

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited.

Report on the Audit of Special purpose Financial Statements.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special purpose financial statements of SMT France SAS ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026 and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and Notes to Special purpose financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information as required by International Financial Reporting Standards (referred to as IFRS) and significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as the Financial Statements").

In our opinion, based on our audit and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its financial performance, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (referred to as IFRS) and with the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Other Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. These financial statements have been prepared for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statement of Ultimate Holding Company and to comply with the requirements of the SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations and for the proposed initial public offering of equity shares of Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited (Ultimate Holding Company). These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report must not be copied, disclosed, quoted, or referred to, in correspondence or discussion, in whole or in part, to anyone other than the purpose for which it has been issued without our prior written consent.



Nikunj Raichura & Associates
Chartered accountants

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Management's and Board of Director's Responsibility for the financial statements

The Ultimate Holding Company's and the Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that are presented fairly to reflect the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the basis described in Note 1 of the financial statements.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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.

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

- i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.
- ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures.
- iv) Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.



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v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Ultimate Holding Company 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 of the Ultimate Holding Company 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.

For Nikunj Raichura & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 158531W

N.A. Raichura

Nikunj Raichura
Proprietor
Membership Number: 180493
UDIN: 26180493YMFLCZ5826
Date: May 25, 2026
Place: Mumbai



SMT France SAS
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

EUR

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS			
1 Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3(A)	1,609	2,259
(b) Right of Use Assets	3(C)	97,038	1,54,542
(c) Capital Work-in-Progress	3(B)	-	-
(d) Goodwill on acquisition	-	-	-
(e) Other Intangible Assets	3(D)	-	-
(f) Intangible under development	3(E)	-	-
(g) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	4	-	-
(ii) Loans	5(A)	-	-
(iii) Other Financial Assets	6(A)	8,712	8,712
(h) Income Tax Assets (net)	-	-	17,235
(i) Deferred Tax Assets (net)	7(A)	-	-
(j) Other Non-Current assets	8(A)	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		1,07,359	1,82,748
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	9	4,23,030	2,90,559
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	10	5,67,133	5,58,857
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	1,69,987	1,01,274
(iii) Other Bank Balances	12	-	-
(iv) Loans	5(B)	-	-
(v) Other Financial Assets	6(B)	10,066	2,41,180
(c) Other Current Assets	8(B)	1,97,469	1,10,061
Total Current Assets		13,67,685	13,01,931
Total Assets		14,75,044	14,84,679
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	30,000	30,000
(b) Other equity	14	4,10,201	2,54,323
Total Equity		4,40,201	2,84,323
Liabilities			
2 Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15(A)	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16(A)	58,446	97,144
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	16(C)	-	-
(b) Provisions	18(A)	-	-
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	7(A)	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		58,446	97,144
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15(B)	-	1,08,744
(ii) Lease Liabilities	16(B)	38,726	48,764
(iii) Trade Payables	17	-	-
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,94,310	4,68,215
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	16(D)	6,42,819	4,14,367
(b) Other Current Liabilities	19	61,803	63,122
(c) Provisions	18(B)	-	-
(d) Current Tax liabilities (net)		38,739	-
Total Current Liabilities		9,76,397	11,03,212
Total Liabilities		10,34,843	12,00,356
Total Equity and Liabilities		14,75,044	14,84,679

See accompanying material accounting policies & notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 1-46)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Nikunj Raichura & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 158531W

N.A. Raichura

Nikunj Raichura
(Membership Number - 180493)

Date: 25/05/2026
Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SMT France SAS

(Signature)

Philippe Lamy
Director

Date:
Place: France

SMT France SAS
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2026

						EUR
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the quarter ended 31st March 2026	For the quarter ended 31st December 2025	For the quarter ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2025
I Income :						
Revenue from operations	20	35,23,480	8,97,419	9,59,343	8,92,201	30,06,129
Other income	21	18,178	2,965	15,207	3,848	14,818
Total Income (I)		35,41,658	9,00,384	9,74,550	8,96,049	30,20,947
II Expenses:						
Cost of materials consumed	22	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	23	13,36,309	2,65,460	3,86,279	2,89,788	5,49,854
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	24	(1,32,471)	(58,936)	(35,969)	(19,518)	1,83,081
Employee benefits expense	25	13,53,559	3,31,028	3,74,338	3,48,114	13,46,249
Finance costs	26	15,605	2,309	3,175	9,489	38,606
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	59,729	14,658	14,589	15,364	60,714
Other expenses	27	6,77,517	2,59,638	1,76,840	2,11,901	7,03,554
Total expenses (II)		33,10,248	8,14,157	9,19,252	8,55,138	28,82,058
III Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (I - II)		2,31,410	86,227	55,298	40,911	1,38,889
IV Exceptional Items		-	-	-	-	-
V Profit/(loss) before tax (III-IV)		2,31,410	86,227	55,298	40,911	1,38,889
VI Tax expense:	7					
Current tax		75,532	23,844	14,017	17,851	36,365
Deferred tax expense / (credit)		-	-	-	-	-
Tax related to earlier periods		-	-	-	-	-
Total tax expense (VI)		75,532	23,844	14,017	17,851	36,365
VII Profit/(loss) after tax (V-VI)		1,55,878	62,383	41,281	23,060	1,02,524
VIII Other comprehensive Income/(loss)						
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Re measurement Gain/(Loss) on defined benefit obligation		-	-	-	-	-
Bargain purchase on acquisition		-	-	-	-	-
Income tax on above	7	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Exchange loss on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		-	-	-	-	-
Total Other comprehensive Income/(loss) (VIII)		-	-	-	-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year/period (VII+VIII)		1,55,878	62,383	41,281	23,060	1,02,524
X Earnings per share:						
(Face Value EUR 1 per Share)						
Basic	30	5.20	2.08	1.38	0.77	3.42
Diluted		5.20	2.08	1.38	0.77	3.42

See accompanying material accounting policies & notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 1-46)

In terms of our report attached of even date
For Nikunj Raichura & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 158531W

N.A. Raichura

Nikunj Raichura
(Membership Number - 180493)

Date: 25/05/2026
Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SMT France SAS

Philippe Lamy
Director

Date:

Place: France

SMT France SAS
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2026
EUR

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
A Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	2,31,410	1,38,889
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	59,729	60,714
Finance costs	15,605	38,606
Operating profit before working capital changes	3,06,744	2,38,209
Movements in working capital		
Adjustment for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(1,32,471)	1,83,081
Trade Receivables and other assets	1,35,431	2,69,693
Adjustment for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables and other liabilities	(46,774)	(2,33,445)
Cash generated from operating activities	2,62,930	4,57,538
Net income tax paid	(19,559)	(79,655)
Net Cash generated from operating activities (A)	2,43,371	3,77,883
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Payment for purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(1,574)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Net Cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(1,574)	-
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	(1,08,744)	(2,17,869)
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	-
Payment of lease liabilities (Principal)	(48,735)	(47,379)
Payment of lease liabilities (Interest)	(1,883)	(2,605)
Finances costs paid	(13,722)	(36,000)
Net cash (used in) financing activities (C)	(1,73,084)	(3,03,853)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	68,713	74,029
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,01,274	27,245
Cash and cash equivalents acquired consequent to business combination	-	-
Less: Unrealised exchange gain/(loss) on cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,69,987	1,01,274
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalent as per balance sheet	1,69,987	1,01,274
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,69,987	1,01,274

