

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Standard Engineering Technology Limited (Formerly known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Standard Engineering Technology Limited (formerly known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)** (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

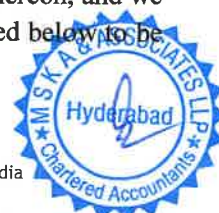
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements and on other financial information of subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of their consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2026, its consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated 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:



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Sr. No	Key Audit Matters	How the Key Audit Matters was addressed in our audit
1	Revenue recognition on contracts with customers The Company generates its revenue from contracts with customers when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured regardless of when the payment is being made. The Company considers revenue as a key performance measure which could create an incentive for overstatement revenue. Owing to the varied terms of contracts with customers, there is a risk of revenue being recognized before control is transferred. Based on above, revenue recognition has been considered as a key audit matter for the current year's audit.	Our audit procedures in respect of this area included: - Assessed the appropriateness of the Company's revenue recognition accounting policies, including those relating to rebates and trade discounts by comparing with the applicable accounting standard – Ind AS 115 ("Revenue from Contracts with Customers"); - Evaluated the design, implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls with respect to revenue recognition including general information and technology control environment. - Performed substantive testing including analytical procedures on selected samples of revenue transactions recorded during the year by testing the underlying documents including contracts, invoices, goods dispatch notes, shipping documents and customer receipts, wherever applicable. - On a sample basis, performed balance confirmation and alternative procedures, where required, for the customers balance outstanding as on March 31, 2026. - Tested a select sample of revenue transactions recorded before the financial year end date to determine whether the revenue has been recognised in the appropriate financial year and in accordance with the applicable contractual terms with the relevant customer.



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

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report, etc. is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

When we read the Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report, etc, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group 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 intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.



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

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

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Matters:

We did not audit the financial statements of five subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs.13,391.35 Lakhs as at March 31, 2026, total revenues of Rs. 11,465.61 Lakhs, net profit (including other comprehensive income) of Rs. 776.19 Lakhs and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 1,807.51 Lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements and the other financial information of the subsidiaries referred to in the Other Matters section above, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(h).
 - c. The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.



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- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group companies, are 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 internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B".
- g. The reservation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2 (h) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(h).
- 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group- Refer Note 41 to the consolidated financial statements.
 - ii. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company, and its subsidiary companies during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - iv.
 - a) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b) The respective Managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries, 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.



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- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and that performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditors' notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement.
- v. The Group has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Group has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, except that no audit trail feature was enabled at the database level in respect of an accounting software to log any direct data changes.

Further, where enabled, audit trail feature has been operated for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software. Also, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of such accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of prior years has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in respective years.

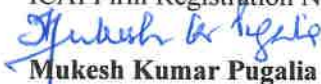
2. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors referred to in the Other Matters section above, the remuneration paid or provided by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, to its respective Directors is in accordance with the provisions of this section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
3. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, based on the CARO reports issued by us and the auditors of respective companies included in the consolidated financial statements, as provided to us by the Management of the Holding company, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the CARO reports of the said companies included in the consolidated financial statements.

For M S K A & Associates LLP

(formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/ W101187


Mukesh Kumar Pugalila

Partner

Membership No. 221387

UDIN: 26221387SBQCFF7426

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 14, 2026



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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF STANDARD ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS STANDARD GLASS LINING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Holding Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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 ability of the Group and 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 consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



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

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

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

For M S K A & Associates LLP

(formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/ W101187

Mukesh Kumar Pugalia

Partner

Membership No. 221387

UDIN: 26221387SBQCFF7426



Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 14, 2026

MSK A & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF STANDARD ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS STANDARD GLASS LINING TECHNOLOGY LIMITED)

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the Members of **Standard Engineering Technology Limited (Formerly known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)** on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026]

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

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Standard Engineering Technology Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries (Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on internal financial controls with reference to financial statements referred to in the Other Matters section below, the Group and which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the respective companies 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").

Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Management and the Board of Directors of the Group, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements criteria established by the respective companies considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.



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Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group, which are companies incorporated in India, based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Group, which are companies incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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



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Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements in so far as it relates to, Six subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

For M S K A & Associates LLP

(formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W/ W101187



Mukesh Kumar Pugalia

Partner

Membership No. 221387

UDIN: 26221387SBQCFF7426



Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 14, 2026

Consolidated Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026

S.No.	Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
	ASSETS			
1	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	12,869.28	10,096.87
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	3B	2,659.46	848.34
	(c) Goodwill		3,034.95	774.02
	(d) Right-of-use assets	4	2,206.56	2,615.60
	(e) Other Intangible assets	5	158.88	101.86
	(f) Other financial assets	6	1,098.11	202.61
	(g) Other non-current assets	7	1,514.16	1,389.04
	Total Non-current assets		23,541.40	16,028.34
2	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	8	43,798.81	27,930.15
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	9	25,552.45	21,401.93
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	729.65	167.27
	(iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	10A	10,764.01	11,993.83
	(iv) Other financial assets	6	12,620.42	14,591.81
	(c) Other current assets	7	8,373.34	3,726.78
	Total Current assets		1,01,838.68	79,811.77
	Total Assets		1,25,380.08	95,840.11
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1	Equity			
	(a) Equity Share capital	11	19,949.16	19,949.16
	(b) Other Equity	12	58,928.35	50,730.86
	(c) Non Controlling Interest	12	894.01	593.96
	Total Equity		79,771.52	71,273.98
2	LIABILITIES			
	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	310.66	198.64
	(ii) Lease liabilities	14	1,800.21	2,256.13
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	15	719.81	-
	(b) Provisions	16	224.69	106.96
	(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	17	62.56	131.26
	Total Non-current liabilities		3,117.93	2,692.99
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	5,436.68	3,714.45
	(ii) Lease liabilities	14	720.82	611.93
	(iii) Trade payables			
	(a) Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises	19	679.57	426.37
	(b) Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	19	18,802.00	10,388.67
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	15	465.30	241.36
	(b) Other current liabilities	18	15,299.44	6,059.21
	(c) Provisions	16	279.14	154.80
	(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	20	807.68	276.35
	Total Current liabilities		42,490.63	21,873.14
	Total liabilities		45,608.56	24,566.13
	Total Equity and Liabilities		1,25,380.08	95,840.11

Summary of material accounting policies

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As per our report of even date
For **M S K A & Associates LLP**
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W/W101187

Mukesh K. Pugalia
Mukesh Kumar Pugalia
Partner
Membership Number: 221387

Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 14, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Standard Engineering Technology Limited
(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Kandula Nageswara Rao
Kandula Nageswara Rao
Managing Director
DIN: 00762497
P. Anjaneyulu
P. Anjaneyulu
Chief Financial Officer

Katragadda Venkata Mahana Rao
Katragadda Venkata Mahana Rao
Director
DIN: 08362181
K. Hima Priya
K. Hima Priya
Company Secretary
M.No.: A62384



Standard Engineering Technology Limited
(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)
CIN: L29220TG2012PLC082904
(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated Statement of Profits and Losses for the Year ended March 31, 2026

S.No.	Particulars	Note	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
I	Revenue from Operations	21	77,409.99	61,366.13
II	Other Income	22	1,899.17	1,231.26
III	Total Income (I+II)		79,309.16	62,597.39
IV	Expenses			
	Cost of raw materials consumed	23	52,827.68	35,849.44
	Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	24	(11,360.19)	(1,423.71)
	Labour charges		10,144.06	6,730.09
	Employee benefits expenses	25	4,342.57	2,878.92
	Finance costs	26	1,074.68	1,511.71
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	27	1,600.07	1,106.85
	Other expenses	28	9,560.02	6,589.85
	Total expenses (IV)		68,188.89	53,243.15
V	Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		11,120.27	9,354.24
VI	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		2,875.59	2,334.69
	Income tax relating to earlier years		(26.19)	84.65
	(2) Deferred tax		(33.10)	70.19
VII	Profit (Loss) for the year (V-VI)		8,303.97	6,864.71
	Attributable to:			
	Equity holders of the parent		8,004.48	6,434.48
	Non-controlling interests		299.49	430.23
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Re- measurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(42.12)	1.71
	Income tax effect relating to above item		10.97	(0.43)
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(31.15)	1.28
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		8,272.82	6,865.99
X	Total comprehensive income for the year		8,272.82	6,865.99
	Attributable to:			
	Equity holders of the parent		7,973.33	6,435.76
	Non-controlling interests		299.49	430.23
XI	Earnings per equity share			
	(1) Basic Earnings per equity share	29	4.01	3.47
	(2) Diluted Earnings per equity share	29	4.01	3.47

Summary of material accounting policies

2

As per our report of even date
For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 105047W/W101187

Mukesh Kumar Pugalía

Partner

Membership Number: 221387



Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 14, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Standard Engineering Technology Limited
(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Kandula Nageswara Rao
Managing Director
DIN: 00762497

P. Anjaneyulu
Chief Financial Officer

Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao
Director
DIN: 08362181

K. Hima Priya
Company Secretary
M.No.: A62384



Standard Engineering Technology Limited

(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

CIN: L29220TG2012PLC082904

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026**Equity Share Capital**

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

Balance as at April 01, 2025

Changes in equity share capital during the current year

Balance as at March 31, 2026

For the Year ended March 31, 2026

No. of shares	Amount
19,94,91,662	19,949.16
19,94,91,662	19,949.16

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

Balance as at April 01, 2024

Changes in equity share capital during the current year (Note 11)

Balance as at March 31, 2025

For the Year ended March 31, 2025

No. of shares	Amount
1,81,63,452	1,816.34
18,13,28,210	18,132.82
19,94,91,662	19,949

Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Equity component of Optionally Convertible Debentures	Equity Attributable to the owners of the company	Non Controlling Interests	Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans				
Balance as at April 01, 2024	24,015.22	(94.68)	14,993.06	4.06	(0.00)	38,917.66	163.73	39,081.39
Profit for the year	-	-	6,434.48	-	-	6,434.48	430.23	6,864.71
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	1.28	-	1.28	-	1.28
Issue of Bonus Shares	(16,347.11)	-	-	-	-	(16,347.11)	-	(16,347.11)
Premium on issue of Equity Shares	23,214.28	-	-	-	-	23,214.28	-	23,214.28
Share Issue Expenses	(1,650.48)	-	-	-	-	(1,650.48)	-	(1,650.48)
On Account of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	-	-	160.75	160.75	-	160.75
Balance as at March 31, 2025	29,231.91	(94.68)	21,427.54	5.34	160.75	50,730.86	593.96	51,324.82
Balance as at April 01, 2025	29,231.91	(94.68)	21,427.54	5.34	160.75	50,730.86	593.96	51,324.82
Profit for the year	-	-	8,004.48	-	-	8,004.48	299.49	8,303.97
Stamp duty for Increase of authorised share capital	(1.35)	-	-	-	-	(1.35)	-	(1.35)
Acquisition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	0.56
Share Issue Expenses	121.69	-	-	-	-	121.69	-	121.69
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	(31.15)	-	(31.15)	-	(31.15)
On Account of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	-	-	103.82	103.82	-	103.82
Balance as at March 31, 2026	29,352.25	(94.68)	29,432.02	(25.81)	264.57	58,928.35	894.01	59,822.36

Nature and purpose of reserves**Securities premium**

Securities premium represents the premium received on issue of shares. Such amount is available for utilization in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

Capital Reserve

Capital Reserve is difference of carrying value of net identified assets and purchase consideration paid for business combination under common control.

