

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

Report on the audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose financial statements of **Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.** (the 'Company') which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026 and the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Change in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended on that date, and notes to the Special Purpose financial statements, including summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred as the "Special Purpose financial statements"). The Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company for the limited purpose of facilitating the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited as at and for the year ended 31 March 2026 in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ('Indian GAAP') and to assist Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited, the holding Company, to comply with the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026 and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose financials statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics of ICAI. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Special Purpose financial statements.

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Responsibility of Management for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Special Purpose financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose financial statements, management is 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 Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Special Purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Special Purpose Financials in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Special Purpose financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Special Purpose financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Restriction on Distribution and Use

Our report is intended solely for the use of Board of Directors of Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited for the preparation of their consolidated financial statements for the year ended and as at 31 March 2026, and compliance with the requirement of section 129(3) of the Act and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified parties.

For NDJ & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number: 136345W

Basant

CA Basant Chandak
Partner
Membership No.: 434585
UDIN No.: 26434585UOSQSN1597
Date: 16 May 2026
Place: Vadodara



Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Balance Sheet

as at 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Assets			
Current assets			
Inventories	3	12,87,727	8,37,906
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	4	23,50,171	13,60,219
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,59,955	73,537
Current tax assets (net)	6	64,764	-
Other current assets	7	23,316	12,756
Total current assets		38,85,933	22,84,418
Total assets		38,85,933	22,84,418
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	120	120
Other equity	9	12,42,833	7,22,279
Total equity		12,42,953	7,22,399
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables other than micro and small enterprises	10	18,16,129	9,20,907
Other current liabilities	11	8,26,851	5,36,591
Current tax liabilities (net)	12	-	1,04,522
Total current liabilities		26,42,980	15,62,020
Total equity and liabilities		38,85,933	22,84,419
Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements	1- 31		

As per our report of even date attached

For NDJ & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 136345W

Basant

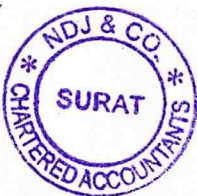
CA. Basant Chandak

Partner

Membership Number: 434585

Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Chintan N. Shah

Chintan N. Shah
Director

Shekhar R. Somani

Shekhar R. Somani
Director

Amey

Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	13	89,10,189	61,86,899
Other income	14	1,350	4,028
Total income		89,11,539	61,90,927
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	15	81,78,028	55,25,888
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	16	(4,49,821)	(1,69,868)
Finance costs	16	-	-
Other expenses	17	5,00,106	3,74,834
Total expenses		82,28,313	57,30,854
Profit before exceptional items and tax		6,83,226	4,60,073
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		6,83,226	4,60,073
Tax expense			
Current tax	18	1,62,672	1,07,300
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense		1,62,672	1,07,300
Profit for the year		5,20,554	3,52,773
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		5,20,554	3,52,773
Earnings per equity share	19		
(Face value of EUR 1/- each)			
Basic		4,337.95	2,939.78
Diluted		4,337.95	2,939.78

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements 1- 31

As per our report of even date attached

For NDJ & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 136345W

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CA. Basant Chandak

Partner

Membership Number: 434585

Date : 16 May 2026

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Chintan N. Shah

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Director

Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Shekhar R. Somani

Shekhar R. Somani

Director

Chintan

Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

A Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital (Equity shares of EUR 1 each)		
As at 31 March 2024	120	120
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	120	120
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	120	120

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus
	Retained earnings
As at 01 April 2024	3,69,506
Profit for the year	3,52,773
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Total comprehensive income	3,52,773
As at 31 March 2025	7,22,279
Profit for the year	5,20,554
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Total comprehensive income	5,20,554
As at 31 March 2026	12,42,833

Notes:

Nature and purpose of other equity:

(i) Retained earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till the reporting date, reduced by any transfers to general reserve or dividends or other distributions paid to the shareholders.