See accompanying material accounting policies & notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 1-46)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Nikunj Raichura & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 158531W

N.A. Raichura

Nikunj Raichura
(Membership Number - 180493)

Date: 25/05/2026
Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Director
SMT France SAS

Philippe Lamy

Philippe Lamy
Director

Date:
Place: France

SMT France SAS
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

EUR		
Particulars	Equity share capital (No of shares)	Total equity
<u>Issued, Subscribed equity shares:</u>		
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	30,000	30,000
Addition	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	30,000	30,000
Addition	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	30,000	30,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Share Option Outstanding Reserve	Reserves and Surplus				Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total other equity
		Securities Premium	Capital Reserve on Business Combination	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency translation reserve	
Balance as at 01st April, 2024		-	-	-	1,51,799	-	1,51,799
Transition Impact of IFRS 16		-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year ended 31st March 2025	-	-	-	-	1,02,524	-	1,02,524
Employee Stock Option Granted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations for the year ended 31st March 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	-	-	-	2,54,323	-	2,54,323
Profit/(loss) for the year ended 31st March 2026	-	-	-	-	1,55,878	-	1,55,878
Employee Stock Option Granted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Retained earnings on lapse of employee stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations for the year ended 31st March 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	-	-	-	4,10,201	-	4,10,200

See accompanying material accounting policies & notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 1-46)

In terms of our report attached of even date

For Nikunj Raichura & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 158531W

N.A. Raichura

Nikunj Raichura

(Membership Number - 180493)

Date: 25/05/2026

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

SMT France SAS

Philippe Lamy
Director

Date:

Place: France

1 General Information

The Financial Statements comprise financial information of SMT France SAS ('the Company') for the year ended 31st March 2026

Registered address and principal place of business of the company is located at Centre d'Affaires Alta Rocca -1120, Route De Gemenos, Bat A, 13400 Aubagne, France

SMT France is currently engaged in the business of sale of medical implants

The parent/holding company of the company is Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Ltd

SMT France was incorporated as a simplified joint stock company on March 20, 2020, with the Registrar of Companies of Marseille, France (Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés / Greffe du Tribunal de Commerce de Marseille)

Basis of preparation and presentation of financial information

The Financial Statements of SMT France SAS (the "Company") comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2026, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March, 2026 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as the Financial Statements").

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (referred to as IFRS) as amended from time to time.

The Financial Statements are presented in EUR and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest EUR (as per the requirement of Schedule III), unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies**a) Statement of compliance**

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as amended, from time to time.

b) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the year. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

d) Inventories

Inventories including Work-in-Progress are valued at cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower, cost being worked out on weighted average basis. Cost includes all charges for bringing the goods to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control over promised goods to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. The control of goods is transferred to the customer at the point in time depending upon agreed terms with customer. Control is considered to be transferred to the customer when the customer has ability to direct the use of such goods and obtain substantially all the benefits from it. Revenue is recognised net of trade discounts, rebates and other similar allowances. Revenue excludes indirect taxes which are collected on behalf of Government.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Indicators that control has been transferred include, the establishment of the Company's present right to receive payment for the goods sold, transfer of legal title to the customer, transfer of physical possession to the customer, transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods to the customer, and the acceptance of the goods by the customer. The revenue on consignment sales is recognised on satisfaction of the above conditions.

Contract liabilities, which is a company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has already received consideration, relate mainly to advance. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Other Income**Dividend & Interest Income:**

Dividend Income is accounted when right to receive the dividend is established.

Interest Income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable

f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Assets are carried at acquisition cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Costs comprise of all costs incurred to bring the assets to their location and working condition up to the date the assets are put to their intended use.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end.

All the assets are depreciated on straight line basis. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Description of the asset	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	< EUR 500
Furniture and Fixtures	5	NA
Computers (End user device)	3	NA



g) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or Companies of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in statement of profit and loss.

Goodwill on acquisition of the foreign subsidiaries is restated at the rate prevailing at the end of the year.

h) Other Intangible Assets

Intangible assets purchased including acquired in business combination are measured on initial recognition at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year-end.

The useful lives of intangible assets are as mentioned below:

Description of the asset	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Software	5

Research costs are expensed as incurred. An intangible asset arising from development expenditure on an individual project is recognised only when the Company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during the development.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually. Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when the development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future sales or use.

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 profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

i) Financial Instrument

Recognition and initial measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized by the Company when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument are adjusted to fair value, except where the financial instrument is measured at Fair Value through profit or loss, in which case the transaction costs are immediately recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage. Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisitions), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in profit and loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments

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 at 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.

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 IFRS 9 are satisfied.



Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and trade and other payables) are subsequent to initial recognition, measured at amortised cost using the effective interest (EIR) method.

Equity instruments

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under IFRS 9. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Fair value measurement

When the fair values of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded or disclosed in the financial statements cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

j) Foreign Currency Transactions

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are translated at the end of accounting year. Exchange differences on translation of all other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k) Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Defined Contribution Plans: Contribution towards provident fund and employees' state insurance for employees is made to the regulatory authorities, where the Company has no further obligations. Such benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company does not carry any further obligations, apart from the contributions made on a monthly basis.

Gratuity: The Gratuity is not applicable to SMT France.

The Company's liability towards gratuity is determined based on the present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets and the net liability or asset is recognized in the balance sheet. The net liability or asset represents the deficit or surplus in the plan (the surplus is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions). The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each period end. Defined benefit costs are composed of:

- i. service cost – recognized in profit or loss;
- ii. net interest on the net liability or asset - recognized in profit or loss;
- iii. rereasurement of the net liability or asset - recognized in other comprehensive income

Other long-term employee benefits: Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date.

l) Leases

The Company evaluates each contract or arrangement to determine whether it qualifies as lease as defined under IFRS 16.

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves:

- (a) the use of an identified asset,
- (b) the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset, and
- (c) the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The Company as a lessee

The Company at the inception of the lease contract recognizes a Right-of-Use (RoU) asset at cost and corresponding lease liability, except for leases with term of less than twelve months (short term) and low-value assets.

The cost of the right-of-use assets comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the inception date of the lease plus any initial direct costs, less any lease incentives received. Subsequently, the right-of-use assets is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use assets.

The Company applies IFRS 36 to determine whether a Right-of-Use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



For lease liabilities at inception, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate is readily determined, if that rate is not readily determined, the lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The Company recognizes the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use assets. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognizes any remaining amount of the re-measurement in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For short-term, and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments for such items as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

Lease payments (other than short term and low value leases) have been classified as cash used in Financing activities in the Statement of Cash flows.

Lease payments for short-term, and low value leases, have been classified as cash used in Operating activities in the Statement of Cash flows.

The Company has not given any assets on lease to others.

m) Current and Deferred Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change during the year, in the deferred tax asset or liability. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, in which case the related current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity, respectively.