Retained earnings

The balance in the Retained Earnings primarily represents the surplus after payment of dividend and transfer to reserves.

Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans

Remeasurements of the net defined benefits plan reserve comprises the cumulative net gains/ losses on actuarial valuation of post-employment obligations.

Summary of material accounting policies

2

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates LLP

(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 105047W/W101187



Mukesh Kumar Pugalila

Partner

Membership Number: 221387

Place: Hyderabad

Date: May 14, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Standard Engineering Technology Limited

(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)


Kandula Nageswara Rao

Managing Director

DIN: 00762497

P. Anjaneyulu

Chief Financial Officer


Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao

Director

DIN: 08362181

K. Hima Priya

Company Secretary

M.No.: A62384



Standard Engineering Technology Limited
(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)
CIN: L29220TG2012PLC082904
(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit Before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	11,120.27	9,354.24
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	1,600.07	1,106.85
Finance costs	1,074.68	1,511.71
Bad debts written off	286.79	143.19
Advances Written off	2.18	-
Provision for advances to vendors	7.53	74.54
Interest income	(1,855.71)	(1,186.30)
Profit on sale of assets	(0.58)	-
Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	519.19	(66.69)
Operating profit before working capital changes	12,754.42	10,937.54
Adjustments for working capital changes in:		
Decrease/(Increase) Inventories	(14,048.85)	(4,627.96)
Decrease/(Increase) Trade receivables	(4,878.62)	(6,000.47)
Decrease/(Increase) Other financial assets	(53.08)	(90.55)
Decrease/(Increase) Other current assets	(3,652.95)	(1,416.47)
Increase/ (Decrease) Trade payables	8,180.08	1,266.04
Increase/ (Decrease) Other current liabilities	8,409.47	2,688.71
Increase/ (Decrease) Provisions	140.59	85.75
Cash generated from operations	6,851.06	2,842.59
Income tax paid (net off refunds)	(2,318.07)	(2,317.74)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities (A)	4,532.99	524.85
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress)	(6,075.17)	(2,751.62)
Sale of asset	9.95	-
Intangible Assets	(77.80)	(27.15)
Investment in Fixed deposits	2,546.11	(13,099.79)
Payment on account of Business Combination	(2,022.07)	(1,048.35)
Interest Received	1,810.68	932.67
Net cash flows used in investing activities (B)	(3,808.30)	(15,994.24)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	390.58	23,349.51
Remittance of unutilised funds meant for IPO Expenses	121.69	-
Proceeds from Non Current-term borrowings	221.54	838.24
Repayment of Non Current-term borrowings	(49.87)	(825.72)
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) Current borrowings (net)	842.73	(7,325.07)
Interest paid	(815.81)	(1,351.59)
Payment of interest Portion of Lease liabilities	(216.04)	(150.30)
Inflow from (Payment) of Principal Portion of Lease liabilities	(657.13)	(443.91)
Net cash flows from financing activities (C)	(162.31)	14,091.16
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	562.38	(1,378.23)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	167.27	1,545.50
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	729.65	167.27

Cash and Cash equivalents include:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	1.03	4.06
Cash Equivalents		
- Current accounts	728.62	163.21
Total	729.65	167.27

Summary of material accounting policies

As per our report of even date
For **M S K A & Associates LLP**
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 105047W/W101187

Mukesh K. Pugalia
Mukesh Kumar Pugalia
Partner
Membership Number: 221387



Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 14, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Standard Engineering Technology Limited
(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Kandua Nageswara Rao
Kandua Nageswara Rao
Managing Director
DIN: 00762497

P. Anjaneyulu
P. Anjaneyulu
Chief Financial Officer

Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao
Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao
Director
DIN: 08362181

K. Hima Priya
K. Hima Priya
Company Secretary
M.No.: A62384

P. Anjaneyulu K. Hima Priya



Standard Engineering Technology Limited

(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

1.1 General Information

Standard Engineering Technology Limited (formerly known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited) ("the Company") was incorporated on September 06, 2012 and subsequently converted in to unlisted public Company with effective from June 17, 2022. The Company is engaged in manufacturing and selling of glass lined reactors, receivers and storage tanks and Company is specialized in providing the turnkey solutions for the pharmaceutical Industry sector. The Company is listed on two recognized stock exchanges of India, the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange of India Limited (BSE) since January 13, 2025.

The registered office of the Company is located at D.12, Phase I, IDA, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad-500055.

1.2 Basis of preparation and presentation of Financial Statements

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company or parent together with its subsidiaries (collectively termed as "Group" or "the consolidated entities" have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

1.3 Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared and presented in accordance with and in compliance in all material aspects, with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read along with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, and as amended from time to time.

These financial statements have been prepared for the Group as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the reporting date i.e. March 31, 2026. These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved and authorised to issue by the Board of Directors on May 14, 2026

1.4 Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items in the balance sheet:

- Derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value.
- Certain financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification;
- Employee defined benefit assets/(liabilities) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and
- Long-term borrowings are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
- Right-of-use assets are recognised at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at that date. This amount is adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, lease incentives received and initial direct costs, incurred, if any.

1.5 Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2026.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights
- The size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders.

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

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

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

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Company, i.e., year ended on March 31. When the end of the reporting period of the parent is different from that of a subsidiary, the subsidiary prepares, for consolidation purposes, additional financial information as of the same date as the financial statements of the parent to enable the parent to consolidate the financial information of the subsidiary, unless it is impracticable to do so.

Consolidation procedure:

(a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.

(b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.

(c) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS 12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.



Standard Engineering Technology Limited

(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Details of entities being consolidated are as under

S No	Name of the Company	Country of incorporation	Relationship	% of Voting power	Principal activities of each subsidiary
1	S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	India	Wholly owned subsidiary	100%	Manufacturing and selling of stainless steel and nickel/alloy steel reactors, filters, dryers, vessels, and storage tanks for the pharmaceutical industry sector.
2	Standard Engineering Solutions Private Limited	India	Wholly owned subsidiary	100%	Manufacturing and selling of stainless steel and nickel/alloy steel reactors, filters, dryers, vessels, and storage tanks for the pharmaceutical industry sector.
3	Standard Flora Private Limited	India	Subsidiary	51%	Manufacturing and selling of PTFE lined metal pipes, PTFE fittings, valves and other equipments, fittings, instruments and accessories thereof.
4	CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited	India	Subsidiary	51%	Manufacturing and selling of stainless steel and nickel/alloy steel reactors, filters, dryers, vessels, and storage tanks for the pharmaceutical industry sector.
5	Standard Scigenics Private Limited	India	Subsidiary	51%	Manufacturing and selling of bioreactors and custom-designed fermenters for the pharmaceutical, biotech, and industrial sectors.
6	Standard C2C Engineering Private Limited	India	Wholly owned subsidiary	100%	Providing detailed engineering services and undertaking Engineering, Procurement, and Construction contracts for clients in the pharmaceutical, chemical, food, tyre, paint and other allied industries
7	Standard Engineering Inc.,	USA	Wholly owned subsidiary	100%	Operations not yet started.

2. Summary of Material accounting policies**2.1 Current and non-current classification**

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

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act and Ind AS 1, presentation of financial statements.

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

- It is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Group's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or



Standard Engineering Technology Limited

(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

d. It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

- It is expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve 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.

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always disclosed as non-current.

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

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian National rupees (rounded off to nearest lakhs), which is also the functional currency of the

2.3 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Group's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for sale in discontinued operations. External valuers are involved, wherever considered necessary. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above. This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

2.4 Foreign Currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date, the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses an average rate, if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

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 recognised in other comprehensive income ("OCI") or Statement of profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of profit or loss, respectively).

2.5 Property Plant & Equipment and Depreciation

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset i.e., freight, duties and taxes applicable and other expenses related to acquisition and installation. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.



Standard Engineering Technology Limited

(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part will be derecognised. The costs of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Items of stores and spares that meet the definition of Property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost, otherwise, such items are classified as inventories.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Items of property, plant and equipment acquired through exchange of non-monetary assets are measured at fair value, unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of either the asset received or asset given up is not reliably measurable, in which case the asset exchanged is recorded at the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis based on the Act ("Schedule II"). For assets acquired or disposed of during the year, depreciation is provided on pro rata basis. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Type of Asset	Estimated useful life in years
Factory sheds	30
Plant and machinery	15
Electrical equipment	10
Computers	3
Office equipment's	5
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Right of use assets	over the lease term
Motor cars and cycles	8 to 10 years

Insurance/capital/critical stores and spares are depreciated over the remaining useful life of related plant and equipment or useful life of insurance/capital/critical spares, whichever is lower.

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

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each reporting date is disclosed as capital advances under other assets. The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

Assets not ready for use are not depreciated.

2.6 Intangible assets and Amortisation

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Computer Software:

The computer software is amortised on a straightline basis over the useful economic life of 6 -10 years, as estimated by the management.

2.7 Financial Instruments

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

a. Financial assets**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

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



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Debt instruments at amortised cost

A "debt instrument" is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and (ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A "debt instrument" is classified as FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met: (i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and (ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in OCI. However, the Group recognises interest income, impairment losses and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument that does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity Instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as FVTOCI then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value, with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's balance sheet) when:

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

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a Group of financial assets is impaired.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group uses "Expected Credit Loss" (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- The 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date);
- Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Group follows simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables and under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date right from its initial recognition. The Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated.

For other assets, the Group uses 12-month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk, full lifetime ECL is used.

b. Financial liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value i.e., loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification.



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Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading, unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

Borrowings is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition

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

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Group determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no re-classification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a re-classification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. A change in the business model occurs when the Group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the re-classification prospectively from the re-classification date, which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Group does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.8 Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures

The Group accounts for its investments in equity shares of Subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost less impairment loss (if any).

2.9 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and bank balances comprise of cash balance in hand, in current accounts with banks, and other short-term deposits. For this purpose, "short-term" means investments having maturity of three months or less from the date of investment, and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of our cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

2.10 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories consisting of raw materials, stores and spares, packing materials, work-in-progress and finished goods.