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

1- 31

As per our report of even date attached

For NDJ & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 136345W

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CA. Basant Chandak

Partner

Membership Number: 434585

Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India



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Director

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Director

Chintan

Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Statement of Cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

Particulars		As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit before tax	(i)	6,83,226	4,60,073
Adjustments to reconcile profit:			
Unrealised foreign exchange loss (net)		(23,412)	4,702
Other non-cash items		(1,350)	-
Total adjustments to reconcile profit	(ii)	(24,762)	4,702
Operating profit before working capital changes	(iii)=(i)+(ii)	6,58,464	4,64,775
Change in working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(4,49,821)	(1,69,868)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		(9,22,237)	8,39,984
Decrease/(increase) in other current asset		(10,560)	(4,15,747)
(Decrease)/increase in trade payables		8,70,887	(11,81,678)
(Decrease)/increase in other current liabilities		2,90,260	4,45,670
Total changes in working capital	(iv)	(2,21,471)	(4,81,639)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	(v) = (iii) + (iv)	4,36,993	(16,864)
Less: (Taxes paid)/refund received	(vi)	(3,31,957)	10,247
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	(A) = (v) + (vi)	1,05,035	(6,617)
B. Cash generated from investing activities	(B)	-	-
C. Cash generated from financing activities	(C)	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	D=(A+B+C)	1,05,035	(6,617)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(E)	73,537	70,522
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(F)	(18,618)	9,632
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	(D+E+F)	1,59,954	73,537

Notes:

(i) Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	6,251	16,660
- in current accounts (foreign currency)	1,53,704	56,877
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,59,955	73,537

(ii) The above "statement of cash flows" has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 "Statement of cash flows".

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

1- 31

As per our report of even date attached

For NDJ & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 136345W

Basant

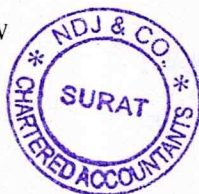
CA. Basant Chandak

Partner

Membership Number: 434585

Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Chintan N. Shah

Chintan N. Shah

Director

Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Shekhar R. Somani

Shekhar R. Somani

Director

Chintan

Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

1 Corporate information

Tatva Chintan Europe B.V. ("the Company") is a Dutch private limited liability company domiciled in The Netherlands and incorporated under Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code in year 2019, having its registered office at Latexweg 3, 1047 BJ Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited.

The Company is primarily engaged in wholesale distribution and trade of specialty chemicals, viz., phase transfer catalysts (PTC), structure directing agents (SDA), electrolyte salts and solutions (ESS), pharmaceutical and agrochemical intermediates and other specialty chemicals (PASC).

These **special purpose financial statements** (or "**financial statements**") have been approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 16 May 2026.

2 Material accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and presentation

Statement of compliance: The special purpose financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of facilitating the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited, the Holding Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and to assist the Holding Company Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited to comply with the requirements of section 129(3) of the Act.

Basis of preparation and presentation: These special purpose financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values.

The classification of assets and liabilities of the Company have been done into current and non-current based on the operating cycle of the business of the Company. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle of the business as twelve months and therefore all current and non-current classifications are done based on the status of reliability and expected settlement of the respective asset and liability within a period of twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements are presented in Euro ('EUR'), which is Company's functional currency and all values are rounded off to the nearest Euro, except otherwise indicated.

Foreign currency transactions and translation: Foreign currency transactions are translated in to functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of such transactions.

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

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical costs in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of initial transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on non-monetary items measured at fair value is to be reported in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in the fair value of the item (i.e., FVTOCI or FVTPL). Any profit or loss arising on cancellation, maturity or renewal of forward exchange contracts is recognized as income or expenses in the statement of profit and loss and included in exchange difference.



Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

b) Use of significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the special purpose financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of special purpose financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

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

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

i. Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as result of a past event and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in notes but not recognised in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised, but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable. The actual outflow or inflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in provisions and contingencies.

c) Fair value measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.



Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

The Company's management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation. Any change in the fair value of each asset and liability is also compared with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

d) Investments and other financial assets

i) Classification

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through statement of profit and loss); and
- those measured at amortized cost.

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

ii) Initial measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

iii) Subsequent measurement – debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of the debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Company classifies its debt instruments in the following three categories:

Amortized cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not a part of the hedging relationship is recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.



Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets where the assets cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. When financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains / losses. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not a part of hedging relationship is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

iv) Subsequent measurement – equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity instruments at fair value. When the management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to statement of profit and loss. Dividends from such investments are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

v) Impairment of financial assets

Expected credit losses are recognised for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financials assets in FVTPL category.

Expected credit losses is the weighted-average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

For financial assets other than trade receivables, the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses as per Ind AS 109 for all originated or acquired financial assets, if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses, if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.



Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

vi) De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognized when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients. When the Company has transferred an asset, it evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. When the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

e) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Interest-bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), correlation and volatility.

Derivative financial instrument

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts (not designated as cash flow hedges) to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counterparty for these contracts is generally a bank.