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

Tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts.

i. Current income tax

Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

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 income tax asset to be utilised.

n) Impairment of Assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite lives are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined for the individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

o) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions: Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Contingent Liabilities: Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent Assets: Contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

p) Segment reporting

Operating segments are those components of the business whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision making body in the Company for the purpose of performance assessment and to make decisions for resource allocation.

The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

Segment accounting policies are in line with accounting policies of the Company. Further, the Company has not identified any segment other than geographical segment. Revenue and expenses have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on a reasonable basis, have been included under "Unallocated corporate expenses/income".



q) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items refer to items of income or expense within the income statement from ordinary activities which are material and non-recurring and are of such size, nature or incidence that their separate disclosure is considered necessary to explain the performance of the Company and to assist users of financial statements.

r) Export Benefit

Government grant receivable in the form of duty credit scrips is accrued as other Operating income in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period when the right to receive the credit is established and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of export proceeds.

s) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

t) Key Sources of Estimation

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires that the management of the Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the period, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans, fair value measurement etc. Difference, if any, between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at least once a year. The lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. Depreciable lives are reviewed atleast annually using the best information available to the Management.

Employee benefit plan

The present value of defined benefit obligations is determined on an actuarial basis using a number of underlying assumptions, including the discount rate and expected increase in salary costs. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provision for financial assets (other than trade receivables) are based on assumptions of risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company makes judgements about these assumptions for selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Trade receivables are stated at their nominal values as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts which are based on the aging of the receivable balances and historical experiences. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them as not collectible.

Income Taxes

Provision for current and deferred tax liabilities is dependent on the management estimate of the allowability or otherwise of expenses incurred and other debits to profit or loss. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Goodwill

The Company records all intangible assets including goodwill acquired as part of a business combination at fair value. In relation to business combinations, judgement is required to be exercised on determining the fair values, identification and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, in allocation of purchase consideration, in deciding the amortisation policy and on tax treatment of goodwill and intangible assets acquired. Judgement is also required to be exercised as regards the manner in which the carrying amount of goodwill is likely to be recovered for deferred tax accounting purposes.

Appropriate independent professional advice is also obtained, as necessary. Goodwill is subjected to annual tests of impairment in line with the accounting policy.



u) **Share-based payment arrangements**

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to share capital and securities premium as appropriate upon exercise of stock options and transferred to general reserve on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

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

For cash-settled share-based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled, and at the date of settlement, the fair value of the liability is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

v) **Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

w) **Cash Flow Statement:**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.



SMT France SAS
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 3(A): Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Building	Leasehold Improvements	Leasehold building	Land-Owned	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Electrical Installations	Leasehold land	Total
Cost												
Balance as at 01 April, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,044	15,779	-	-	-	26,824
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,044	15,779	-	-	-	26,824
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	715.82	558.28	-	-	-	-	1,574
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	716	11,003	15,779	-	-	-	26,398
Accumulated Depreciation												
Balance as at 01 April, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,130	10,804	-	-	-	21,034
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	3,155	-	-	-	3,528
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified on account of adoption of IFRS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,603	13,962	-	-	-	24,565
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	1,755	-	-	-	2,224
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eliminated on disposal of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	15,717	-	-	-	26,789
Net Carrying Amount												
As at 31 March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	441	1,817	-	-	-	2,259
As at 31st March, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	636	910	63	-	-	1,609

Note 1: No capital assets has been pledged.

Note 2: The details of Intangible Properties where title deed is not held in name of the Company:

Relevant Line item in the balance sheet	Description of Item of Property	Title deed held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company	Gross Carrying Value
Property plant and Equipment/ Right of Use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property plant and Equipment/ Right of Use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property plant and Equipment/ Right of Use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property plant and Equipment/ Right of Use	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. The above information does not include the properties where the company is lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee.

Note 3(B): Capital Work-in-progress

The aging details of Capital work in progress is as under:

Amount in CWIP for a period of	As at 31st March, 2026			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-

Note 3(C)WIP Completion schedule for capital-work-in progress. Intangible Assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan:

To be completed in	As at 31st March, 2026			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress:	-	-	-	-
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended:	-	-	-	-
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-



SMT France SAS
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026
Note 3(C) : Right-of-use assets

Cost	Particulars	Office Space	Leasehold land	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 01 April, 2024		1,53,668	-	1,56,122	3,09,790
Additions		4,274	-	-	4,274
Additions through Business Combinations		-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025		1,57,942	-	1,56,122	3,14,064
Additions		-	-	-	-
Additions through Business Combinations		-	-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026		1,57,942	-	1,56,122	3,14,064
Accumulated Depreciation		-	-	-	-
Balance as at 01 April, 2024		57,714	-	44,624	1,02,338
Charge for the year		18,149	-	39,034	57,182
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025		75,863	-	83,658	1,59,521
Charge for the year		14,384	-	38,920	57,502
Disposals		-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026		94,447	-	1,22,578	2,17,024
Net Carrying Amount		-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2025		83,379	-	72,464	1,54,542
As at 31st March, 2026		63,495	-	33,543	97,038

Note 3(D) : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Patents and trademark	Development Cost	Brand & Technology	Distribution Network	Non Compete	Customer Relationship	Total
Cost								
Balance as at 01 April, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation								
Balance as at 01 April, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Amount								
As at 31st March, 2026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Note 3(E): Intangible Asset under development
The aging details of Intangible Asset under development is as under:

Amount in Intangible Asset under development	As at 31st March, 2024			Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in Progress	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023:				
To be completed in	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in Progress:				
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-
Projects Temporarily Suspended:				
Project 1	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-



SMT France SAS
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 4 : Non-Current Investments (Unquoted)

Non Current Investments in Subsidiaries
Non Current Investments in NSC
Non Current Investments in Vascular Concepts Ltd
Non Current Investment in SMT Cardiovascular Ltd
Non Current Investment in SMT Ireland Ltd
Non - Current Investment Subsidiary-at cost in SMT Germany
Non - Current Investment Subsidiary-at cost in SMT USA
Non - Current Investment Subsidiary-at cost in SMT Ireland
Provision for impairment

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

Note 5 : Loans

(A) Non-Current Loans
Unsecured, Considered Good
Loans to Employees
Loans to Subsidiaries
Loans to Related parties

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

(B) Current Loans

Unsecured, Considered Good
Loans to employees
Loans to Related parties
Loans to parties
Loans to others

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

(A) Non-Current Financial Assets
Advance towards equity subscription - Subsidiary Company
Security Deposits, Considered good
Security Deposits, Considered doubtful
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits
Deposits with banks with maturity period of more than 12 months (refer note (i))
Receivable towards Gratuity
Interest Receivable on:
Loans given to Subsidiaries
Unsecured Loans & Deposits
Guarantee Commission Receivable
Balance with Government Authorities
Other Non-Current Assets

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
8,712	8,712
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
8,712	8,712

(B) Current Financial Assets

Security Deposits
Considered good
Considered doubtful
Less : Allowance for doubtful deposits

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

Interest Receivable on unsecured loans and deposits

Interest on loan to subsidiary
Export Incentive Receivable
Forward contract receivable
Guarantee Commission Receivable
Receivable from PFI owner
Other Receivables from Group Companies, Considered Good (Refer Note Nu.31)
Other receivables, Considered Good

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
10,066	2,41,180
10,066	2,41,180

