Nature of Transaction	Name of the Related Party	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables	Fabtech Turnkey Projects LLP	268.84	268.84
	Fabtech Technologies International Private Limited	881.11	1,254.48
	FTS Cleanrooms System LLC	4,599.50	1,315.90
Other receivables (Reimbursement of expenses)	FABL International Technologies LLP	33.83	33.83
Trade payables	Altair Partition Systems LLP	-	11.60
	Fabtech Turnkey Projects LLP	0.18	8.64
	Advantek Air Systems Private Limited	8.74	-
	Fabtech Technologies Cleanrooms Limited	147.63	554.66
	Mrs. Naseem Khan	-	0.40
	Fabsafe Technologies Private Limited	87.06	133.64
	Pacifab Technologies LLP	23.63	30.28
	Fabtech Technologies International Private Limited	49.87	25.08
Advances against supplies	FABL International Technologies LLP	572.60	563.61
	Advantek Air Systems Private Limited	-	33.67
	Altair Partition Systems LLP	24.05	-
	FTS Cleanrooms System LLC	184.30	-
	Mark Maker Engineering Private Limited	82.13	9.75
	Mr. Aatif Khan	1.11	1.11
	Mr. Amer Asif Khan	2.47	2.47
Security deposit	Fabtech Turnkey Projects LLP	0.25	91.44
Loans	FT Institutions Private Limited	466.62	455.88
	FABL International Technologies LLP	671.20	660.10
	Fabtech Technologies LLC, UAE	2,358.59	1,963.61
	Mark Maker Engineering Private Limited	100.00	102.25
Investment	FABL International Technologies LLP	640.78	1,293.65
	FT Institutions Private Limited	1.00	1.00
	Fillpac Solutions Private Limited	-	-
	Mark Maker Engineering Private Limited	799.99	799.99
	Fabtech Technologies LLC, UAE	23.77	23.77
	Alanar One Health Equity Fund	660.00	-

Notes:

- No amounts pertaining to related parties have been provided for as doubtful debts. Also, no amounts have been written off or written back during the year.
- Also refer note no. 25 for borrowings guaranteed by directors.
- Transactions with related parties are at arm's length and in the ordinary courses of business.



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Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

48 Analytical ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2026 (A)	As at March 31, 2025 (B)	% Variance ((B) - (A))/(B)	Reason for variance greater than 25%
a) Current ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.99	1.45	106.52%	In FY 2025-26 the Company has been listed and received IPO proceeds which have been kept in Fixed Deposit this lead to increase in current assets.
b) Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debts (incl. current maturities of Shareholders equity long term borrowings)		0.05	0.21	-77.01%	In FY 2025-26 the Company has been listed and issued shares towards IPO which lead to increase shareholders fund.
c) Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earning available for Debt service	Debt Service	1.44	1.21	19.34%	Company has sufficient Internal accrual to utilised working capital requirement
d) Return on equity (%)	Profit after tax	Average Shareholders equity	8.86%	27.25%	-67.48%	In FY 2025-26 the Company has been listed and issued shares towards IPO which lead to increase shareholders fund.
e) Inventory turnover ratio (times)	Cost of Goods Sold (Purchase of Stock in Trade + Changes in Inventories)	Average Inventory	8.83	8.05	9.61%	Not applicable
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	2.01	2.18	-7.84%	Not applicable
g) Trade payables turnover ratio (times)	Total Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.19	1.97	11.10%	Not applicable
h) Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (Current assets - Current liabilities)	0.95	3.42	-72.24%	Efficient utilisation of working capital has lead to increase in revenue from operations.
i) Net profit ratio (%)	Profit After Tax	Revenue from Operation	9.05%	16.23%	-44.26%	In FY 2024-25, Company has exceptional Income from sale of Investment which lead to increase the PAT.
j) Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before interest and tax (Profit before exceptional items and tax + Finance Cost)	Capital Employed (Equity + Borrowing + deferred tax liability)	12.07%	20.05%	-39.80%	In FY 2025-26 the Company has been listed and issued shares towards IPO which lead to increase shareholders fund.
k) Return on investment (%)	Earnings before interest and tax (Profit before tax + Finance Cost + Depreciation & amortization)	Total Assets	7.32%	10.08%	-27.42%	In FY 2025-26 the Company has been listed and issued shares towards IPO which lead to increase in total assets.



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49 Leases

Information about leases for which the group is a lessee are presented below:

A) Right of use assets

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2024	274.89
Additions	2,897.30
Depreciation on Right of Use (ROU) assets	(173.70)
Adjustments on account of Lease Modification	-
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	2,998.49
Additions	40.28
Depreciation on Right of Use (ROU) assets	(359.61)
Adjustments on account of Lease Modification	-
Disposals	(93.78)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	2,585.38

(B) Lease liabilities

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2024	262.13
Add: Interest cost accrued during the year	29.22
Less: Payment of Liability	(179.73)
Adjustments on account of Lease Modification	-
Additions	2,790.97
Disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	2,902.59
Add: Interest cost accrued during the year	249.24
Less: Payment of Liability	(421.88)
Adjustments on account of Lease Modification	-
Additions	40.28
Disposals	(93.78)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	2,676.44

(C) Maturity analysis - Discounted Cashflows of Contractual maturities of lease liabilities:

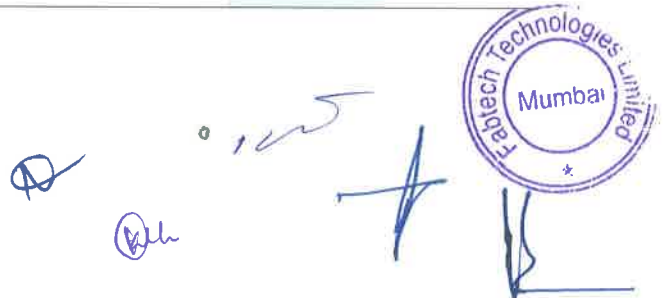
Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Upto twelve months	195.98	254.74
One to five years	1,564.79	1,315.45
Above 5 years	915.67	1,332.40
Total	2,676.44	2,902.59

(D) Amount recognised in statement of profit & loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Cost on Lease Liabilities	249.24	29.22
Amortisation of Right of Use assets	359.61	173.70
Rental Expenses recorded for short-term lease payments and payments for leases of low-value assets not included in the measurement of the lease liability	7.59	33.28

(E) Amount recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash payments for the principal & interest portion of the lease liability within financing activities	421.88	179.73
Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability within operating activities	7.59	33.28



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The balances in respect of trade receivables and payables and loans and advances, as appearing in the books of accounts are subject to confirmations from the respective parties and are pending reconciliations / adjustments arising there from, if any. The same is not expected to have any material impact on the financials statements.

51 As per the contractual terms with customers, company provide warranty to the customer for 18 months from the date of sale or 12 month from the date of installation whichever is earlier. These warranties are backed by the vendor's warranty on the product. No Provision for Warranty has been created since the vendor of the company fully covers the product warranty cost pertaining to the material supplied by them for potential future warranty claims.

52 The investment in the equity shares of TSA Process Equipment Pvt. Ltd. ("TSA") till February 06, 2024 was classified as an investment in associate in accordance with Ind AS 27. The said investment ceases to be an investment in associate from February 06, 2024 as a company decided to dispose off its investment in TSA to Thermax Limited vide Share Purchase and Share Subscription Agreement dated February 06, 2024. Accordingly, as per Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, from the cessation date the investment in TSA has been valued at lower of carrying amount or fair value (net of cost). The Company has sold the stake of 51% of 33.33% equity shares of TSA Process Equipment Pvt. Ltd. ("TSA") during the FY 2024-25 to Thermax Limited.

The Company has sold 51% of its investment in wholly-owned subsidiary i.e. FABL International Technologies LLP on April 01, 2025 and was classified as investment in associates in accordance with Ind AS 27.

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Initial Public Offering:

Pursuant to the Initial Public Offer ("IPO") of 1,20,60,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 10 each of the Company, The Company has allotted equity shares has allotted 1,20,58,555 equity shares on October 03, 2025. The equity shares were issued at a price of Rs. 191 per equity share (including a Share Premium of Rs. 181 per equity share) (discount of ₹ 9 was offered to Eligible Employees bidding in the Employee Reservation Portion). Pursuant to the aforesaid allotment of equity shares, the issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital of the Company stands increased by Rs. 1,205.86 Lakhs and securities premium stands increased by Rs. 21,823.80 Lakhs. The details of utilization of the IPO proceeds (fresh issues) and estimated IPO expenses are as follows:

Objects of the issue as per prospectus	Amount as per offer document	Amount Utilised As at end of the year	Unutilized amount
Working Capital requirement	12,700.00	2,747.24	9,952.76
Inorganic growth initiatives through acquisitions	3,000.00	-	3,000.00
General Corporate Purposes	5,052.02	125.00	4,927.02
Estimated Issue Expenses	2,277.63	2,235.46	42.17
Total	23,029.65	5,107.70	17,921.95

54 Events after the Reporting period

The Board of Directors of the Company have recommended to the Members for their approval, Final Dividend of Rs. 0.60 per Ordinary Share of Rs. 10/- each for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026. If approved, total cash outflow on account of Dividend will be Rs. 266.70 lakhs.

55 Other disclosure requirements as per Schedule III

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), 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.

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), 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.

- 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).
- The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) during the year.
- The Company doesn't have any co-owned properties or the properties (including properties for which the lease agreement executed and disclosed as 'Right-of-Use Assets' in standalone financial information) title deed of which are held by the others.
- The Company has not granted any Loans or Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, Directors, KMPs and granted Loans to the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and advances in the nature of loans	Payable terms
Related Parties	3,596.41	99.37%	Receivable on demand

- The Company has used the borrowings from the banks only for its intended purpose during the financial year.
- The Company did not have any transaction with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the current and previous financial year.



Fabtech Technologies Limited (Formerly known as Fabtech Technologies Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements
(Amount in INR lakhs unless otherwise stated)

56 Previous years' figures have been re-grouped/ re-classified wherever necessary, to conform to current period's classification in order to comply with the requirements of the amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

For Ajmera And Ajmera

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 018796C

Omkar

Omprakash Ajmera

Partner

Membership No: 157420

UDIN: 26157420WFDPM561

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 27, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Fabtech Technologies Limited

CIN: L74999MH2018PLC316357

Hemant

Hemant Mohan Anavkar

Director

DIN: 00150776

Kalpesh

Kalpesh Chauhan

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 27, 2026

Amjad

Amjad Adam Arbani

Director

DIN: 02718019

Neetu

Neetu Tibrewal

Company Secretary

Membership No: ACS 61496



Ashwani

Ashwani Singh

Chief Executive Officer