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets or financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss

This category has derivative financial assets or liabilities which are not designated as hedges. Although the Company believes that these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they may not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments. Any derivative that is either not designated as hedge, or is so designated but is ineffective as per Ind AS 109, is categorized as a financial asset or financial liability, at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives not designated as hedges are recognized initially at fair value and attributable transaction costs are recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, these derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and the resulting exchange gains or losses are included in other income. Assets/liabilities in this category are presented as current assets/current liabilities if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realized within 12 months after the balance sheet date.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank, cash on hand and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, that is readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

g) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. The basis of determining costs is as follows:

- **Stock-in-trade:** Cost includes cost of purchase and other directly attributable costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a batch-wise basis, whereby cost is assigned to items of inventory using specific identification of their individual costs, as these items are separately identifiable by batch.

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

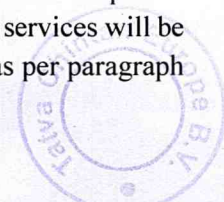
h) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five-step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition i.e.: a) Identify the contract(s) with a customer; b) Identify the performance obligations; c) Determine the transaction price; d) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; e) Recognize revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligation.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price as specified in the contract with the customer, after the deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates, sales return on transfer of control in respect of ownership to the buyer which is generally on dispatch of goods and any other taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government which are levied on sales such as Value Added Tax (VAT), where applicable. Discounts given include rebates, price reductions and other incentives given to customers.

As per the terms of the contract with customers, the Company expects, at the contract inception, that the period between transfers of a promised goods or services to customer and related payments for the goods or services will be less than one year or less. Accordingly, the Company has availed the practical expedient available as per paragraph



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

63 of Ind AS 115 and has not adjusted the promised amount of consideration for the effects of significant financing component, if any.

Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the control on the goods or services has been transferred to the customers and Revenue from sale of services is recognised on satisfaction of performance obligation towards rendering of such services. The performance obligation in case of sale of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e., when the material is shipped to the customer or on delivery to the customer, as may be specified in the contract. The majority of the Company's revenue arrangements generally consist of a single performance obligation to transfer promised goods or services.

Revenue is recognised in an amount that reflects the consideration, which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. None of the Company's contracts contain variable consideration and contract modifications are generally minimal.

Contract balances

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

Trade receivable: A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

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

Other incomes

- Claims and rebates receivables are accounted as and when settled.
- Interest income from a financial asset is recognized using the effective interest rate method when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.
- Dividends are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.
- Incomes in respect of duty drawback or other export promotion schemes in respect of exports made during the year are accounted on accrual basis



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (*continued*)

i) Leases

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using the incremental borrowing rate.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less, leases of low-value assets and cancellable leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in statement of profit and loss.

j) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current tax: The tax currently payable is based on estimated taxable income for the year in accordance with the provisions of Corporate Income Tax Act, 1969 in The Netherlands. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the special purpose statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations for which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and revises the provisions, if so required where consider necessary.

The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset where the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax: Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit and quantified using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the balance sheet date.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Transaction or event which is recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or in equity, is recorded along with the tax as applicable.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions under generally accepted accounting principles. The Company records a liability for uncertain tax positions, including related interest and penalties, when it is probable that a liability exists and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses.

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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

k) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is made when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are determined based on the present value of the management's best estimate of the amount required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements.

l) Operating segments

Operating segments" are components of the Company whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the "chief operating decision maker (CODM)" to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available. "Specialty chemical business" is identified as single operating segment for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance.

m) Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by adjusting the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to take into account:

- a) after tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares,
- b) the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) Cash flows statement

Statement of cash flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, working capital changes, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows.

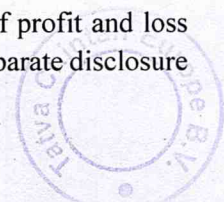
For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash at banks, other short-term deposits and highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible into cash.

o) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when incurred and are classified according to their nature.

p) Exceptional items

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



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

q) Events after the reporting period

Adjusting events (that provides evidence of condition that existed at the balance sheet date) occurring after the balance sheet date are recognized in the special purpose financial statements. Material non-adjusting events (that are inductive of conditions that arose subsequent to the balance sheet date) occurring after the balance sheet date that represents material change and commitment affecting the financial position are disclosed in the notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements.

Dividend: The Company recognises a liability to make distributions of dividend to equity holders, when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the applicable corporate laws, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. After approval, a corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

r) Application of new and revised Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has via notification dated May 7, 2025 and August 13, 2025 notifies Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 which amends certain accounting standards and are effective April 1, 2025

Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates:

The amendment specifies the exchange rate to use in reporting foreign currency transactions when exchangeability between two currencies is temporarily lacking.