Note 7: Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities

(A) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

Deferred tax assets
Deferred tax Liabilities

EUR	
As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
-	-

Footnote:

(B) The balance of deferred tax assets comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Particulars	As at 31 Mar, 2025	Charged / (credited) to statement of Profit and Loss	(Charged) / credited to other comprehensive income	Acquired through Business Combination	(Charged) / credited to Equity	Foreign Currency Translation Difference	As at 31st March, 2026
Difference between Book based and Tax Allowances for Doubtful debts and security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carried forward Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Particulars	As at 01 April, 2024	Charged / (credited) to statement of Profit and Loss	(Charged) / credited to other comprehensive income	Acquired through Business Combination	(Charged) / credited to Equity	Foreign Currency Translation Difference	As at 31st March, 2025
Difference between Book based and Tax based in respect of PPE and intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances for Doubtful debts and security deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carried forward Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax on lease liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets (net)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(C) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate applicable in France

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
(A)	Profit/(loss) Before Tax	2,31,410	1,38,899
(B)	Statutory Corporate Tax Rate	25.00%	25.00%
(C)	Tax on accounting profit	57,852	34,722
(D)	(i) Tax on expense not tax deductible	-	-
	(ii) CSR Expenses	-	-
	(iii) Weighted deduction on R&D Expenditure	-	-
	(iv) effect on deferred tax due to change in income tax rate	-	-
	(v) Losses on which deferred tax is not recognised	-	-
	(vi) Impact due to differential tax rates in respective countries	-	-
	(vii) Carry Forward Losses of earlier years	-	-
	(viii) Reversal of deferred tax assets of earlier period for loss making entities based on re-evaluation	-	-
	(ix) Tax related to earlier periods	-	-
	(x) Tax effect on various other items	17,680	1,643
	Total effect of Tax Adjustments ((i) to (x))	17,680	1,643
(E)	Tax Expense recognised during the year	75,532	36,365

Disclosure pursuant to IAS 12 Income Taxes

Current Tax	75,532	36,365
Tax related to earlier periods	-	-
Deferred Tax	75,532	36,365
Total tax expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss	75,532	36,365
Tax effect on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-

(D) Tax losses for which no deferred tax is recognised

Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets has been recognised (A)
Weighted average tax rate applicable for the unused tax losses (B)

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
25.00%	25.00%
-	-

Note 8: Other assets

(A) Other assets - Non-current
Unsecured, Considered good

Indirect taxes recoverable
Provision for indirect tax recoverable
Capital advance
Prepaid Expenses
Advance to employees

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

(B) Other assets - Current
Unsecured, Considered good

Advance to suppliers
Indirect taxes recoverable
Prepaid expenses

1,83,555	1,01,070
-	-
13,913	8,991
1,97,469	1,10,061

Footnote:

Note 9: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Stock in trade
(Including Goods-In-Transit Rs. NIL)

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
4,23,030	2,90,560
4,23,030	2,90,560

Footnote:

Note:
(i) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was EUR 12,03,838 (March 31, 2025: EUR 732,935)
(ii) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes EUR 11,054 (31 March, 2025: EUR -12,048) in respect of write-down of inventory to net realisable value.

Note 10: Trade Receivables

Unsecured
Considered good
Considered doubtful

Less : Allowance for doubtful debts

As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
5,67,133	5,58,857
5,67,133	5,58,857
5,67,133	5,58,857

Footnote:

Note:

(i) The average credit period on sales of goods is 30-120 days. No interest is charged on trade receivables. Before accepting any new customer, the Company performs detailed background check to assess the potential customer's credit quality. The credit quality of customer are reviewed on regular basis.



	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(ii) Allowance for impairment		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add : Additions through business acquisitions	-	-
Add: Allowance during the year	-	-
Less: Reversals during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
(iii) None of the customers contributed more than 10% or more of the Company's total revenue for the period ended 31st March, 2026. (refer Note - 31)		
(iv) The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.		
(v) There are no dues from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person, due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member		

Trade Receivable Aging Schedule (from the due date of payment)								EUR
Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months- 1 Year	1 - 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Unbilled	Not due	Total
As at 31st March, 2026								
Undisputed:								
Considered Good	1,70,044	35,163	26,789				3,35,137	5,67,133
Considered Doubtful								-
Disputed:								
Considered Good								-
Considered Doubtful								-
Gross Carrying Amount	1,70,044	35,163	26,789	-	-	-	3,35,137	5,67,133
Less Allowance								
Weighted Average Loss Rate (in %)								
As at 31st March, 2025								
Undisputed:								
Considered Good	2,70,571	25,626	22,029				2,40,631	5,58,857
Considered Doubtful								-
Disputed:								
Considered Good								-
Considered Doubtful								-
Gross Carrying Amount	2,70,571	25,626	22,029	-	-	-	2,40,631	5,58,857
Less Allowance								
Weighted Average Loss Rate (in %)								

Note 11: Cash and cash equivalents

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Cash on hand	-	-
Cheques and drafts on hand	-	-
Remittance in transit	-	-
Balance with banks		
Current account	79,987	1,01,274
FFFC accounts	90,000	-
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
	1,69,987	1,01,274

Footnote:

Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

Note 12: Other bank balances

Deposits having maturity of 3 to 12 months

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	-	-
	-	-

Note 13: Equity share capital

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Authorised		
30,000 Equity Shares (March-25 30,000) of EUR 1 each	10,000	10,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital		
30,000 Equity Shares (March-25 30,000) of EUR 1 each fully paid-up	30,000	30,000
	30,000	30,000

13(a): Details of rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the equity shareholders:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a face value of EUR 1 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

13(b) Reconciliation of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Equity Shares for the year ended 31st March 2026		Equity Shares for the year ended 31 March, 2025	
	No.	Amount in EUR	No.	Amount in EUR
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Add: Fully paid up shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the ending of the year	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000

13(c): Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company/Promoters shareholding of the company

Sr. No.	Name of Shareholder	Equity Shares as at 31st March, 2026		Equity Shares as at 31 March, 2025	
		No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
1	Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Ltd	30,000	100.00%	30,000	100.00%

Note 14: Other Equity

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Securities premium	-	-
Retained earnings	4,10,201	2,54,323
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	-	-
Capital Reserve on Business Combination	-	-
Share Option Outstanding Reserve	-	-
General reserve	-	-
Revaluation Reserve	-	-
	4,10,201	2,54,323



Items of Other Equity

(a) Securities premium
Opening Balance
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year
Less: Share issue expenses
Closing Balance

(b) Capital Reserve on Business Combination
Opening Balance
Gain on acquisition of a foreign subsidiary
Closing Balance

(c) General Reserve
Opening and Closing Balance

(d) Share Option Outstanding Reserve
Opening Balance
Add: Addition during the year
Less: Transferred to Retained earnings
Closing Balance

(e) Retained earnings
Opening balance
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year
Dividend
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations for the year (net of taxes)
Closing Balance

(f) Revaluation Reserve
Opening and Closing Balance

Items of Other Comprehensive Income

Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve
Opening balance
Exchange loss for the year
Closing Balance

Footnote:

Nature and purpose of reserves:

- (a) Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares.
(b) The General reserve is a free reserve which is used from time to time to transfer profits from / to retained earnings for appropriation purposes. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss.
(c) Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company.
(d) Foreign currency translation reserve is the exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations with functional currency other than EUR is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation reserve.
(e) The share options outstanding reserve account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to equity share capital and securities premium upon exercise of stock options and transferred to retained earnings on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

Note 15: Borrowings

(A) Borrowings: Non-Current

Secured

Term Loans

From Banks
From Others

Vehicle loans

From Banks

Loan from Group Companies

Unsecured

Loan from Group Companies

Less: Current maturities of long term borrowing

(B) Borrowings: Current (secured)

Working capital loans

Cash credits/Overdraft facility

Working capital loans repayable based on respective tenure

Other Loans Unsecured

Loans from Group Companies

Current maturities of Long term borrowings

Footnote:

Company has a taken a working capital facility from HSBC France with a total limit of EUR 0.5 Mn at the interest rate of EURIBOR + 2.8% Margin. Further this facility is secured under the corporate guarantee given by ultimate holding company SMT India to HSBC Bank.