Finished goods and Work-in-Progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Raw Materials and Packing Materials are valued at cost on weighted average basis.

Stores & Spares are valued at weighted average cost.

Goods-in-Transit are valued at cost.

Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Cost includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition.

In the case of finished goods and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity. Stores and spares, that do not qualify to be recognised as property, plant and equipment, consists of packing materials, engineering spares (such as machinery spare parts) and consumables which are used in operating machines or consumed as indirect materials in the manufacturing process.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite lives or that are not yet available for use, an impairment test is performed each year at March 31.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or the cash-generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are Grouped together into the smallest Group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflow of other assets or Groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").



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The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Group extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

Reversal of Impairment of Assets

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, 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 asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.12 Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

The Group's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when the services are received from the employees.

Defined benefit plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the projected unit credit method consistent with the report of qualified independent actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related defined benefit obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market interest rates on government bonds are used. The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in the statement of profit and loss in employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions for defined benefit obligation and plan assets are recognised in OCI in the period in which they arise. When the benefits under a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Group recognises gains or losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan obligation when the settlement occurs.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss when the Group is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss if the Group has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Group's net obligation in respect of other long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Compensated absences

The Group's current policies permit certain categories of its employees to accumulate and carry forward a portion of their unutilised compensated absences and utilise them in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof in accordance with the terms of such policies. The Group measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the Group incurs as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. Such measurement is based on actuarial valuation as at the reporting date carried out by a qualified independent actuary.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. The Company presents the compensated absences as a current liability in the balance sheet as it does not have an unconditional right to defer its utilisation for 12 months after the reporting date.

2.13 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the statement of profit and loss if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Provision for warranties

As per the contractual terms with customers, the Company provides warranty to the customers for 18 months from date of sale or 12 months from date of installation whichever ever is earlier. The provision is carried for such returns/rejections on the basis of historical warranty trends in similar industries @0.25% of Revenue from Operations.



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Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where 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 not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is reasonably certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Reimbursement rights

Expected reimbursements for expenditures required to settle a provision are recognised in the statement of profit and loss only when receipt of such reimbursements is virtually certain. Such reimbursements are recognised as a separate asset in the balance sheet, with a corresponding credit to the specific expense for which the provision has been made.

2.14 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods (unless the terms of the contract are otherwise).

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Group on its own account and is tax collected on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Sale of products

Revenue from sale of product is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the product.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods are made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Group has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and value added tax. Transaction price is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales incentives / discounts. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Sale of services

Service income is recognised, on an accrual basis, at agreed rate in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivables

A trade receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

2.15 Interest Income

Interest Income mainly comprises of interest on Margin money deposit with banks relating to bank guarantee and Deposits. Interest income should be recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). However, the amount of margin money deposits relating to bank guarantee are purely current in nature, hence effective interest rate has not been applied. Interest is recognised using the time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transactions.

2.16 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



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2.17 Tax Expenses

Tax expense consists of current and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction). Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits can be utilized.

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

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in OCI or in equity in correlation to the underlying transaction).

Goods and Service Tax (GST) paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

When the tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable. Otherwise, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of taxes paid. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

2.18 Leases

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

The Group as a lessee

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

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section of Impairment of non-financial assets.

Lease liabilities

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

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Group's lease liabilities are disclosed separately.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



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2.19 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

2.20 Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

2.21 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the Group), whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments of the Group are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

2.22 Significant accounting judgements, estimates, and assumption

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, the areas involving critical estimates or Judgment are:

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options

The Group determines the lease term as the noncancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Property, plant and equipment

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment is derived on determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by management at the time of acquisition of asset and is reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life.

Impairment of financial and non-financial assets

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of impairment loss on the financial and non financial assets. The calculations of impairment loss are sensitive to underlying assumptions.

Tax provisions and contingencies

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amounts of tax provisions and contingencies. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Defined benefit plans

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

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds where remaining maturity of such bond correspond to expected term of defined benefit obligation.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using internal valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.23 New Accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

In May 2025, MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed the amendment and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.



Standard Engineering Technology Limited

(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Notes forming part of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Period ended March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

1. Amendment to Ind AS 1 - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment specifies the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current in the balance sheet, and clarifies the following:

- a) An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period. The classification of a liability as current or non-current is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.
 - b) If an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to covenants, such covenants affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period.
 - c) In case of a liability that can be settled, at the option of the counterparty, by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, such settlement terms do not affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current only if the option is classified as an equity instrument.
- These amendments have no effect on the measurement of any items in the financial statements of the Company. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

2. Amendment to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangement:

Disclosures' clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosures for such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of the Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdiction in which the Company operates. Supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The Company does not have any supplier finance arrangements during the reporting period.

3. Amendment to Ind AS 12 - Pillar-Two Tax Reforms

The Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates.

4. Amendment to Ind AS 21-Lack of exchangeability

The amendments introduces requirement to assess when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not. The amendment requires an entity to estimate the spot exchange rate when it concludes that a currency is not exchangeable into another currency. These amendments had no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

The below amendments are notified but not yet effective amendment to Ind AS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements'- Classification of Liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants:

The amendment includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2026, retrospectively, as outlined below:

- a) Breach of material covenant for long-term loan arrangement on or before end of reporting period with effect that liability becomes payable on demand as on reporting date, then it shall be classified as current liability, if lender agreed after reporting period and before approval of financial statements to not demand payment as a consequence of breach.
- b) Classify as non-current liability, if lender agreed by end of reporting period to provide grace period ending at least 12 months after reporting period within which entity can rectify the breach provided lender does not demand immediate repayment.
- c) Disclose information about the timing of settlement to understand the impact of the liability on the financial statements.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.



Note:3A
Property, Plant and Equipment
Gross carrying amount

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Electrical Equipment	Lease hold improvements	Buildings	Land*	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	4,816.13	318.93	313.75	117.71	149.29	464.71	552.36	765.93	1,773.13	9,271.94
Additions for the year	1,393.42	53.27	53.30	22.87	63.53	195.84	45.13	694.53	-	2,521.89
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	6,209.55	372.20	367.05	140.58	212.82	660.55	597.49	1,460.46	1,773.13	11,793.83
Additions for the year	1,951.59	289.30	103.25	138.39	160.72	251.03	725.09	-	8.91	3,627.78
Disposals for the year	(14.83)	(0.47)	(13.12)	-	-	(1.09)	-	-	-	(29.51)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	8,146.31	661.03	457.18	278.97	373.04	910.49	1,322.58	1,460.46	1,782.04	15,392.10

Accumulated depreciation

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Electrical Equipment	Lease hold improvements	Buildings	Land*	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	654.18	39.56	71.49	32.74	59.39	135.73	25.25	33.00	-	1,051.34
Depreciation charge for the year	370.75	34.61	55.12	22.38	47.93	51.80	22.31	40.72	-	645.62
On Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,024.93	74.17	126.61	55.12	107.32	187.53	47.56	73.72	-	1,696.96
Depreciation charge for the year	473.11	59.30	48.15	37.51	77.47	71.09	36.90	42.49	-	846.02
On Disposals	(11.36)	(0.06)	(8.06)	-	-	(0.68)	-	-	-	(20.16)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1,486.68	133.41	166.70	92.63	184.79	257.94	84.46	116.21	-	2,522.82

Net carrying amount

Particulars	Plant & Machinery**	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computers	Electrical Equipment	Lease hold improvements	Buildings	Land*	Total
As at March 31, 2025	5,184.62	298.03	240.44	85.46	105.50	473.02	549.93	1,386.74	1,773.13	10,096.87
As at March 31, 2026	6,659.63	527.62	290.48	186.34	188.25	652.55	1,238.12	1,344.25	1,782.04	12,869.28

* Standard Engineering Technology Limited: Company has been allotted land by Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIC) for setting up a manufacturing facility and has executed the agreement and taken possession of the land.

As per the allotment terms, registration of the land in the name of the Company will be completed upon commencement of commercial operations.

The Company has obtained an extension from TGIC for completion of construction of the facility until October 29, 2027. Further, the Company has received construction approval from TGIC vide letter dated March 12, 2026.

S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited: The Company has been allotted land by Telangana Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIC) for setting up a manufacturing facility and has executed the agreement and taken possession of the land.

As per the allotment terms, registration of the land in the name of the Company will be completed upon commencement of commercial operations.

The Company has obtained an extension from TGIC for completion of construction of the facility until October 29, 2027. Further, the Company has received construction approval from TGIC vide letter dated February 25, 2026

Note: 3A(i) Contractual obligations

Refer to note 41 for details on contractual commitments for acquiring property, plant and equipment.



Standard Engineering Technology Limited
(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)
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(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Note:3B

Capital work in Progress

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at April 01, 2024	447.04
Additions for the year	436.15
Capitalized during the year	(34.85)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	848.34
Additions for the year	2,147.54
Capitalized during the year	(336.42)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	2,659.46

Ageing as at March 31, 2026

	Amount in CWIP for a period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
CWIP					
Projects in progress	2,114.99	281.28	60.02	203.17	2,659.46
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,114.99	281.28	60.02	203.17	2,659.46

Ageing as at March 31, 2025

	Amount in CWIP for a period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
CWIP					
Projects in progress	398.96	240.80	208.58	-	848.34
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	398.96	240.80	208.58	-	848.34

Note: i. There are no projects as CWIP as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 whose completion is overdue or cost of which has exceeded in comparison to its original plan.
ii. The Capital Work in Progress includes expenditure incurred on the construction/ development of the manufacturing facility for which the requisite approval has been approved from TGILC. The manufacturing facility is currently under construction and in progressing as per the approved plan. Accordingly, the related costs incurred up to the reporting date have been classified under Capital work in progress pending completion and capitalisation.



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(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Note:4

Right-of-use assets

Gross carrying amount

Particulars	Land& Building (leasehold)	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	2,195.40	2,195.40
Additions for the year	1,757.65	1,757.65
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	3,953.05	3,953.05
Additions for the year	349.66	349.66
Disposals for the year	(33.35)	(33.35)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	4,269.36	4,269.36

Accumulated depreciation

Particulars	Land& Building (leasehold)	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	898.09	898.09
Depreciation for the year	439.36	439.36
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,337.45	1,337.45
Depreciation for the year	725.35	725.35
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	2,062.80	2,062.80

Net carrying amount

Particulars	Land& Building (leasehold)	Total
As at March 31, 2025	2,615.60	2,615.60
As at March 31, 2026	2,206.56	2,206.56

Note:5

Other Intangible assets

Gross carrying amount

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	124.26	124.26
Additions for the year	27.14	27.14
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	151.40	151.40
Additions for the year	85.72	85.72
Adjustments during the year	-	-
Disposals for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	237.12	237.12

Accumulated Amortisation

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	27.67	27.67
Amortisation charge for the year	21.87	21.87
On Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	49.54	49.54
Amortisation charge for the year	28.70	28.70
On Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	78.24	78.24

Net carrying amount

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
As at March 31, 2025	101.86	101.86
As at March 31, 2026	158.88	158.88



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Note:6 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Unsecured, considered good				
Security Deposits	226.83	-	181.36	-
Bank deposits with more than twelve months maturity*	862.22	11,900.82	20.92	13,936.58
Advances to employees	2.59	175.80	-	150.32
Interest accrued	6.47	543.80	0.33	504.91
Total	1,098.11	12,620.42	202.61	14,591.81

* Includes the Fixed Deposits created for issuance of Bank Guarantees and Letter of Credits on behalf of the Group. Also includes Fixed Deposits created out of unutilised proceeds of the Initial Public Offer (Refer note 44).