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements:

The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants.

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

The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk.

Ind AS 12, Income taxes – (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules)

The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and require companies to disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The amendments also require companies to provide new disclosures to compensate for potential loss of information resulting from the relief.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its standalone financial statements.



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

3 Inventories

(At lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Traded goods	6,77,892	4,28,305
Traded goods-in-transit	6,09,835	4,09,601
Total	12,87,727	8,37,906

4 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Considered good - unsecured		
- from others	23,50,171	13,60,219
Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-
	23,50,171	13,60,219
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
Total	23,50,171	13,60,219

Notes:

(i) The Company does not have any trade receivables from:

- any directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons.
- any firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member except fellow subsidiary of the Company.

(ii) Refer note 21, 22 and 23 for contract assets and contract liabilities, segment reporting and trade receivables from related parties respectively.

(iii) Refer note 24 and 25 for financial instruments - fair values and risk measurement respectively.

(iv) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally have credit terms ranging from 30 to 180 days.

(v) In determining the allowances for credit losses of trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss (ECL) allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and the rates used in the provision matrix. Since the Company calculates impairment under the "Simplified approach" for trade receivables containing significant financing component and for trade receivables that do not contain significant financing component, then it is not required to separately track changes in credit risk of trade receivables, as the impairment amount represents "lifetime" expected credit loss.

Accordingly, based on a harmonious reading of Ind AS 109 and the break-up requirements under Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, all such trade receivables are disclosed below, irrespective of whether they contain a significant financing component or not.



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

4 Trade receivables (continued)

(vi) Trade receivables ageing schedule is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2026							
Undisputed:							
Considered good - unsecured	7,35,007	1,47,039	-	-	-	-	8,82,046
Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross total	7,35,007	1,47,039	-	-	-	-	8,82,046
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	7,35,007	1,47,039	-	-	-	-	8,82,046
As at 31 March 2025							
Undisputed:							
Considered good - unsecured	13,61,459	3,96,312	-	-	-	-	17,57,771
Trade receivables-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross total	13,61,459	3,96,312	-	-	-	-	17,57,771
Less: Loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	13,61,459	3,96,312	-	-	-	-	17,57,771

5 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	6,251	16,660
- in current accounts (foreign currency)	1,53,704	56,877
Total	1,59,955	73,537

6 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Advance income tax	64,764	-
Total	64,764	-



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

7 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
<i>(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>		
Prepaid expenses	1,230	9,285
Advance to creditors	-	33
Balance with revenue authorities	11,850	-
Other Receivables	10,236	3,438
Invoiced contract asset (refer note 21)	-	-
Total	23,316	12,756

8 Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital (Equity shares of EUR 1 each)		
As at 01 April 2024	120	120
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	120	120
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	120	120

Notes:

- (i) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of EUR 1 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held.
Equity shareholders rank pari passu with respect to dividend and repayment of capital in the event of winding up. Dividends are declared and paid as approved by the shareholders in general meetings.
- (ii) The Company has not allotted any fully paid-up equity shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash or by way of bonus share and has not bought back any fully paid-up equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.
- (iii) Detailed disclosure of shareholders holding more than 5% of equity shares, along with the promoter group shareholding is provided in the table below:

Name of shareholders	Shareholder category	Number of equity shares held	% of total equity shares	% change during the year
As at 31 March 2026				
Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited	Holding Company	120	100%	-
Total		120	100%	-
As at 31 March 2025				
Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited	Holding Company	120	100%	-
Total		120	100%	-

- (iv) The equity shares of the Company have not been mortgaged, lien, pledged or otherwise encumbered.
- (v) All the equity shares of the Company have been held in physical form.
- (vi) The Company does not have any employee stock option plan.
- (vii) The equity shares of the Company have not been listed on any stock exchange in any jurisdiction



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

9 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings	12,42,833	7,22,279
Total	12,42,833	7,22,279

Note:

(i) Retained earnings:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,22,279	3,69,506
Add : Profit for the year	5,20,554	3,52,773
Balance at the end of the year	12,42,833	7,22,279

10 Trade payables other than micro and small enterprises

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Trade payables to related parties	17,82,662	9,03,836
Trade payables to others	33,467	17,071
Total	18,16,129	9,20,907

Notes:

(i) The Company does not have any trade payable to:

- any directors or other officers of the Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons.
- any firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member, except Holding Company.