(C) Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)
Proceeds from non-current borrowings
Interest Accrued
Repayments of non-current borrowings
Proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)
Exchange rate differential on translating the financial statements of foreign operations
Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(a) Securities premium	-	-
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
Less: Share issue expenses	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
(b) Capital Reserve on Business Combination	-	-
Opening Balance	-	-
Gain on acquisition of a foreign subsidiary	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
(c) General Reserve	-	-
Opening and Closing Balance	-	-
(d) Share Option Outstanding Reserve	-	-
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Less: Transferred to Retained earnings	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
(e) Retained earnings	2,54,323	1,51,799
Opening balance	1,55,878	1,02,524
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-
Dividend	-	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations for the year (net of taxes)	-	-
Closing Balance	4,10,201	2,54,323
(f) Revaluation Reserve	-	-
Opening and Closing Balance	-	-
Items of Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve	-	-
Opening balance	-	-
Exchange loss for the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
	4,10,201	2,54,323

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
(A) Borrowings: Non-Current	-	-
Secured	-	-
Term Loans	-	-
From Banks	-	-
From Others	-	-
Vehicle loans	-	-
From Banks	-	-
Loan from Group Companies	-	-
Unsecured	-	-
Loan from Group Companies	-	-
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowing	-	-
(B) Borrowings: Current (secured)	-	-
Working capital loans	-	1,08,744
Cash credits/Overdraft facility	-	-
Working capital loans repayable based on respective tenure	-	-
Other Loans Unsecured	-	-
Loans from Group Companies	-	-
Current maturities of Long term borrowings	-	1,08,744

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Borrowings at the beginning of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	1,08,744	3,76,611
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	-	-
Interest Accrued	-	-
Repayments of non-current borrowings	-	-
Proceeds/(repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	(1,08,744)	(2,17,869)
Exchange rate differential on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-
Borrowings at the end of the year (current and non-current borrowings)	-	1,08,744



Note 16: Other financial liabilities

(A) Lease Liability- Non-Current
Lease Liabilities (Refer note no. 38)

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	58,446	97,144
	<u>58,446</u>	<u>97,144</u>

(B) Lease Liability- Current
Lease Liabilities (Refer note no. 38)

	38,726	48,764
	<u>38,726</u>	<u>48,764</u>

(C) Other financial liabilities - Non-current

Capital Creditors
Loans from Group Companies
Employee related liabilities
Leave Encashment Payable
Rent Deposit
Put option liability of Non-controlling Interest Shareholder
Other Payables
Security Deposit from Customer
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings
Deposits from others- Secured (refer footnote below)

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

(D) Other financial liabilities- Current

Capital Creditors
Security Deposit from Customer
Interest accrued and due on borrowings
Guarantee Commission Liabilities
Forward contract payable
Payable to previous owner
Employee related liabilities
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings
Leave Encashment Payable
Security Deposit received From Vendors
Other Payables

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	3,08,544	2,84,610
	-	-
	1,32,252	1,21,510
	-	-
	2,02,023	8,247
	<u>6,42,819</u>	<u>4,14,367</u>

Note 17: Trade Payables

Due on account of goods purchased and services received:
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises
total outstanding dues of creditors others than micro enterprises and small enterprise

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	1,94,310	4,68,215
	<u>1,94,310</u>	<u>4,68,215</u>

Footnote:

The average credit period on purchases of goods is 180 days. No interest is charged on the trade payables. The Company has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Trade Payable Aging Schedule (from the due date of payment):

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1 - 2 Year	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Unbilled	Not due	Total
As at 31st March, 2026							
Disputed:							
MUMI: (applicable to Indian cos)							-
Others:							-
Others:							-
MSME(applicable to Indian cos)					1,70,541	15,769	1,86,310
Others					1,70,541	15,765	1,86,306
As at 31st March, 2025							
Disputed:							
MSME (applicable to Indian cos)							-
Others:							-
Others:							-
MSME(applicable to Indian cos)					1,06,220		1,06,220
Others	3,61,995				1,06,220		4,68,215
	<u>3,61,995</u>				<u>1,06,220</u>		<u>4,68,215</u>

Note: Wherever the due date of payment is not specified, the date of transaction is considered for the purpose of above disclosure.

Note 18: Provision

(A) Provision - Non-Current
Provision for Leave Encashment
Provision for Gratuity

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

Footnote:

(B) Provision - Current
Provision for leave encashment
Provision for Gratuity
Provision for contingencies
Provision for claims from customers

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

Nature of Provision:

The provision is for anticipated claims for product assurance given to the customer which is made on the basis of management expectation taking into account historical experience. The expected timing of any resulting outflow of economic benefits ranges for a period of twelve months.

Note 19: Other current liabilities

Advance received from customers
Employee related payables
Deferred Income
Statutory dues
Other payable

	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
	-	9,559
	-	-
	-	-
	61,803	33,361
	-	-
	<u>61,803</u>	<u>63,122</u>



SMT France SAS

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 20: Revenue From Operations

Sale of Products (refer note below)

Footnote:

The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods point in time which is consistent with the revenue information disclosed in segment reporting. Further, Disaggregated revenue is also disclosed in segment reporting.