Note: 7 Other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Unsecured, considered good				
Capital Advances (Also refer note 41)	1,197.72	7.63	272.55	-
Security Deposits	316.44	-	284.09	-
Advances to vendors	-	6,224.19	-	3,023.70
Balances with government authorities	-	1,922.15	185.20	657.72
Prepaid Expenses	-	219.37	647.20	45.36
Total	1,514.16	8,373.34	1,389.04	3,726.78

Note: 8 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Raw materials	15,914.71	12,647.05
Work-in-progress	25,574.55	13,498.87
Finished Goods	956.01	865.23
Consumable stores and spares	1,353.54	919.00
Total	43,798.81	27,930.15

Refer to note 13 A and 13 B for information about inventories pledged as security.

Note: 9 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	26,376.39	21,706.66
Trade receivables considered doubtful - unsecured	-	-
Allowance against expected credit loss	(823.94)	(304.73)
Total	25,552.45	21,401.93

Amount due from related parties out of the trade receivables (Refer Note: 34)

1,152.39 1,294.61

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	13,192.34	9,900.82	2,455.09	411.18	416.96	26,376.39
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful unsecured	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(823.94)
Total	13,192.34	9,900.82	2,455.09	411.18	416.96	25,552.45



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Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	16,507.06	3,613.68	890.99	409.36	285.57	21,706.66
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful unsecured	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	(304.73)
Total	16,507.06	3,613.68	890.99	409.36	285.57	21,401.93

Note:10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash on hand	1.03	4.06
Balances with banks in current account	728.62	163.21
Total	729.65	167.27

Note:10A Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Fixed Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months**	9,842.39	11,512.60
Margin Money Deposits with original Maturity less than 12 Months*	921.62	481.23
Total	10,764.01	11,993.83

* Margin Money Deposits represents the Fixed Deposits created for issuance of Bank Guarantees and Letter of Credits on behalf of the Group.

**Also includes fixed deposits created out of unutilised proceeds of the Initial Public Offer (Refer Note 44).



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Note: 11 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Authorised: Equity shares of Rs 10 each	21,60,00,000	21,600.00	21,60,00,000	21,600.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up: Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	19,94,91,662	19,949.16	19,94,91,662	19,949.16

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity Shares

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026		For the year ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period	19,94,91,662	19,949.16	1,81,63,452	1,816.34
Add: Issued during the period *	-	-	18,13,28,210	18,132.82
Outstanding at the end of the period	19,94,91,662	19,949.16	19,94,91,662	19,949.16

*Changes in the equity share capital is on account of the following:

- 1) The Company has issued 9 fully paid up bonus shares of Rs. 10/- each for every 1 existing shares ((Total shares issued 16,34,71,068)) out of its free reserves pursuant to the Board of Directors meeting held on June 03, 2024.
- 2) The Company has offered and issued 28,57,142 fully paid up equity shares of face value Rs. 10/- each at a premium of Rs. 130/- per share aggregating to Rs. 4,000.00 Lakhs through private placement cum preferential basis to Amansa Investments Limited, Mauritius, Pursuant to the board meeting held on December 16, 2024.
- 3) The Company has completed an Initial Public offer ("IPO") of 2,92,89,367 Equity Shares at the face value of Rs 10/- each at an issue price of Rs 140/- per Equity share, comprising offer for sale of 1,42,89,367 shares by selling shareholders and a fresh issue of 1,50,00,000 shares aggregating Rs. 41,005.11 lakhs. The Equity Shares of the Company were listed on Bombay Stock Exchange Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") on January 13, 2025.

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of share referred to as Equity Share having a par value of Rs.10/-. Each share holder is entitled to one vote per share and the amount of dividend declared if any, by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining net assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each shareholder.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares of the Company

Name of the Shareholders	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	% of share holding	No of shares	% of share holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up				
Kandula Ramakrishna	4,40,64,000	22.09%	4,40,64,000	22.09%
Kandula Krishna Veni	3,71,89,120	18.64%	3,71,79,000	18.64%
S2 Engineering Services	1,88,26,000	9.44%	1,88,26,000	9.44%
Monoform Management Support Company Limited, Japan	1,04,49,000	5.24%	1,04,49,000	5.24%

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.

d) Details of Shares held by Promoters at the end of the year

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	No. of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Kandula Ramakrishna	4,40,64,000	22.09%	0.00%	4,40,64,000	22.09%	4.87%
Kandula Krishna Veni	3,71,89,120	18.64%	0.00%	3,71,79,000	18.64%	4.10%
Kandula Nageswara Rao	68,97,811	3.46%	0.01%	68,85,000	3.45%	0.77%
Venkata Mohana Rao Katragadda	18,00,000	0.90%	0.00%	18,00,000	0.90%	0.09%
Kudaravalli Punna Rao	4,25,000	0.21%	0.00%	4,25,000	0.21%	0.07%
M/s.S2 Engineering services (Represented by its Managing Partner Mr. Ramakrishna Kandula)	1,88,26,000	9.44%	0.00%	1,88,26,000	9.44%	3.79%
Total	10,92,01,931	54.74%	0.01%	10,91,79,000	54.73%	13.69%



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Note: 12 Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Equity component of Optionally Convertible Debentures	Equity Attributable to the owners of the company	Non Controlling Interests	Total Other Equity
	Securities Premium	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans				
Balance as at April 01, 2024	24,015.22	(94.68)	14,993.06	4.06	(0.00)	38,917.66	163.73	39,081.39
Profit for the year	-	-	6,434.48	-	-	6,434.48	430.23	6,864.71
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	1.28	-	1.28	-	1.28
Issue of Bonus Shares	(16,347.11)	-	-	-	-	(16,347.11)	-	(16,347.11)
Premium on issue of Equity Shares	23,214.28	-	-	-	-	23,214.28	-	23,214.28
Share Issue Expenses	(1,650.48)	-	-	-	-	(1,650.48)	-	(1,650.48)
On Account of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	-	-	160.75	160.75	-	160.75
Balance as at March 31, 2025	29,231.91	(94.68)	21,427.54	5.34	160.75	50,730.86	593.96	51,324.82
Profit for the year	-	-	8,004.48	-	-	8,004.48	299.49	8,303.97
Stamp duty for increase of authorised share capital	(1.35)	-	-	-	-	(1.35)	-	(1.35)
Acquisition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.56	0.56
Share Issue Expenses	121.69	-	-	-	-	121.69	-	121.69
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of taxes)	-	-	-	(31.15)	-	(31.15)	-	(31.15)
On Account of Ind AS Adjustment	-	-	-	-	103.82	103.82	-	103.82
Balance as at March 31, 2026	29,352.25	(94.68)	29,432.02	(25.81)	264.57	58,928.35	894.01	59,822.36

Note: 13 Borrowings

(a) Non-current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Term loans (Secured, at amortised cost)		
Term loans from banks (secured)	141.22	95.70
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	88.09	44.48
Loans from related parties*	53.13	51.22
Total	310.66	198.64

*During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Group has issued 0.01% Optionally Convertible Debentures of Standard Scigenics Private Limited with face value of Rs. 1,00,000 each aggregating to Rs. 200.00 Lakhs. As a part of IND AS 109 adjustment, the same has been subject to fair valuation, resulting in an adjustment of Rs. 98.62 Lakhs (including interest) and the same is treated as loan from related parties.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Group has issued 0.01% Optionally Convertible Debentures of CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited with face value of Rs. 1,00,000 each aggregating to Rs. 300.00 Lakhs. As a part of IND AS 109 adjustment, the same has been subject to fair valuation, resulting in an adjustment of Rs.158.91 (As on March 31, 2025 Rs. 147.42 Lakhs) (including interest) and the same is treated as loan from related parties.

(b) Current Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Cash credit facility from bank (secured)	5,148.59	3,469.97
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 13 (a))	88.09	44.48
Loans from related parties	200.00	200.00
Total	5,436.68	3,714.45

Standard Engineering Technology Limited (Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

i) Indian Rupee term loans amounting to Rs. 25.11 Lakhs (March 31, 2025: Rs. 3.45 Lakhs) carrying interest rate of 8.10% per annum repayable on a monthly basis till November 2028.

ii) All the facilities from banks (Term loans, Emergency Credit loan Letter of Credits and Cash credit) are secured by exclusive charge on all the unencumbered fixed assets and current assets (Inventories and Trade receivables) of the company.

iii) Further, all the loans are secured by Paripassu charge on Plot no 43 to 48,50 to 54,Tech park, IDA Nacharam, Telangana, registered in the name of S2 Engineering Services.

iv) Further, all the loans have been guaranteed by the corporate guarantee of S2 Engineering Services and the personal guarantee of the following directors unconditionally and irrevocably :

- Kandula Krishna Veni , Kudaravalli Punna Rao, Kandula Nageshwara Rao, Katragadda Venkata Shiva Prasad, Katragadda Venkata Mohan Rao and Kandula Rama Krishna.

Wholly owned Subsidiary company - S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited

a) Cash Credit from banks carry an interest ranging from 6.35% to 9.50% per annum and repayable in tenure of 12 months.

b) Indian Rupee term loans amounting to Rs. 76.96 Lakhs(March 31, 2025: Rs. 92.25 Lakhs) carrying interest rate ranging from 8.70% to 9.60% per annum and the loans are repayable in the tenure of 4 months to 32 months.

c) Cash Credit from banks is secured by the hypothecation of entire current assets of the Company, both present & future.

d) Term loans from the banks are secured by hypothecation of entire unencumbered movable fixed assets of the Company excluding vehicles/assets under Lease, both present and future.

e) Cash credit loan and term loans have been guaranteed by Standard Engineering Technology Limited (Formerly known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited) (Parent company),S2 Engineering Services and directors of the Company.

f) All the loans are secured by Paripassu charge on Plot no 43 to 48,50 to 54,Tech park, IDA Nacharam, Telangana, registered in the name of S2 Engineering Services.

g) All the term loans and cash credit facilities obtained from the bank during the year were used for the general corporate purpose and working capital management.