(ii) Refer note 23 for trade payable to related parties.

(iii) Refer note 24 and 25 for financial instruments - fair values and risk measurement respectively.

(iv) Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are settled as per credit terms generally ranging from 30 to 180 days.



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

10 Trade payables other than micro and small enterprises (continued)

(v) Trade payables ageing schedule is as follows:

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2026						
Undisputed:						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	9,20,907	-	-	-	-	9,20,907
Total	9,20,907	-	-	-	-	9,20,907
As at 31 March 2025						
Undisputed:						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	21,23,992	-	-	-	-	21,23,992
Total	21,23,992	-	-	-	-	21,23,992

11 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Advance from trade receivables*	-	287
Expenses payable	1,16,717	56,952
Statutory dues payable	-	1,178
Deferred contract revenue (refer note 21)	7,10,134	4,78,174
Total	8,26,851	5,36,591

*Refer note 21 for contract assets and contract liabilities.

12 Current tax liabilities (net)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Provision for income tax	-	1,04,522
Total	-	1,04,522



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

13 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from contract with customers:		
Sale of products	89,02,658	61,78,197
Sale of services	7,531	8,702
Total	89,10,189	61,86,899

Notes:

- (i) Refer note 21 for revenue from contract with customers as per Ind AS 115.
- (ii) Refer note 22 for information about operating segment as per Ind AS 108.
- (iii) Refer note 23 for revenue from related parties.

14 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Net gain on foreign currency transaction and translation	-	4,028
Liabilities no longer required written back	1,350	-
Total	1,350	4,028

15 Purchases of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Purchase of traded goods	81,78,028	55,25,888
Total	81,78,028	55,25,888

The Company purchases all of its products and traded goods inventory from its Parent Company (refer note 24). Costs includes cost of purchase and other costs amounting to EUR 142,168 (31 March 2025: EUR 47,268) incurred in bringing inventories to their present location and condition.

16 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Traded goods	4,28,305	6,07,079
Traded goods-in-transit	4,09,601	60,959
Subtotal (i)	8,37,906	6,68,038
Inventories at the end of the year		
Traded goods	6,77,892	4,28,305
Traded goods-in-transit	6,09,835	4,09,601
Subtotal (ii)	12,87,727	8,37,906
Total (i)-(ii)	(4,49,821)	(1,69,868)



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

17 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Rent	5,683	8,102
Insurance	16,093	12,493
Legal and professional fees	4,829	5,928
Communication expenses	1,122	1,346
Bank commission and other charges	11,806	4,072
Travelling and conveyance expenses	10,431	8,182
Selling and business promotion expenses	3,09,284	2,63,030
Freight clearing and forwarding expenses	1,08,732	71,329
Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	31,123	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1,003	352
Total	5,00,106	3,74,834

18 Tax expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax:		
-on profit for the year	1,62,672	1,05,099
-on short or (excess) provision of tax relating to earlier years	-	2,201
Total	1,62,672	1,07,300

Notes:

(i) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

The reconciliation between estimated income tax expense at statutory income tax rate and tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss is given below:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Profit before tax (a)	6,83,226	4,60,073
Tax using the statutory tax rate @ 22.84% (31 March 2025: 22.84%)	1,62,672	87,414
Net disallowable/(allowable) expenses and others	0.24	17,685.60
Tax in respect of earlier years	-	2,201
Net tax expense (b)	1,62,672	89,615
Effective tax rate (b)/(a)	23.81%	19.48%



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

18 Tax expense (continued)

- (ii) The Company has been paying corporation tax under prevailing Tax Laws in The Netherlands. The Company is computing current tax on the basis of tax laws that have been enacted.
- (iii) During the years ended, there were no deferred corporation tax components. The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method whereby income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred tax assets and liabilities using tax rates enacted and in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect to taxable income.
- (iv) The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions under generally accepted accounting principles. The Company records a liability for uncertain tax positions, including related interest and penalties, when it is probable that a liability exists and the amount can be reasonably estimated. The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses. The Company has determined there is no uncertain tax position at 31 March 2026. The Company continually evaluates expiring statutes of limitations, audits, proposed settlements, changes in tax law and new authoritative rulings.
- (v) The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by transfer pricing legislation for its international transactions as well as any other specified transactions. Management believes that all the above transactions are at arm's length price and the aforesaid legislations will not have any impact on the financial statement, particularly on the amount of tax expense and provision for taxation.
- (vi) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts, that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the assessment under the Tax Laws prevailing in The Netherlands.



Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

19 Earnings per equity share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Face value per equity share (in EUR)	1	1
(a) Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders (numerator)	5,20,554	3,52,773
(b) Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	120	120
(c) Equity shares issued or allotted during the year	-	-
(d) Number of equity shares at the end of the year	120	120
(e) Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic earnings per equity share (denominator)	120	120
(f) Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted earnings per equity share (denominator)	120	120
(g) Earnings per equity share (in EUR):		
- Basic	4,337.95	2,939.78
- Diluted	4,337.95	2,939.78

Notes:

- In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 33 - Earnings Per Share, basic and diluted earnings per equity share have been computed for continuing operations and presented for each reporting period. The Company has not discontinued any operations during the reporting periods.
- The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of EUR 1 per share. All equity shares rank pari passu with respect to entitlement to dividend and voting rights and share equally in the profits of the Company.
- The Company does not have any outstanding dilutive instruments such as convertible securities, options, or contingently issuable shares as at the end of the reporting periods. Accordingly, the basic and diluted earnings per share are the same.
- The weighted average number of equity shares used for computing earnings per share has been determined in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 33, and represents the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year, adjusted for equity shares issued during the year, weighted on a time-apportioned basis.

20 Leases

Company as lessee:

Short-term leases: The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less (short-term lease), leases of low-value assets and cancellable leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Leases recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Other expenses:		
Rent:		
Short-term or cancellable leases	5,683	8,102
Total	5,683	8,102



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

21 Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue from sale of products is recognized at point in time, when the control over the goods has been transferred to the customer, which generally coincides with the date of shipment or delivery as per the terms of the contract.

Revenue from sale of services is recognised on satisfaction of performance obligation over time or at a point in time, depending upon the contractual terms.

"Specialty chemical business" has been identified as single operating segment for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance.

In line with paragraph 114 of Ind AS 115, the Company has presented disaggregated revenue disclosures which reflect the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows in a manner that is most representative of the Company's performance.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
A Revenue from contract with customers recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Sale of products	89,02,658	61,78,197
Sale of services	7,531	8,702
Total	89,10,189	61,86,899
B Disaggregation of revenue:		
(i) Revenue based on type/nature of goods or services:		
Phase transfer catalysts (PTC)	23,98,458	37,21,857
Structure directing agents (SDA)	5,52,874	11,02,476
Electrolyte salts and solutions (ESS)	26,430	1,28,194
Pharmaceutical and agrochemical intermediates and others (PASC)	59,24,896	12,25,670
Other services	7,531	8,702
Total	89,10,189	61,86,899
(ii) Revenue based on its timing of recognition:		
Goods or services transferred over a point of time	89,10,189	61,86,899
Goods or services transferred over a period of time	-	-
Total	89,10,189	61,86,899
(iii) Revenue based on contract duration:		
Short-term contracts	89,10,189	61,86,899
Long-term contracts	-	-
Total	89,10,189	61,86,899
(iv) Revenue based on relationship with the customers:		
Non-related parties	89,10,189	61,75,149
Related parties (refer note 23)	-	11,750
Total	89,10,189	61,86,899



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

21 Revenue from contract with customers (continued)

C Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue as per contracted price	91,55,192	66,04,114
Less: Sales returns or credits or reversals	(13,043)	-
Less: Deferment of revenue during the year	(7,10,134)	(4,78,174)
Add: Recognised as revenue during the year	4,78,174	60,959
Revenue from contract with customers	89,10,189	61,86,899

D Contract assets and liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current contract assets:		
Trade receivables (refer note 4)	23,50,171	13,60,219
Invoiced contract asset (refer note 7)	-	-
Contract assets	23,50,171	13,60,219
Current contract liabilities:		
Advances received from customers (refer note 11)	-	287
Deferred contract revenue (refer note 11)	7,10,134	4,78,174
Contract liabilities	7,10,134	4,78,461

Notes:

- There were no material changes in contract balances other than routine invoicing and receipts.
- The Company has applied the practical expedient under paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 and has not disclosed remaining performance obligations, as such contracts have an original duration of less than 12 months.
- The Company has also applied the practical expedient under paragraph 63 of Ind AS 115 by not adjusting consideration for the effects of significant financing components, as the payment terms do not exceed one year.



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Currency: Euro)

22 Segment reporting

In accordance with the principles laid down under Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Company has identified reportable segments based on the internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company has evaluated its business segments and determined that "Specialty chemical business" represents the single operating and reportable segment for the Company.