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
35,23,480	30,06,129
35,23,480	30,06,129

Note 21: Other Income

Interest income on financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

Bank deposits

Miscellaneous Income

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
425	-
17,753	14,818
18,178	14,818

Note 22: Cost of materials consumed

Inventory at the beginning of the year

Add: Addition through Business Acquisition

Add: Purchases

Foreign currency Translation difference

Less : Inventory at the end of the year

Less : Regrouped under R&D expenses

Less: Expenditure incurred for US FDA activities, separately classified

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

Note 23: Purchase of Stock-in-trade

Purchase of Stock in trade

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
13,36,309	5,49,854
13,36,309	5,49,854

Note 24: Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress [Increase / (Decrease)]

Inventories at the end of the year:

Finished goods

Work-in-progress

Stock-in-trade

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
-	-
-	-
4,23,030	2,90,560
(A) 4,23,030	2,90,560

Inventories at the beginning of the year:

Finished goods

Work-in-progress

Stock-in-trade

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
-	-
-	-
2,90,560	4,73,640
(B) 2,90,560	4,73,640

Acquired through Business Combination

Foreign Currency Translation Difference

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
-	-
(B)-(A) (1,32,471)	1,83,081



Note 25: Employee Benefit Expense

Salaries, wages and bonus

Contribution to provident and other funds

Staff welfare expenses

Less : Regrouped under R&D expenses

Less : Regrouped under USFDA expenses

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
10,31,900	10,36,763
3,09,639	2,96,925
12,020	12,561
13,53,559	13,46,249
-	-
13,53,559	13,46,249

Note 26: Finance Costs

Interest expense

Interest on Lease Liability

Guarantee Commission

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
7,412	29,779
1,883	2,605
6,311	6,221
15,605	38,606

Note 27: Other expenses**27 (a): Expenses for USFDA approval**

Consumption and Overheads

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
-	-
-	-

27 (b): Business Combination Cost

Acquisition cost in relation to business combination

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
-	-
-	-

Footnote:**27 (c): Other expenses**

Clinical Trial expenses

Freight and Forwarding Expenses

Travelling expenses

Sales and Marketing Expense

Conference expense

Rent

Rates & taxes

Insurance

Repairs and maintenance

Others

Professional fees

Legal Fees

Printing and stationary

Miscellaneous expenses

EUR	
For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
-	50,123
11,517.00	9,566
1,65,152.14	1,92,009
3,03,180.61	2,04,593
1,09,375.50	1,28,016
8,626.31	5,215
7,794.16	11,274
4,002.19	2,737
2,022.29	8,024
27,334.80	44,582
-	9,313
3,464.35	4,204
35,047.82	33,898
6,77,517	7,03,554
-	-
6,77,517	7,03,554
6,77,517	7,03,554

Less : Regrouped under USFDA expenses

Total 27 (a) + 27 (b) + 27 (c)



Note 28: Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt
Commercial Matters
Bank Guarantee

EUR

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
--	------------------------	------------------------

	-	-
	-	-

Commitments

(a) Capital commitments (Total value)
Less: Capital advance
Total

(b) Other commitments

EUR

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
--	------------------------	------------------------

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

Note 28B: Financial Guarantee

- Corporate Guarantee

EUR

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
--	------------------------	------------------------

	-	-
	-	-

Note 29: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006
Not Applicable

(a) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

The Disclosure relating Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

EUR

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
--	------------------------	------------------------

(i) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the accounting year

(ii) The Interest due on the principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the accounting year

(iii) The amount of Interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year

(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act

(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 73 of the MSMED Act 2006 Further due and remaining for the earlier years.

(vi) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year

Note 30: Earnings per share

Basic - Earning per share has been computed as under:

Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the company
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year
Face value per share

Earnings per share - Basic

Diluted - Earning per share has been computed as under:

Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the company
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year
Face value per share

Earnings per share - Diluted

	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
--	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

	1,55,878	1,02,524
	30,000	30,000
	5.20	3.42

	1,55,878	1,02,524
	30,000	30,000
	-	-
	5.20	3.42



SMT France SAS
Notes forming part of the financial results for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 31: Related party disclosures

(a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship*:

(I) Persons having direct or indirect control over the Company: Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Ltd

(II) Enterprise having substantial interest over the Company: Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited

(III) Enterprises under common control: SMT Germany Gmbh

(IV) Enterprise controlled by the relative of Key Managerial Personnel:

(V) Key Management Personnel and their relatives with whom the Group has transactions during the year / year:

Related parties have been identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

*Related parties with whom the company has transactions during the period

	EUR	
	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
(b) Transactions with related parties:		
Purchase of goods		
SMT Germany Gmbh	11,98,820	8,42,015
Purchase return of goods		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Ltd.	-	50,980
LRDA (claimed on related party)		
SMT Germany Gmbh	-	2,23,063
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Ltd.	-	18,117
LRDA (claimed by related party)		
SMT Germany Gmbh	1,37,489	-
Other borrowing cost (SBLC Commission)		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited	6,311	6,221
Reimbursement of expenses (claimed on related party)		
Conference Expense		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Ltd.	3,44,555	1,94,555
Other Expenses		
SMT Germany Gmbh	21,900	-
Reimbursement of expenses (claimed by related party)		
Clinical Trial		
SMT Germany Gmbh	-	50,123
Other Expenses		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited	2,054	-
Key Managerial Personnel Remuneration		
Philip Lamy	4,41,897	
Reimbursement to Key Managerial Personnel		
Philip Lamy	59,544	



EUR

(c) Closing Balances :

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Trade Payable		
SMT Germany Gmbh	10,360	2,70,200
Other Payable		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited	5,409	5,966
SMT Germany Gmbh (LRDA)	-	-
Other Receivables		
SMT Germany Gmbh (LRDA)	10,066	2,23,063
SMT Germany Gmbh	-	-
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Ireland Ltd. (LRDA)	-	18,117
Prepaid Balance against SBLC Commission		
Sahajanand Medical Technologies Limited	4,508	5,409

Footnote:

1. The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions under LRDA (Limited Risk Distributor Model) as per transfer pricing provisions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.
2. Adjustments for LRDA routed through debit or credit notes are shown separately in the above note, however the same has been netted off against the respective heads of Profit & Loss in the financials.

Note 32: Segment Reporting

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

The board of directors of the Company has been identified as CODM. CODM evaluates the Company's performance, allocates resources based on analysis of various performance indicators of the segments as disclosed below and takes strategic decisions. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. (CODM).

Primary segment:

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company has only one reportable business segment i.e. 'Interventional Device'.

Geographical Information

EUR

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2026		
	Domestic	Outside	Total
Revenue from location of customers	35,23,480	-	35,23,480
Carrying amount of segment non-current assets *	98,647	-	98,647

* Non-current assets exclude financial assets and deferred tax assets.

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025		
	Domestic	Outside	Total
Revenue from location of customers	30,06,129	-	30,06,129
Carrying amount of segment non-current assets *	1,74,036	-	1,74,036

* Non-current assets exclude financial assets and deferred tax assets.

Information about major customer:-

The details of the clients from where the Company has earned more than 10% of its total revenue are as under:-

The Company does not have any individual customer who is contributing to more than 10% of revenue for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025



Note 33: Financial Risk Management and Capital Management
Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategy. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Board. The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk. The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from an adverse change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, receivables, payables and loans.

The Company manages the risk through the Finance department that provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Finance department activities are designed to:

- protect the Company's financial results and position from financial risks
- maintain market risks within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns; and
- protect the Company's financial investments, while maximising returns.

The Finance department provides funding for the Company's operations. In addition to guidelines and exposure limits, a system of authorities and extensive independent reporting covers all major areas of activity.

(A) MANAGEMENT OF LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could undermine the Company's credit rating and impair investor confidence.

The Company maintained a cautious funding strategy, with a positive cash balance for major part of period ended 31st March, 2026. This was the result of existing business model of the Company and funding arrangement from the investing partners.