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Subsidiary company - Standard Flora Private Limited

- a) Cash Credit from banks carry an interest ranging from 7.10% to 8.95% per annum and repayable in tenure of 12 months.
b) Cash Credit from banks is secured by the Exclusive charge on Current and Fixed assets (Movable and Immovable) of the Company, both present & future.
c) Cash credit facilities obtained from the bank during the year were used for the general corporate purpose and working capital management.

Subsidiary company - CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited

- a) Cash Credit from banks carry an interest ranging from 7.10% to 8.95% per annum.
b) Cash Credit from banks is secured by the hypothecation of entire current assets of the Company, both present & future.
c) Cash credit facilities obtained from the bank during the year were used for the general corporate purpose and working capital management.

Subsidiary company - Standard Scigenics Private Limited

- a) Cash Credit from banks carry an interest ranging from 7.91% per annum.
b) Cash credit facilities from banks are secured by hypothecation of the Company's entire current assets, both present and future, along with an exclusive charge on the Company's fixed assets.
c) Cash credit facilities obtained from the bank during the year were used for the general corporate purpose and working capital management.

Subsidiary company - Standard C2C Engineering Private Limited

- a) Indian Rupee term loans amounting to Rs. 39.15 Lakhs carrying interest rate ranging from 7.95% to 17.00% per annum and the loans are repayable in the tenure of 3 months to 13 months.
b) Cash Credit from banks is secured by the hypothecation of entire current assets of the Company, Stock & book debts, Movable Fixed assets both present & future.
c) All the term loans and cash credit facilities obtained from the bank during the year were used for the general corporate purpose and working capital management.

Note: 14 Lease liabilities

Non-current Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liability (Refer Note 42)	1,800.21	2,256.13
Total	1,800.21	2,256.13

Current Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Lease liability (Refer Note 42)	720.82	611.93
Total	720.82	611.93

Note: 15 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital creditors	-	463.63	-	239.71
Loan	-	-	-	-
Interest Accrued	-	1.67	-	1.65
Present value of contingent consideration	719.81	-	-	-
Financial Guarantee liability	-	-	-	-
Total	719.81	465.30	-	241.36

Note: 16 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for gratuity (funded) (Refer Note 32)	219.46	81.27	106.96	25.15
Provision for compensated absences (Refer Note 33)	5.23	133.21	-	80.57
Provision for warranties	-	64.66	-	49.08
Total	224.69	279.14	106.96	154.80

Provision for warranties

As per the contractual terms with customers, the Company provides warranty to the customers for 18 months from date of sale or 12 months from date of installation which ever is earlier. The provision is carried for such returns/rejections on the basis of historical warranty trends in similar industries @0.25% of Revenue from Operations.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
At the beginning of the year	49.08	52.31
Arising during the year	-	-
Utilized during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	(15.59)	3.23
At the end of the year	64.66	49.08

Note: 17 Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities (Refer Note 30)	504.25	371.33
Deferred tax Assets (Refer Note 30)	(441.69)	(240.07)
Deferred tax Liability (net)	62.56	131.26



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Note: 18 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Advance from customers	-	15,076.73	-	5,936.55
Statutory dues	-	202.00	-	122.66
Provisions	-	20.71	-	-
Total	-	15,299.44	-	6,059.21

Note: 19 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	679.57	426.37
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	18,802.00	10,388.67
Total	19,481.57	10,815.04
Amount due to related parties out of the trade payables (Refer Note: 34)	2,429.91	58.90

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2026	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Billed but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	332.61	346.96	-	-	-	679.57
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	6,900.18	11,749.08	27.63	101.07	24.04	18,802.00
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,232.79	12,096.04	27.63	101.07	24.04	19,481.57

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Billed but not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	211.67	214.70	-	-	-	426.37
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	3,986.17	5,644.34	754.28	3.77	0.11	10,388.67
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,197.84	5,859.04	754.28	3.77	0.11	10,815.04

Based on the information available with the Company, there are no outstanding dues and payments made to any supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 [MSMED Act]. There is no interest payable or paid to any suppliers under the said Act.

Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The Company has certain dues to suppliers (trade and capital) registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier registered under the MSMED Act at the end of each accounting year;		
- Principal amount	679.57	426.37
- Interest amount	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
Total	679.57	426.37

Note: 20

Current tax liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax payable (net of Advance tax and withholding taxes)	807.68	276.35
Total	807.68	276.35



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Note:21 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from contract with customers		
Sales of Products	66,485.27	59,836.20
Sales of services	10,872.92	1,380.54
Other Operating Revenue		
Scrap Sales	51.80	149.39
Total	77,409.99	61,366.13

Disaggregated revenue information

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from Operations		
Sale of products	66,485.27	59,836.20
Sale of services	10,872.92	1,380.54
Other operating revenues (scrap sales)	51.80	149.39
Total	77,409.99	61,366.13
(a) Disaggregated revenue information		
India	74,091.56	59,110.87
Outside India	3,318.43	2,255.26
	77,409.99	61,366.13
(b) Timing of revenue recognition		
Products transferred for a point in time	66,537.07	59,985.59
Services rendered over a point of time	10,872.92	1,380.54
	77,409.99	61,366.13
(c) Reconciliation of amount of revenue recognised with contract price		
Revenue as per contracted price (including concession)	77,270.07	61,133.86
Adjustments		
Rebates	(89.64)	(173.64)
Sales Returns	(50.28)	(58.63)
Revenue from Operations	77,409.99	61,366.13

Note:22 Other Income

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Income		
- Bank Deposits	1,803.88	1,186.30
- Other Deposits	37.07	-
Interest Income on Income Tax Refund	14.76	-
Miscellaneous income	43.46	44.96
Total	1,899.17	1,231.26

Note:23 Cost of raw materials consumed

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Inventory at beginning of the year	12,647.05	9,047.55
Add: Purchases during the year*	56,095.34	39,448.94
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(15,914.71)	(12,647.05)
Total	52,827.68	35,849.44

* Represents the Stock of Rs. 821.99 Lakhs acquired on slump sale basis vide BTA Dated May 08, 2024 (Refer Note 45)

Note:24 Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and Finished goods

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening stock		
Work-in-progress*	14,305.14	12,341.93
Finished goods	865.23	598.46
Closing stock		
Work-in-progress	(25,574.55)	(13,498.87)
Finished goods	(956.01)	(865.23)
Increase in Stock	(11,360.19)	(1,423.71)

*Opening stock of work in progress includes Rs. 806.27 Lakhs on account of acquisition of Standard C2C Engineering Private Limited (Formerly known as C2C Engineering Private Limited) vide Share Transfer Agreement dated November 19, 2025.



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Note:25 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,803.94	2,493.40
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 32)	168.42	92.36
Gratuity expenses (Refer Note 32)	69.52	56.66
Staff welfare expenses	300.69	236.50
Total	4,342.57	2,878.92

Note:26 Finance costs

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest expense on borrowing measured at amortised cost	705.55	1,291.69
Interest on lease liabilities (Refer Note 42)	216.04	150.30
Other finance costs	153.09	69.72
Total	1,074.68	1,511.71

Note:27 Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 3A)	846.02	645.62
Depreciation of Right-of-use assets (Refer Note 4)	725.35	439.36
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 5)	28.70	21.87
Total	1,600.07	1,106.85

Note:28 Other expenses

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Power and fuel	1,315.11	1,134.95
Consumption of stores and spares	3,587.80	2,336.46
Rent (Refer Note 42)	277.04	229.70
Freight and forwarding charges	854.87	796.33
Repairs and maintenance	224.95	217.65
Security charges	251.02	202.74
Water charges	27.72	28.90
Rates and taxes	169.44	111.02
Insurance	61.97	52.80
Legal and professional fees	562.02	292.80
Travelling and conveyance	511.17	385.24
Sales Commission	0.75	4.36
Warranty expense	15.59	(3.23)
Printing and stationery	40.95	29.58
Payments to auditors	51.45	31.00
Bad debts written off	286.79	143.19
Allowance for expected credit loss	519.19	(66.69)
Provision for Advances	7.53	74.54
Communication expenses	34.07	24.91
Corporate social responsibility(CSR) expenditure (Refer Note 38)	196.56	144.70
Office maintenance expenses	47.73	25.81
Advances written off	2.18	-
Subscription & Renewals	25.99	37.97
Exchange differences	-	18.01
Advertising and sales promotion	176.73	202.41
Miscellaneous expenses	244.40	134.70
Installation & Commissioning Expenses	67.00	-
Total	9,560.02	6,589.85



29 Earning per Share

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Earnings		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent company	8,004.48	6,434.48
Shares		
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	19,94,91,662	1,81,63,452
Add: Equity shares issued	-	18,13,28,210
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	19,94,91,662	19,94,91,662
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year - Basic	19,94,91,662	18,56,69,745
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year - Diluted	19,94,91,662	18,56,69,745
Earnings per share of par value Rs 10/- - Basic (Rs)	4.01	3.47
Earnings per share of par value Rs 10/- - Diluted (Rs)	4.01	3.47

Note: The Company has issued 9 fully paid up bonus shares of Rs. 10/- each for every 1 existing shares out of its free reserves pursuant to the board meeting held on June 03, 2024. Due to this the weighted average number of equity shares for the previous year has been restated accordingly.

30 Income taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Current taxes expense		
Current tax	2,875.59	2,334.69
Income tax relating to earlier years	(26.19)	84.65
Deferred taxes charge/(benefit)		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(33.10)	70.19
Total income tax expense/(benefit) recognised in the statement of profit and loss	2,816.30	2,489.53

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

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Gains/ (Losses) on Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(42.12)	1.71
Deferred tax charged to OCI	10.97	(0.43)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	11,120.27	9,354.24
Profit/(loss) before tax from a discontinued operation	-	-
Accounting profit before income tax	11,120.27	9,354.24
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17% (March 31, 2025: 25.17%)	2,798.97	2,354.46
Non-deductible expenses for tax purposes:		
Expenses disallowed under Income tax Act, 1961	63.84	40.75
On account of prior period tax expense	(1.72)	84.65
On account of IND AS Adjustment impact	(35.31)	4.04
Others	13.61	5.62
	40.42	135.06
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	2,816.30	2,489.53
	2,816.30	2,489.53
Effective Income tax rate	25.33%	26.61%

Deferred tax relates to the following:

Particulars	Balance Sheet	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities:		
WDV differences of assets as per books and tax laws	504.25	371.33
Loan (Due to Processing Charges)	-	-
	504.25	371.33
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for Gratuity and Compensated absences	(136.83)	(81.06)
Provision for Leave Encashment	-	-
Exceeded Credit Loss	(207.37)	(76.70)
Leases	(70.47)	(63.55)
Other Temporary Difference	(27.02)	(18.76)
	(441.69)	(240.07)
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	62.56	131.26
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	(441.69)	(240.07)
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Continuing operations	504.25	371.33
Deferred tax liabilities, net	62.56	131.26



31 Segment information

The managing director and Board of the Company takes decision in respect of allocation of resources and assesses the performance basis the report / information provided by functional heads and are thus considered to be chief operating decision maker.