A Information about geographical areas:

(i) Revenue from contract with customers by geography*:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Within The Netherlands	18,395	1,79,503
Within Other EU countries	75,00,890	53,08,563
Within Non-EU countries	13,90,904	6,98,833
Total	89,10,189	61,86,899

*Revenue from contract with customers has been allocated on the basis of the location of customers.

B Information about major customers:

(i) Customers contributing more than 10% of the total revenue from contract with customers:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Customer 1	67%	16%
Customer 2	8%	34%

(ii) Customers contributing more than 10% of the outstanding trade receivables:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Customer 1	78%	20%
Customer 2	7%	26%
Customer 3	0%	16%



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Currency: Euro)

23 Related party disclosures

A Related parties:

The Company does not have any subsidiaries, step down subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. In accordance with Ind AS 24, the Company has identified the following as related parties for the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025:

1 Holding Company:

Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited

2 Fellow Subsidiary:

Tatva Chintan USA Inc

3 Key managerial personnel (KMP):

Directors

Mr. Chintan Nitinkumar Shah

Mr. Ajaykumar Mansukhlal Patel

Mr. Shekhar Rasiklal Somani

Dr. Manher Chimanlal Desai

Designation

Director

Director

Director

Director

B Transactions with related parties:

The Company's related parties primarily consist of its Holding Company and all the contracts/ arrangements/ transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on arm's length basis. The aggregate value of the Company's transactions with related parties are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Sale of products:		
Tatva Chintan USA Inc	-	11,750
Total	-	11,750

Purchases of stock-in-trade:

Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited	80,35,860	54,78,620
Total	80,35,860	54,78,620

C Balances with related parties:

The aggregate value of the Company's outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Current financial Assets:		
Trade Receivables:		
Tatva Chintan USA Inc	-	11,884
Total	-	11,884
Current financial liabilities:		
Trade payables:		
Tatva Chintan Pharma Chem Limited	17,82,662	9,03,836
Total	17,82,662	9,03,836

Notes:

(i) None of the Company's director is related to each other.

(ii) The Company has not entered into any service contracts with its directors or key managerial personnel in relation to payment of any monetary benefits, termination or retirement benefits or other benefits.



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Currency: Euro)

23 Related party disclosures (continued)

- (iii) The Company does not have (a) any employees including permanent employees, contractual or temporary workers, (a) any contingent or deferred compensation payable to its directors or key managerial personnel and (c) any profit-sharing plan in which its directors or key managerial personnel have participated.
- (iv) Any kind of remuneration including termination or retirement benefits have not been paid or payable by the Company to any director or promoter of the Parent Company.
- (v) The Company (a) has not been a beneficiary of or interested in any outstanding loan or advance (including guarantees of any kind) given by the Parent Company, (b) has not granted any loan or advance to the Parent Company, and (c) the directors or promoters of the Parent Company are not interested in or not related to the beneficiaries of loans, advances and trade receivables of the Company.
- (vi) The Company has not entered into any subsisting material agreement, including with strategic partners, joint venture partners or financial partners, other than in the ordinary course of business.
- (vii) The Company has not been party to any merger or amalgamation and there have been no material acquisitions or divestments of business or undertakings by the Company.



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Currency: Euro)

24 Financial instruments

A Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities:

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities can be categorised as follows:

- (i) All financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company are measured at amortised cost.
- (ii) The Company does not have any financial assets and financial liabilities "designated to be measured at FVTPL" upon initial recognition or subsequently in accordance with Ind AS 109. The Company does not have any financial assets measured at FVTOCI.
- (iii) During the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, the Company has not undertaken any reclassification or offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.
- (iv) The Company does not have any type of compound financial instruments.

B Fair values:

The Company's management have assessed that the "carrying amounts" of financial assets and liabilities other than those valued at Level 1 and Level 2 are considered to be reasonable approximation of their "fair values" due to their current and short-term nature. Accordingly, the Company has not separately disclosed fair values as per paragraph 29 of Ind AS 107 "Financial instruments: disclosures".

C Fair value hierarchy:

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

Level 1 quoted prices in an active market: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares and mutual funds. It has been valued using the closing price as at the reporting period on the stock exchanges.

Level 2 valuation techniques with observable inputs: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). The fair value of these instruments is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs: This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair value is determined in whole or in part, using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor based on available market data.