The Company's board of directors regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in liquid mutual funds/fixed deposits while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

Maturity patterns of other financial liabilities

	EUR		
As at 31st March, 2026	Upto 12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	1,94,310	-	1,94,310
Payable related to Capital goods	-	-	-
Other Financial Liability (Current and Non-Current)	6,42,819	-	6,42,819
Short-Term Borrowings	-	-	-
Long-Term Borrowings	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	32,147	67,131	99,278
Total	8,69,276	67,131	9,36,407

	Upto 12 months	Beyond 12 months	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Trade Payable	4,68,215	-	4,68,215
Payable related to Capital goods	-	-	-
Other Financial Liability (Current and Non Current)	4,14,367	-	4,14,367
Short-Term Borrowings	1,08,744	-	1,08,744
Long-Term Borrowings	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	50,618	99,278	1,49,896
Total	10,41,944	99,278	11,41,222

(B) MANAGEMENT OF CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Trade receivables:

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Other financial assets:

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, term deposits with banks, Loans, Security deposits and other financial assets. The Company has concentrated its main activities with a limited number of counter-parties (bank) which have secure credit ratings, to reduce this risk. Individual risk limits are set for each counter-party based on financial position, credit rating and past experience. Credit limits and concentration of exposures are actively monitored by the Company's Finance department.



(C) MANAGEMENT OF MARKET RISK

The Company's size and operations result in it being exposed to the following market risks that arise from its use of financial instruments:

- Foreign currency risk;
- price risk; and

The above risks may affect the Company's income and expenses, or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of the Company's management of market risk is to maintain this risk within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns. The Company's exposure to, and management of, these risks is explained below.

(I) Foreign Currency Risk:

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures on account of sale and procurement of goods and services, primarily with respect to US Dollar and CHF.

The Company's management regularly reviews the currency risk. However at this stage the Company has not entered into any forward exchange contracts or other arrangements to cover this risk as the risk is not material.

Unhedged foreign currency exposure:

Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposures as at the reporting date:

As at 31st March, 2026	Amount in USD	Amount in CHF
Trade Payables	-	-
Capital Creditors	-	-
Loans (including interest receivable)	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-

As at 31st March, 2025	Amount in USD	Amount in CHF
Trade Payables	-	-
Loans (including interest receivable)	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-

Note: The figures are before elimination of Intra-Company Transactions.

Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity

A change of 1% in foreign currency would have following impact on profit before tax:

	As at 31st March, 2026	
	1% Increase	1% Decrease
United States Dollar	-	-
CHF	-	-
Increase / (decrease) in Loss	-	-

(II) Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to variable rate borrowings from financial institutions. The Company's fixed rate borrowings from are carried at amortised cost and are not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flow will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026
Fixed rate borrowings	-
Variable rate borrowings	-
Total Borrowings	-

Interest rate sensitivity - variable rate borrowings

The below table mentions the impact of increase or decrease in the interest rates of variable rate borrowings on statement of profit and loss.

Particulars	Impact on Profit or Loss For the year ended 31st March 2026
Interest Rate increase by 50bps*	-
Interest Rate decrease by 50bps*	-

* holding all other variables constant

(III) Pricing Risk:

There is no material impact of pricing risk on the financial statements and the operations of the Company.

Financial Instrument by category

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The carrying amount Financial Assets and Liabilities is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of trade receivables, cash, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.
2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The fair values of security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counter party credit risk.



Categorization of financial assets and liabilities

EUR

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		
	Non-Current	Current	Total
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost			
Investment	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	5,67,133	5,67,133
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,69,987	1,69,987
Loans	-	-	-
Others financial asset	8,712	10,066	18,778
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-
	8,712	7,47,186	7,55,898
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade payables	-	1,94,310	1,94,310
Borrowings	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	58,446	38,726	97,172
Other financial liabilities	-	6,42,819	6,42,819
	58,446	8,75,856	9,34,302

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		
	Non-Current	Current	Total
Financial Assets measured at amortised cost			
Investment	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	5,58,857	5,58,857
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,01,274	1,01,274
Loans	-	-	-
Others financial asset	8,712	2,41,180	2,49,892
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-
	8,712	9,01,311	9,10,023
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost			
Trade payables	-	4,68,215	4,68,215
Borrowings	-	1,08,744	1,08,744
Lease liabilities	97,144	48,764	1,45,908
Other financial liabilities	-	4,14,367	4,14,367
	97,144	10,40,090	11,37,234

(D) FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026
Floating rate term loan/Fixed rate term loan	5,00,000
Expiring within one year	5,00,000
Expiring beyond one year	-

(E) CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, business strategies and future commitments. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Borrowings	-	1,08,744
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,69,987	1,01,274
Net debt (A)	-1,69,987	7,471
Equity Share Capital	30,000	30,000
Other Equity	4,10,201	2,54,323
Total capital (B)	4,40,201	2,84,323
Capital and net debt (C)	2,70,213	2,91,793
Gearing Ratio (A/C)	-63%	3%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.



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Notes forming part of the financial results for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 34: Employee benefits

Not Applicable

In accordance with IAS - 19 Employee Benefits, the following disclosures are made:

34.1 The Company recognised Nil for Provident Fund contributions in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

34.2 Defined benefit plans:

Actuarial gains and losses in respect of defined benefit plans are recognised in the financial statements through other comprehensive income.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity risk

The present value of defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The following table set out the unfunded status of the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognised in financial statements.

Movement in defined benefits obligations

Particulars	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening defined benefit liability / (asset) (A)	-	-
Defined benefit Liability/ (Asset) assumed through Business Combination (B)	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	-	-
Total expense recognised in profit or loss (C)	-	-
Amount recognized in OCI - Re-measurements during the period due to		
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial loss/(Gain) arising on account of experience adjustment	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation Difference	-	-
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income (D)	-	-
Benefits Paid (E)	-	-
Closing defined benefit liability (A+B+C+D+E)	-	-

Movement in fair value plan of assets

Particulars	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening fair value of plan assets (A)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan assets acquired through Business Combination (B)	-	-
Employer contributions	-	-
Interest on plan assets	-	-
Total expense recognised in profit or loss (C)	-	-
Amount recognized in OCI - Re-measurements during the period due to		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Total amount recognized in other comprehensive income (D)	-	-
Benefits Paid (E)	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets (A+B+C+D+E)	-	-

Movement in Asset Ceiling

Particulars	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening value of asset ceiling	-	-
Interest on opening balance of asset ceiling	-	-
Remeasurement due to	-	-
Change in surplus/deficit	-	-
Closing value of asset ceiling	-	-



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

(A) Domestic

Discount rate

Salary escalation

The other assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation are as follows:

Attrition rate

(B) Outside

Discount rate

Salary escalation

The other assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation

Attrition rate

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment markets.

Particulars	EUR	
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net Asset / (liability) arising from defined benefit obligation	-	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Change in rate of discounting (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	-	-	-	-
Change in rate of salary increase (delta effect of +/- 0.5%)	-	-	-	-

Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plans in future years			EUR
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	
For 1st year (next annual reporting period)	-	-	
Between 2 to 5 years	-	-	
Between 6 to 9 years	-	-	
For 10th year and beyond	-	-	
Total expected payments	-	-	

Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan:		
	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan (in years)	-	-



Note 35: Employee Stock Option Plan, 2021

Not Applicable

A. Description of share-based payment arrangements

The fair value of the option is determined using a Black-Scholes options pricing model. The expected volatility is based on the historic volatility (calculated based on the weighted average remaining life of the share options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information. The measurement of fair value was not adjusted for any other feature of the option grant and no option grant was subject to a market condition.