The group is engaged in the manufacturing of pharmaceutical glass lined equipment's, Metal Equipments & PTFE lined equipment and the same are three reportable segments of the group as per IND AS 108, disclosure regarding operating segments is given below.

Reportable segments based on Products		For the Year ended March 31, 2026				
Particulars	Glass Lined Equipment	Metal Equipment and Pumps	PTFE lined Equipment	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue						
External Sales	25,043.36	49,173.13	3,193.50	77,409.99	-	77,409.99
Inter- segment sales	823.16	2,813.84	640.68	4,277.68	(4,277.68)	-
Total Revenue	25,866.52	51,986.97	3,834.18	81,687.67	(4,277.68)	77,409.99
Segment Results:						
Profit / (Loss) before Tax and Interest	5,664.00	7,132.15	633.57	13,429.72	(1,234.77)	12,194.95
Less: Interest Expenses						1,074.68
Profit Before Taxes						11,120.27
Less: Taxes						2,816.30
Net Profit after Tax						8,303.97
Other Information						
Segment Assets	84,523.96	58,243.93	5,738.72	1,48,506.61	(23,126.54)	1,25,380.07
Total assets	84,523.96	58,243.93	5,738.72	1,48,506.61	(23,126.54)	1,25,380.07
Segment liabilities	20,907.01	36,854.06	3,310.01	61,071.08	(15,462.52)	45,608.56
Total liabilities	20,907.01	36,854.06	3,310.01	61,071.08	(15,462.52)	45,608.56
Depreciation	603.26	874.75	122.06	1,600.07	-	1,600.07

Reportable segments based on Products		For the year year March 31, 2025				
Particulars	Glass Lined Equipment	Metal Equipment and Pumps	PTFE lined Equipment	Total	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue						
External Sales	19,236.53	39,653.49	2,476.11	61,366.13	-	61,366.13
Inter- segment sales	394.79	2,175.68	506.22	3,076.69	(3,076.69)	-
Total Revenue	19,631.32	41,829.17	2,982.33	64,442.82	(3,076.69)	61,366.13
Segment Results:						
Profit / (Loss) before Tax and Interest	4,332.86	6,562.24	627.76	11,522.86	(656.91)	10,865.95
Less: Interest Expenses						1,511.71
Profit Before Taxes						9,354.24
Less: Taxes						2,489.53
Net Profit after Tax						6,864.71
Other Information						
Segment Assets	67,946.23	42,465.75	5,103.73	1,15,515.71	(19,675.60)	95,840.11
Total assets	67,946.23	42,465.75	5,103.73	1,15,515.71	(19,675.60)	95,840.11
Segment liabilities	8,356.38	26,633.28	2,988.18	37,977.84	(13,411.71)	24,566.13
Total liabilities	8,356.38	26,633.28	2,988.18	37,977.84	(13,411.71)	24,566.13
Depreciation	534.38	456.79	115.68	1,106.85	-	1,106.85

32 Employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plan:

Contributions were made to provident fund and employee state insurance in India for the employees of the Company as per the regulations. These contributions are made to registered funds administered by the Government of India. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any other constructive obligation.

During the period the group has recognised the following amounts in the Statement of profit and loss:-

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Employers Contribution to Provident fund	155.16	81.36
Employers Contribution to Employee state insurance	13.26	11.00
Total	168.42	92.36

Defined Benefit Plan:

In accordance with applicable laws, the group has a defined benefit plan which provides for gratuity payments (the "Gratuity Plan") and covers certain categories of employees in India. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum gratuity payment to eligible employees at retirement or termination of their employment. The amount of the payment is based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the years of employment with the group. Liabilities in respect of the Gratuity Plan are determined by an actuarial valuation and plan is funded.

The components of gratuity cost recognised in the statement of profit and loss consist of the following:



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Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	59.55	50.96
Interest on net defined benefit liability/(asset)	9.97	5.70
Past Service Cost	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in statement of profit or loss - (A)	69.52	56.66
Actuarial (gain) / loss on plan obligations	49.61	-1.71
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income - (B)	49.61	-1.71
Total (A+B)	119.13	54.95

Current and Non current Portion

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Present value of defined benefit obligation	404.92	241.54
Less: Fair value of plan assets	104.19	109.43
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	300.73	132.11
Current portion of the above	81.27	25.15
Non-current portion of the above	219.46	106.96

Movement in Present Obligation of Defined Benefit

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	241.54	179.59
Defined benefit cost included in Profit & Loss	131.88	63.90
Past Service Cost	-	-
Expenses recognised in statement of OCI	48.28	(1.71)
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	45.30	(1.61)
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to experience changes	2.87	1.03
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss on Obligation - Plan Assets	0.11	(1.13)
Benefits paid	(16.67)	(1.37)
Defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	404.92	241.54

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Discount rate	7.71%	6.97%
Salary Growth Rate	8.00%	8.00%
Withdrawal rate	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 Ult	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 Ult

Sensitivity Analysis

Discount Rate, Salary Escalation Rate and Withdrawal Rate are significant actuarial assumptions. The change in the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation for a change of 100 Basis Points from the assumed assumption is given below:

Scenario	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Obligation	Percentage Change	Obligation	Percentage Change
Under Base Scenario	405.23	0.08%	241.52	(0.01%)
Salary Escalation - Up by 1%	327.72	(19.07%)	259.07	7.26%
Salary Escalation - Down by 1%	287.44	(29.01%)	225.76	(6.53%)
Withdrawal Rates - Up by 1%	304.92	(24.70%)	239.49	(0.85%)
Withdrawal Rates - Down by 1%	308.28	(23.87%)	243.72	0.90%
Discount Rates - Up by 1%	287.96	(28.88%)	225.93	(6.46%)
Discount Rates - Down by 1%	327.82	(19.04%)	259.41	7.40%
Mortality Rates - Up by 10%	306.59	(24.28%)	241.52	(0.01%)
Mortality Rates - Down by 10%	306.58	(24.29%)	241.54	0.00%

Expected future cash flows

The expected future cash outflows in respect of gratuity were as follows:

Expected future benefit payments	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Year 1	60.46	25.43
Year 2	43.78	30.81
Year 3	32.95	27.47
Year 4	36.90	30.03
Year 5	26.16	20.42
Year 6	55.19	25.02
Year 7	16.41	16.41
Year 8	21.53	21.53
Year 9	19.81	19.81
Year 10	14.04	14.04
Year 11 +	220.09	220.09



33 Compensated absences

The Company provides for accumulation of compensated absences by certain categories of its employees. These employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized compensated absences and utilize them in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof as per the Company's policy. The Company records a liability for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The total liability recorded by the Company towards this obligation was Rs.138.44 Lakhs as at March 31, 2026 (Rs. 80.57 Lakhs as at March 31, 2025).

34 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS - 24 'Related Party Disclosures', names of the related parties, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods are:

Name of the Related Parties and description of relationship

Name of the Related Parties	Nature of relationship
Stanseals Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Stanvalves & Controls Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
S2 Engineering Services	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Standard Holdings	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Stanpumps Engineering Industries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Standard Equipment Leasing Services	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Stanflow Engineering Industries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Standard Properties	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Schematic Engineering Industries	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Sri Krishna Equipments	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Standard Group of Companies Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Stylosoft LLP	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Sri Varun Fabrication	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Schematic Engineering Industries Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Asahi Glass Plant INC	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Reliability Engineering Industry Private limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
ATR Asahi Process Systems Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
AGI Glass Plant India Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Standard Raj Properties LLP	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
S2 Engineering Equipment	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives
Key Managerial personnel (KMP)	
Mr. Kandula Nageswara Rao	Managing Director
Mr. Pathuri Anjaneyulu	Chief Financial Officer
Mrs. Kallam Hima Priya	Company Secretary
Mr. Kandula Ramakrishna	Director
Mrs. Kandula Krishna Veni	Director
Mr. Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao	Director
Mr. Katragadda Venkata Siva Prasad	Director (up to May 06,2024)
Mr. Sudhakara Reddy Siddieddy	Independent Director
Mrs. Nannapaneni Radhika	Independent Director
Mr. Samba Siva Rao Gollapudi	Independent Director
Mr. Yasuyuki Ikeda	Non Executive Director
Mrs. Katragadda Harini	Relative of Director
Mr. Kandula Bhanu Prakash	Relative of Director
Mrs. Kandula Bharath	Relative of Director
Mr. B. Radhakrishna	Relative of Director
Mrs. Katragadda Venkata Ramani	Relative of Director
Ms. Katragadda Likhitha	Relative of Director
Ms. Katragadda Mahitha	Relative of Director
Mr. Kudravalli Punna Rao	Relative of Director
Mr.K.Krishna Kanth	Relative of Director



Standard Engineering Technology Limited
(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)
CIN: L29220TG2012PLC082904
(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs except share data or unless otherwise stated)