D Measurement of fair values:

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

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



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2024

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24 Financial instruments (continued)

E Recognition and classification of financial assets (non-current and current):

Particulars	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2026							
Trade receivables	-	-	23,50,171	23,50,171	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	1,59,955	1,59,955	-	-	-
Total	-	-	25,10,126	25,10,126	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	18,16,129	18,16,129	-	-	-
Total	-	-	18,16,129	18,16,129	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2025							
Trade receivables	-	-	13,60,219	13,60,219	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	73,537	73,537	-	-	-
Total	-	-	14,33,756	14,33,756	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	9,20,907	9,20,907	-	-	-
Total	-	-	9,20,907	9,20,907	-	-	-

25 Financial instruments-risk management

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for establishing and governing the Company's risk management framework. The Company has constituted a risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set and monitor appropriate risk limits and controls, periodically review the changes in market conditions and reflect the changes in the policy accordingly. The key risks and mitigating actions have also been placed before the Board of Directors of the Company. This note explains the nature, extent and sources of risks arising from financial instruments to which the Company is exposed at the end of the reporting years and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements. The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of trade payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables. The Company's business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks namely:

- A. Credit risk, and
- B. Liquidity risk.

A Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual and performance obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. Company's credit risks principally arise from trade receivables and from cash and cash equivalents. The maximum credit exposure associated with financial assets is equal to the carrying amount. Details of the credit risk specific to the Company along with relevant mitigation procedures adopted have been enumerated below:

Trade receivables: Customer credit risk has been managed by the Company and is subject to established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management by establishing credit limits, credit approvals and monitoring the credit worthiness of the customers to which the Company extends the credit in the normal course of the business. The Company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings (if available) of its counterparties are continuously monitored. The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables.



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25 Financial instruments-risk management (continued)

In determining the allowances for credit losses of trade receivables, 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 is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

Cash and cash equivalents: Cash and cash equivalents are placed with banks having good reputation and having high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

B Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions.

The Company has maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the years ended. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis. The Company 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, 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 interest bearing term deposits with appropriate maturities to optimise the cash returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities. The Company also manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Exposure to liquidity risk:

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows, along with its carrying value as at the balance sheet date. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual maturities		Total
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
As at 31 March 2026				
Trade payables	18,16,129	18,16,129	-	18,16,129
Total	18,16,129	18,16,129	-	18,16,129
As at 31 March 2025				
Trade payables	9,20,907	9,20,907	-	9,20,907
Total	9,20,907	9,20,907	-	9,20,907

26 Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence, to sustain future development of the business and to be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes paid-up equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The management and the Board of Directors monitor the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The funding needs are met through equity and cash generated from operations. The Company is predominantly equity financed and has not borrowed funds. During the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025, no changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital.



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Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Currency: Euro)

27 Additional regulatory information

- (i) The Company has not been involved in any lawsuits or legal disputes.
- (ii) The Company, its directors and the Parent Company have not been debarred or prohibited from accessing the capital markets and have not been debarred from buying, selling or dealing in securities under any order or direction passed by Dutch authority for financial markets, SEBI or any securities market regulator in any jurisdiction or any other authority or court.
- (iii) Neither the Company nor the directors of the Company are or have been classified as wilful defaulters by a financial institution or any other regulatory statutory authority in The Netherlands or by Reserve Bank of India, or by any bank or financial institution or consortium, nor does the name of the Company appear in the intermediary caution list or list of vanishing companies.

28 Indirect taxes

In the opinion of the Board and to the best of their knowledge and belief, the Company has properly complied provisions of indirect taxes, to the extent applicable to the Company.

29 Subsequent events

In accordance with Ind AS 10 – Events after the Reporting Period, the Company has evaluated subsequent events occurring up to 16 May 2026, the date of authorisation of these special purpose financial statements. No event requiring recognition or further disclosure has occurred.

30 Approval of financial statements

These special purpose financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2026 have been approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meeting held on 16 May 2026.

31 General

- (a) All amounts disclosed have been rounded off, unless otherwise stated.
- (b) Comparative figures for the previous year/s have been re-classified, re-grouped or re-arranged, wherever necessary, to conform with the presentation and classification of the current year.

Notes forming part of the special purpose financial statements

1- 31

As per our report of even date attached

For NDJ & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 136345W



CA. Basant Chandak

Partner

Membership Number: 434585

Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Tatva Chintan Europe B.V.

RSIN: 859794490



Chintan N. Shah

Director



Shekhar R. Somani

Director



Date : 16 May 2026

Place : Vadodara, Gujarat, India