B. Information in respect of Options granted under the Company's Employee Stock Option Schemes

S.No.	Particulars	Details			
1	Shareholders' approval				
2	Total number of Share Options Granted:				
3	Vesting Schedule				
4	Pricing Formula				
5	Maximum term of Options granted				
6	Variation in terms of Options				
7	Method used for accounting of share-based payment plans:				
8	Weighted average exercise prices and weighted average fair values of Options whose exercise price either equals or exceeds or is less than the market price of the stock:	Weighted average exercise price per Option:			
9	Mode of Settlement Accounting	Equity Settled Accounting			
10	Contractual life of the options (Years)	As per the Vesting Schedule			
11	Methodology for determination of expected volatility	Determined based on volatility of comparable peer company stocks.			

Specified event is the occurrence of either fund raising or conducting an Initial Public Offering



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

C. Activity in the options outstanding under the employee's stock option Scheme are as follows:

Summary of the status of Options

Average share price on the date of exercise of the options are as under:

Date of exercise	Weighted average exercise price per share (Rs.)

The fair values were calculated using a Black-Scholes Model and the significant assumptions made in this regard are as follows :

	Vesting Date				
Grant Date					
Risk free rate (%)					
Expected life (Years)					
Expected Volatility (%)					
Expected Dividend yield (%)					
Exercise Price (Rs.)					
Pool 1					
Pool 2					
Stock Price (Rs.)					

	Vesting Date				
Grant Date					
Risk free rate (%)					
Expected life (Years)					
Expected Volatility (%)					
Expected Dividend yield (%)					
Exercise Price (Rs.)					
Pool 1					
Pool 2					
Stock Price (Rs.)					

	Vesting Date		
Grant Date			
Risk free rate (%)			
Expected life (Years)			
Expected Volatility (%)			
Expected Dividend yield (%)			
Exercise Price (Rs.) Pool 1			
Stock Price (Rs.)			



Note 36: CSR Expenditure

Not Applicable

Note 37: Disclosures pursuant to Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

Not Applicable

Note 38: Disclosure pursuant to IFRS 16

Amounts recognised in Balance Sheet

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Right-of-use assets	97,038	1,54,542
Total	97,038	1,54,542

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Lease Liabilities		
Current	38,726	48,764
Non-current	58,446	97,144
Total	97,172	1,45,908

Movement of Right-of-Use assets

Details of carrying amount of right-of-use assets and movement during the period is disclosed under Note 3

Movement in Lease Liabilities

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Opening Balance	1,45,908	1,89,013
Addition during Year	-	-
Additions through Business Combinations	-	-
Finance Cost	1,883	2,605
Deletion	-	-
Modification	-	4,274
Exchange difference	-	-
Lease Liability Payments	(50,618)	(49,984)
Closing Balance	97,173	1,45,908

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	Note	For the year ended 31st March 2026	For the year ended 31st March 2025
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	3B	57,504	57,183
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	26	1,883	2,605
Expense relating to Short-term leases		8,626	5,215
Expense relating to Low-value leases		-	-
Expense related to Variable Lease Payments		-	-
Gain on Termination of Lease	21	-	-

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31st March 2026 was EUR 48,735 (Principal portion) and EUR 1,883 (Interest portion)

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March, 2025 was EUR 47,379 (Principal portion) and EUR 2,605 (Interest portion)

The undiscounted cash flow payable by the Company is as follows

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Not later than 1 year	32,147	50,618
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	67,131	99,278
Later than 5 years	-	-
Total Lease Payments	99,278	1,49,896

Note 39 : Ratio Analysis

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	Variance %
(a) Current Ratio (Current Assets divided by Current Liabilities)	1.40	1.18	19%
(b) Debt Equity Ratio (Total debt divided by Total equity where total debt refers to sum of current & non current borrowings)	-	0.38	-100%
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio [Earnings available for debt services divided by Total interest and principal repayments]	14.82	1.37	982%
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (Profit After Tax/ Average Shareholder's equity)	0.43	0.44	2%
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio (Cost of goods sold divided by Average Inventory)	3.37	1.92	76%
(f) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Sales divided by Average Trade Receivables)	6.26	5.27	19%
(g) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Purchases divided by Average Trade Payables)	4.03	0.89	355%
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (Sales divided by Average Net Working capital whereas net working capital current assets - current liabilities)	11.94	20.01	-40%
(i) Net profit Ratio (Net profit after tax divided by Sales)	0.04	0.03	30%
(j) Return on Capital Employed (Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed)	0.56	0.45	24%
(k) Return on Investment (Return on Investments / Non Current Investments)	-	-	-

Note: Explanation for change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to preceding period is as under

- (i) Change in Debt Equity Ratio is majorly due to zero HSBC overdraft balance in comparison to previous year
- (ii) Change in Debt Service Coverage Ratio is mainly on account of decrease in overdraft balance with HSBC
- (iii) Change in Return on Equity Ratio is majorly due to increase in reserves amount due to profit earned in current year
- (iv) Change in Inventory Turnover Ratio is majorly due to lower LRDA credit notes received in current year
- (v) Trade payables turnover ratio has increased due to lower LRDA credit notes received in current year
- (vi) Net Capital Turnover Ratio has reduced majorly due to reduction in trade payables and bank overdraft balance
- (vii) Change in Net profit ratio is due to Higher profit earned in current year
- (viii) Change in Return on Capital Employed ratio is due to Higher profit earned in current year



SMT France SAS
Notes forming part of the financial results for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 40 : Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 - Loans Given
Not Applicable

Note 41 : Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 - Investments made
Not Applicable

Note 42 : Additional disclosures as per Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013
Not Applicable

- a. Details of Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties, that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment (separately for each of the period 31.3.2026/ 31.3.2025):

EUR		
Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in
Promoter	-	-
Director	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	-	-

- b. Whether the company has traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year : No
- c. Whether the company has received any funds from any person/entities, for the purpose of directly or indirectly lending/investing/providing guarantee/security to another person/entity, by or on behalf of the person/entity from whom such amount is received? No
- d. Whether the company has advanced/loaned/invested funds to any person/entity for the purpose of directly or indirectly lending/investing/providing guarantee/security to a third person/entity, by or on behalf of the company? No
- e. Where the company has not used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date: Not Applicable
- f. Where the Company has taken any loans from banks/ Financial Institutions (FI) on the basis of security of current assets like inventories, whether quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts. Not Applicable
If No, summary of reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies, if any to be disclosed.

Note 43 : Impact on Code on Social Security, 2020
Not Applicable

Note 44 : Managerial Remuneration
Not Applicable

Note 45 : Business Combination
Not Applicable

Note 46 : Reclassification note

Unless otherwise stated, previous period's figures have been re-grouped / re-classified, to the extent necessary, to conform to current period's classifications.

For Nikunj Raichura & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 158531W

N.A. Raichura

Nikunj Raichura
(Membership Number - 180493)

Date: 25/05/2026
Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
SMT France SAS

Philippe Lamy
Director

Date:
Place: France