Transactions during the year

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Remuneration paid KMP's and their relatives	281.38	244.65
Rent Expense		
Mr. Kandula Ramakrishna	19.55	18.62
S2 Engineering Equipment	111.13	107.56
S2 Engineering Services	345.30	328.23
Standard Group of Companies Private Limited	2.19	6.85
Sales of goods (Net of sale returns)		
Stanvalves & Controls Private Limited	4.26	8.81
Standard Equipment Leasing Services	1,275.60	892.40
Schematic Engineering Industries Private Limited	194.68	544.71
Reliability Engineering Industry Private limited	42.42	-
Purchase of goods		
Stanvalves & Controls Private Limited	295.90	131.93
Schematic Engineering Industries Private Limited	1,007.56	141.62
Asahi Glass Plant INC	1,486.41	170.79
Reliability Engineering Industry Private limited	1,027.56	-
ATR Asahi Process Systems Private Limited	69.53	-
AGI Glass Plant India Private Limited	24.00	-
Receipt of Services		
Sri Varun Fabrication	103.07	33.83
Standard Group of Companies Private Limited	424.01	404.95
Stylosoft LLP	11.46	11.76
Schematic Engineering Industries Private Limited	-	0.09
Standard Equipment Leasing Services	-	3.98
Standard Raj Properties LLP	6.67	-
Reliability Engineering Industry Private limited	9.20	-
ATR Asahi Process Systems Private Limited	0.20	-
Rendering of Services		
S2 Engineering Services	0.12	-
Schematic Engineering Industries Private Limited	2.80	0.30
Standard Equipment Leasing Services	7.47	40.00
Sri Varun Fabrication	1.35	-
Purchase of Asset		
Reliability Engineering Industry Private limited	4.93	-
IPO Expenses Reimbursement (received)		
S2 Engineering Services	(42.22)	488.19
Mr. Kandula Ramakrishna	(23.29)	269.30
Mrs. Kandula Krishna Veni	(19.48)	225.31
Mr. Kandula Nageswara Rao	(6.21)	71.76
Mrs. Katragadda Venkata Ramani	(4.71)	54.41
Standard Holdings	(4.09)	47.28
Mr. Katragadda Venkata Siva Prasad	(2.84)	32.83
Ms. Katragadda Likhitha	(2.84)	32.83
Ms. Katragadda Mahitha	(2.84)	32.83
Mrs. Katragadda Harini	(2.84)	32.83
Reimbursement of Expenses		
Mrs. Kandula Krishna Veni	0.08	-
S2 Engineering Equipment	1.00	-
Standard Group of Companies Private Limited	1.49	-
Schematic Engineering Industries Private Limited	4.80	-
Director Sitting Fees		
Mr. Sudhakara Reddy Siddieddy	2.50	4.70
Mrs. Nannapaneni Radhika	2.45	4.25
Mr. Samba Siva Rao Gollapudi	2.50	4.25
Personal guarantee given jointly by		
Mr. Kandula Nageswara Rao		
Mr. Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao		
Mr. Katragadda Venkata Siva Prasad		
Mr. Kandula Ramakrishna		
Mrs. Kandula Krishna Veni	15,850.00	11,950.00
Corporate Guarantee given by		
S2 Engineering Services	26,850.00	25,050.00
Personal guarantee given jointly by		
Mr. Kandula Ramakrishna		
Mrs. Kandula Krishna Veni	11,000.00	13,100.00



Outstanding balances as at year end

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Receivables		
Stanpumps Engineering Industries	0.40	0.40
Stanvalves & Controls Private Limited	9.99	9.19
Standard Equipment Leasing Services	1,087.46	617.47
Asahi Glass Plant INC	-	21.92
Standard Group of Companies Private Limited	-	28.32
Schematic Engineering Industries Private Limited	0.85	516.32
ATR Asahi Process Systems Private Limited	52.10	-
Sri Varun Fabrication	1.59	-
Payables		
S2 Engineering Services	31.26	27.97
Stanvalves & Controls Private Limited	161.67	3.37
Mr. Kandula Ramakrishna	1.76	1.63
S2 Engineering Equipment	8.00	10.00
Standard Group of Companies Private Limited	42.49	12.11
Stylosoft LLP	3.61	-
Schematic Engineering Industries Private Limited	342.48	-
Asahi Glass Plant INC	1,122.32	-
Standard Raj Properties LLP	1.46	-
Reliability Engineering Industry Private limited	714.87	-
Loan Receivable		
Mrs. Kallam Hima Priya	12.30	13.50
Rental Deposit Receivable		
S2 Engineering Equipment	30.00	30.00
Standard Group of Companies Private Limited	3.40	3.40
Personal guarantee given jointly by		
Mr. Kandula Nageswara Rao	9,996.57	3,295.48
Mr. Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao		
Mr. Kudravalli Punna Rao		
Mr. Katragadda Venkata Siva Prasad		
Mr. Kandula Ramakrishna		
Mrs. Kandula Krishna Veni		
Corporate guarantee given by		
S2 Engineering Services	15,213.51	5,669.85
Personal guarantee given jointly		
Mr. Kandula Ramakrishna	5,216.94	2,374.37
Mrs. Kandula Krishna Veni		

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Transactions in foreign currency	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
C.I.F. Value of Imports in respect of:		
Raw material	5,086.15	2,054.78
Expenditure in Foreign Currency:		
Consultancy Charges paid	17.00	26.49
Earnings in Foreign Exchange		
FOB value of Exports	3,318.43	2,255.26

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Financial instruments and fair value

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

Level 1 : Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 : Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Total carrying value	Total fair value	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Assets:				
Cash and bank balances	11,493.66	11,493.66	12,161.10	12,161.10
Trade receivables	25,552.45	25,552.45	21,401.93	21,401.93
Other financial assets	13,718.53	13,718.53	14,794.42	14,794.42
Total	50,764.64	50,764.64	48,357.45	48,357.45
Liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	19,481.57	19,481.57	10,815.04	10,815.04
Borrowings	5,747.34	5,747.34	3,913.09	3,913.09
Lease liabilities	2,521.03	2,521.03	2,868.06	2,868.06
Other financial liabilities	1,185.11	1,185.11	1,413.46	1,413.46
Total	28,935.05	28,935.05	17,837.55	17,837.55



The above investments does not include equity investments in subsidiaries which are carried at costs and hence not required to be disclosed as per IND AS 107 "Financial Instruments Disclosures".

There has been no transfer between levels during the year. The fair values of derivatives are based on derived mark-to-market values. The management has assessed that the carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities for which fair values are disclosed, reasonably approximate their fair values because these instruments have short-term maturities.

Borrowings include Indian currency long-term loans wherein interest rates are linked to benchmark rates (Marginal Cost of Lending Rates/Prime Lending Rates) of respective lenders. These benchmark rates are determined based on cost of funds of the lenders, as well as, market rates. The benchmark rates are periodically revised by the lenders to reflect prevalent market conditions. Accordingly, effective cost of debt for borrowings at any point of time is in line with the prevalent market rates. Due to these reasons, management is of the opinion that they can achieve refinancing, if required, at similar cost of debt, as current effective interest rates. Hence, the discounting rate for calculating the fair value of Borrowings has been taken in line with the current cost of debt.

37 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the group's operations. The group's principal financial assets include investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, security deposits and derivatives that are out of regular business operations.

The group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The group's risk management is carried out by a treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

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

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rate relates primarily to the group's borrowings with floating interest rates. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the group's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, without considering impact of derivatives not designated as hedges, as follows:

	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
INR	March 31, 2026	Rs in Lakhs
INR	100.00	(120.42)
INR	(100.00)	120.42
INR	March 31, 2025	Rs in Lakhs
INR	100.00	(134.56)
INR	(100.00)	134.56

ii. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The group's Derivatives (not designated as hedges) outstanding as at the reporting date

Type	Currency	March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Foreign currency in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Foreign currency in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Cross currency swaps	EURO	-	-	-	-
Interest rate swaps	EURO	-	-	-	-
Forward contracts	USD	-	-	-	-

Un-hedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date:

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
		Foreign currency in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Foreign currency in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Trade receivables	USD	15.05	1,391.90	0.39	33.12
Trade receivables	EURO	-	-	0.32	28.83
Trade payables	YEN	1,918.08	1,122.32	-	-

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates, with all other variables held constant and without considering impact of derivatives not designated as hedges:

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease
Impact on profit before tax				
USD	97.84	(97.84)	1.66	(1.66)
YEN	56.79	(56.79)	-	-
EURO	-	-	1.44	(1.44)



(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments if a counterparty default on its obligations. The group's exposure to credit risk arises majorly from trade and other receivables. Other financial assets like security deposits and bank deposits are mostly with government authorities and scheduled banks and hence, the group does not expect any credit risk with respect to these financial assets.

Trade and other receivables

The group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the group grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Reconciliation of impairment of trade receivables and other assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Impairment of Trade receivable		
Balance at the beginning of the year	304.73	371.41
Add: Provision made during the year	805.98	76.51
Less: Reversal of earlier years provisions	-	-
Less: Bad debts written off from earlier years provisions	(286.79)	(143.19)
Balance at the end of the year	823.94	304.73

Investments

The group limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The group does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

Details of financial assets - not due, past due and impaired

None of the group's cash equivalents, including term deposits with banks, were past due or impaired as of March 31, 2025. The group's credit period for trade and other receivables payable by its customers generally ranges from 30 - 90 days.

(c) Liquidity risk

The group's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements at all times. The group relies on a mix of borrowings and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium/long term expansion needs. The group monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the group does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the group's financial liabilities on undiscounted basis:

Maturities	Up to 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	Above 5 years	Total
March 31, 2026					
Non-current borrowings	88.09	141.22	-	257.53	486.84
Lease liabilities	720.82	1,353.88	446.33	-	2,521.03
Current borrowings	5,348.59	-	-	-	5,348.59
Trade payables	19,481.57	-	-	-	19,481.57
Other financial liabilities	465.30	-	-	719.81	1,185.11
Total	26,104.37	1,495.10	446.33	977.34	29,023.14
March 31, 2025					
Non-current borrowings	44.48	95.70	0	147.42	287.60
Lease liabilities	611.93	1,296.65	959.48	-	2,868.06
Current borrowings	3,669.97	-	-	-	3,669.97
Trade payables	10,815.04	-	-	-	10,815.04
Other financial liabilities	241.36	-	-	-	241.36
Total	15,382.78	1,392.35	959.48	147.42	17,882.03

38 Details of CSR expenditure

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
i) Amount required to be spent by the group during the year	166.89	131.69
ii) Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any	(20.49)	(13.48)
(iii) Total CSR obligation for the financial year	146.40	118.21
iv) Amount of expenditure incurred		
(a) Construction/acquisition of any asset	13.96	9.17
(b) On purposes other than (a) above	182.61	129.53
v) Shortfall/(excess) at the end of the year ((iii)-(iv))*	(50.17)	(20.49)
vi) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
vii) Reason for shortfall	-	-
viii) Nature of CSR activities	Refer below*	Refer below*

* The Group has identified certain projects namely Construction of water plants for providing the safe drinking water and the cost of the projects are Rs. 40.00 Lakhs. Out of Rs. 40.00 lakhs the company has paid Rs. 8.00 Lakhs as advance to the vendor during the financial year 2022-23 and balance amount Rs. 32.00 Lakhs has been transferred to CSR unspent account as per the timelines mentioned in the section 135 of the Act.

During the financial year 23-24, the group has completed one project costing around Rs.10.00 lakhs for which balance payment net off advance has been made from CSR unspent account. As at March 31,2024, the group has given further an advance of Rs. 10.00 Lakhs to the vendor against the ongoing project and net balance Rs. 14.00 Lakhs is in CSR unspent account.

During the year ended March 31, 2026 the company has completed the project and hence the balance in CSR unspent A/c is zero.



39 Other statutory information

- (i) The group does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the group for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The group does not have any transactions with struck off companies.
- (iii) The group does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The group has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The group has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group 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.
- (vii) The group has not entered in to 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).
- (viii) The group has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (ix) The group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (x) No Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the year.
- (xi) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group.
- (xii) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- (xiii) The Company has not revalued its Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets during the year.
- (xiv) The Company has been allotted land by TGILC for setting up manufacturing facility. The agreement is entered into with the authority and possession obtained. Pursuant to the terms and conditions the registration of the land in the name of the Company would be made once the facility commences commercial operations. Also refer foot note 3A.
- (xv) Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:

Particulars					For the Year ended March 31, 2026		For the Year ended March 31, 2025	
Type of Borrower	Loans/Advances granted Individually or Jointly with other. (Individually / Jointly)*	Repayable on demand (Yes / No)	Terms/Period of repayment is specified (Yes / No)	Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date	% of Total [Shall represent Percentage to total loan & advance in the nature of loan]	Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date	% of Total [Shall represent Percentage to total loan & advance in the nature of loan]	Amount outstanding as at the balance sheet date
KMP	Individually	Yes	Yes	12.30	100.00%	12.30	100.00%	13.50

xvii) Statutory Group Information

As at March 31, 2026	Net Assets, i.e. total		Share in profit/(loss)		Share in other comprehensive		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
A. Parent company								
Standard Engineering Technology Limited	79.80%	63,826.42	49.48%	4,108.72	(19.78%)	6.16	49.74%	4,114.88
B. Subsidiaries								
S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	22.44%	17,950.55	42.67%	3,543.62	17.78%	(5.54)	42.77%	3,538.08
Standard Flora Private Limited	3.04%	2,428.71	1.92%	159.28	(2.73%)	0.85	1.94%	160.13
Standard Engineering Solutions Private Limited	(0.00%)	(2.05)	(0.01%)	(0.45)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	(0.45)
CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited	1.90%	1,519.10	0.60%	50.02	1.86%	(0.58)	0.60%	49.44
Standard Scigenics Private Limited	1.10%	883.38	1.23%	102.42	0.00%	-	1.24%	102.42
Standard C2C Engineering Private Limited	1.30%	1,036.84	1.99%	165.43	102.86%	(32.04)	1.61%	133.39
C. Non controlling Interest	1.10%	883.38	3.61%	299.49	0.00%	-	3.62%	299.49
D. Consolidation	(10.69%)	(8,547.40)	(1.50%)	(124.56)	0.00%	-	(1.51%)	(124.56)
	100.00%	79,978.93	100.00%	8,303.97	100.00%	(31.15)	100.00%	8,272.82



As at March 31, 2025	Net Assets, i.e. total		Share in profit/(loss)		Share in other comprehensive		Share in total comprehensive income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit	Amount	As % of consolidated other comprehensive income	Amount	As % of consolidated total comprehensive income	Amount
A. Parent company								
Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited	83.61%	59,589.85	41.73%	2,864.61	(133.81%)	(1.71)	41.70%	2,862.90
B. Subsidiaries								
S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	20.22%	14,412.47	47.38%	3,252.41	247.11%	3.16	47.42%	3,255.57
Standard Flora Private Limited	2.97%	2,115.55	4.59%	314.94	(13.30%)	(0.17)	4.58%	314.77
Standard Engineering Solutions Private Limited	(0.00%)	(1.60)	(0.01%)	(0.36)	0.00%	-	(0.01%)	-0.36
CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited	1.99%	1,421.60	8.21%	563.26	0.00%	-	8.20%	563.26
C. Non controlling	0.83%	593.96	6.27%	430.23	0.00%	-	6.27%	430.23
D. Consolidation	(9.62%)	(6,857.85)	(8.16%)	(560.38)	0.00%	-	(8.16%)	(560.38)
	100.00%	71,273.98	100.00%	6,864.71	100.00%	1.28	100.00%	6,865.99

40 Capital Management

For the purpose of the group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The group includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	310.66	198.64
Lease liabilities	2,521.03	2,868.06
Current borrowing	5,436.68	3,714.45
Less: cash and bank balances	11,493.66	12,161.10
Net debt	(3,225.29)	(5,379.95)
Equity share capital	19,949.16	19,949.16
Other equity	59,822.36	51,324.82
Total capital	79,771.52	71,273.98
Capital and net debt	76,546.23	65,894.03
Gearing ratio	(0.04)	(0.08)

41 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Capital and other commitments		
(a) Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed (net of capital advances) on capital account and not provided for	938.63	531.93
Contingent liabilities		
Claims against the group not acknowledge as debts:		
(a) Income Tax matters in dispute (refer below note)	164.97	-
Others:		
(b) Bank Guarantee	12,062.25	2,168.76
(c) LC issued but not accepted	1,663.49	710.12

Note: During the financial year 2019-20 (Assessment Year 2020-21), the Company has been subject to reassessment proceedings initiated by the Income Tax Department under Sections 147 read with 144B of the Income-tax Act, 1961, based on information received from a search and seizure operation conducted on certain entities belonging to the Hetero Group.

Based on legal advice and internal assessment, the management believes that the Company has a strong case on merits and that the addition made by the AO is not sustainable in law. Accordingly, the Company intends to contest the matter before the appropriate appellate authorities.

Pending final resolution of the matter, the Company has disclosed the above as a contingent liability, and no provision has been made in the financial statements, as the likelihood of outflow of economic resources is not considered probable at this stage.



42 Leases:

The Group has lease contracts for buildings. The leases generally have lease terms between 3 to 5 years. The Company's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning and sub-leasing the leased assets. There lease contracts that include extension and termination options, which are further discussed below.

The group also has certain leases with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases with low value. The group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Refer Note 4 for details of carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the year. Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing borrowings) and the movements during the year:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
At the beginning of the year	2,866.08	1,554.32
Additions	288.37	1,708.12
Leases terminated	-	-
Accretion of interest	215.35	150.29
Payments	(848.77)	(546.65)
At the end of the year	2,521.03	2,866.08
Current	720.82	611.93
Non-current	1,800.21	2,254.15

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 36. The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	725.35	439.36
Interest expense on lease liabilities	216.04	150.30
Expense relating to short-term leases	277.04	229.70
Total amount recognised in the P&L account	1,218.43	819.36

The group had total cash outflows for leases of Rupees 848.77 Lakhs (Previous year: Rupees 546.65 Lakhs).

The group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised. The effective interest rate for lease liabilities is ranging between 7.58% to 8.47%, with maturity between 2026-30.

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2026	For the Year ended March 31, 2025
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases	277.04	229.70
Variable lease payments	-	-
Total Lease Payments not considered as Lease payments under Ind AS 116	277.04	229.70

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities
For the Year ended March 31, 2026

Particulars	Current		Non-current	
	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Borrowings	Lease liabilities
April 01, 2025	3,714.45	611.93	198.64	2,256.13
Cash flows (Net)	1,722.23	-	112.02	-
Reclassified as part of disposal group	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange management	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair values	-	-	-	-
Interest accrual and lease payments, net	-	108.89	-	(455.92)
March 31, 2026	5,436.68	720.82	310.66	1,800.21

For the Year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Current		Non-current	
	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Borrowings	Lease liabilities
April 01, 2024	11,320.29	311.25	57.93	1,243.07
Cash flows (Net)	(7,605.84)	-	140.71	-
Reclassified as part of disposal group	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange management	-	-	-	-
Changes in fair values	-	-	-	-
Interest accrual and lease payments, net	-	300.68	-	1,013.06
March 31, 2025	3,714.45	611.93	198.64	2,256.13

43 Non-controlling interests (NCI)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	593.96	163.73
Add: Share of Non Controlling Interest	-	-
Standard Scigenics Private Limited	0.49	-
Standard Flora Private Limited	153.03	154.24
CPK Engineers Equipment Private Limited	48.06	276.00
Standard Scigenics Private Limited	98.40	-
Adjustments	0.06	-
Balance at the end of the year	894.01	594.96



44 Utilisation of funds raised through Initial Public Offer (IPO)

The Company had received Rs. 23,224.50 Lakhs in the escrow account (net off estimated offer expenses Rs. 1,775.50 Lakhs) from the proceeds of fresh issue of equity shares through Initial Public Offer which includes pre- IPO Proceeds of Rs. 3,882.00 Lakhs net off offer expenses of Rs 118.00 Lakhs. Further, the fund raised from Offer for Sale was remitted to the selling shareholders (net of estimated offer expenses borne/to be borne by selling shareholders). During the year, the Company has reversed, it's estimated IPO expenses to the extent of Rs. 121.69 Lakhs (net of Goods and Service Tax) and amount has been received from monitoring account. Such amount has been accounted under

Objects of the Issue as per Prospectus	Amount to be Utilized as per Prospectus	Utilization up to March 31,2026	Unutilized amount as at March 31, 2026
Towards funding of capital expenditure of the Company	1,000.00	771.94	228.06
Towards repayment or prepayment, in full or in part, of all or a portion of certain outstanding borrowings	13,000.00	13,000.00	-
Towards funding its capital expenditure requirements in S2 Engineering Industry Private Limited	3,000.00	1,086.25	1,913.75
Towards inorganic growth through strategic investments and/or acquisitions	2,000.00	2,000.00	-
Towards general corporate purposes	4,224.50	1,703.23	2,521.27
Total	23,224.50	18,561.42	4,663.08

45 Business combination

During the Year ended March 31,2026, the Company has acquired the business of Scigenics (India) Private Limited on a slump sale basis vide Business Transfer agreement dated October 31, 2025 for consideration amounting to Rs. 900.00 Lakhs on a going concern basis.

Details of Assets and liabilities acquired on a slump sale basis

Particulars	Amount
Assets	
Fixed Assets	52.59
Current assets	1,013.54
Total	1,066.13
Liabilities	
Non Current liabilities	-
Current liabilities	1,000.00
Total	1,000.00
Net assets acquired	66.13

During the Year ended March 31,2025, the Company has acquired the business of CPK Engineers Private Limited on a slump sale basis vide Business Transfer agreement dated May 08, 2024 for consideration amounting to Rs. 1,048.35 Lakhs respectively on a going concern basis.

Details of Assets and liabilities acquired on a slump sale basis

Particulars	Amount
Assets	
Non Current assets	27.00
Current assets	821.99
Total	848.99
Liabilities	
Non Current liabilities	-
Current liabilities	800.64
Total	800.64
Net assets acquired	48.35

As per our report of even date

For M S K A & Associates LLP
(Formerly known as M S K A & Associates)
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 105047W/W101187

Mukesh Kumar Pugalia

Mukesh Kumar Pugalia
Partner
Membership Number: 221387



Place: Hyderabad
Date: May 14, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Standard Engineering Technology Limited
(Formerly Known as Standard Glass Lining Technology Limited)

Kandula Nageswara Rao
Kandula Nageswara Rao
Managing Director
DIN: 00762497

P. Anjaneyulu
P. Anjaneyulu
Chief Financial Officer

Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao
Katragadda Venkata Mohana Rao
Director
DIN: 08362181

K. Hima Priya
K. Hima Priya
Company Secretary
M.No.: A62389

