

Date: October 05, 2026

To
**National Stock Exchange of India
Limited**
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai-400051

To
BSE Limited
Department of Corporate Services -
Listing
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400001

SYMBOL: PTCIL

SCRIP CODE: 539006

Subject: Submission of Special Purpose Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information for the period ended on June 30, 2026, for inclusion in the Placement Document in relation to the proposed Qualified Institutions Placement (“QIP”) of equity shares of PTC Industries Limited (“the Company”)

We refer to the proposed Qualified Institutions Placement of equity shares of the Company in accordance with Chapter VI of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, as amended (“SEBI ICDR Regulations”).

We wish to inform that the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held today, i.e., October 05, 2026 (“the Meeting”), has approved the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information of the Company for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026 and June 30, 2025, along with the explanatory notes thereto and the Review Report thereon.

The meeting of the Board of Directors commenced at 07.30 PM. IST and concluded at 10.00 PM. IST.

A copy of the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information dated October 05, 2026, is also being made available on the website of our Company at www.ptcil.com.

We request you to take the above on record, and the same be treated as compliance under the applicable provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended.

Yours faithfully

For **PTC Industries Limited**

PRAGATI GUPTA
AGRAWAL
Digitally signed by PRAGATI
GUPTA AGRAWAL
Date: 2026.10.06 00:14:50
+05'30'

(Pragati Gupta Agrawal)
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Place: Lucknow

Independent Auditor's Review Report on Unaudited Interim Special Purpose Condensed Consolidated Financial Information**To the Board of Directors of PTC Industries Limited****Introduction**

1. We have reviewed the accompanying Unaudited Interim Special Purpose Condensed Consolidated Financial Information of PTC Industries Limited ("**the Holding Company**") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "**the Group**") and its share of the net profit after tax and total comprehensive income of its joint venture, comprising the interim condensed consolidated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2026, and the related interim condensed consolidated Statement of Profit & Loss for the quarter ended 30 June 2026, interim condensed consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and interim condensed consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the three months period ended 30 June 2026 and an interim condensed summary of material accounting policy information and other selected explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "**Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information**").
2. The Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information, which is the responsibility of the Holding Company's Management and have been approved by the Holding Company's Board of Directors, has been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' ("**Ind AS 34**") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("**Act**") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. These Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information have been prepared by the Holding Company solely for the purpose of inclusion in the preliminary placement document and placement document (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "**Offer Documents**"), in connection with a proposed Qualified Institutions Placement of Equity Shares of the Holding Company (such placement, the "**Issue**" or "**QIP**"). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information based on our review.

Scope of Review

3. We conducted our review in accordance with the Standard on Review Engagements (SRE) 2410, 'Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity', issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

4. Based on our review conducted and procedures performed as stated in paragraph 3 above and based on the consideration of the other matters referred to in paragraph 5 below, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS 34 prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, or that it contains any material misstatement.



Other matters

5. As stated in paragraph 2 of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information, these condensed financial information has been compiled by the management of the Holding Company from Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results of the Group for quarters ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026. We have reviewed the consolidated financial results for the quarters ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 and have issued unmodified conclusions via our review reports dated 14 August 2026 and 8 August 2025 respectively. We have audited the consolidated financial results for the year ended 31 March 2026 have issued unmodified opinion via our audit report dated 30 May 2026.

Our respective review reports and audit report include the following other matter paragraphs) We did not review the financial information of 4 subsidiaries, whose financial information reflect total consolidated revenues of Rs. 7,143.90 lakhs, total consolidated net profit after tax of Rs. 192.52 lakhs and total consolidated comprehensive income of Rs. 147.65 lakhs, for the quarter ended 30 June 2026. These financial information have been reviewed by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our conclusion, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, is based on the reports of the other auditors and the procedure performed by us.

In respect of a joint venture, whose financial statements has not been considered, , according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, the joint venture has not started its operation till 30 June 2026 and accordingly, is not material to the Group.

b) We did not audit the consolidated financial statements and other financial information, in respect of a subsidiary, whose financial statements include total assets of Rs.22,910.26 lakhs as at 31 March 2026, total revenues of Rs. 24701.44 lakhs and net cash outflows of Rs.1021.01 lakhs for the year ended on that date. These consolidated financial statements and other consolidated financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. In respect of a joint venture, whose financial statements has not been considered, according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the joint venture has not started its operation till 31 March 2026 and accordingly, is not material to the Group.

c) The financial information in respect of 4 subsidiaries including step down subsidiaries, whose financial information reflect total revenues of Rs.4,706.26 lakhs and total loss after tax of Rs.827.55 lakhs for the quarter ended 30 June 2025 has been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been reviewed by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards in their respective country whose reports have been furnished to us by the Holding Company's Management. The Holding Company's Management has converted the interim financial information of such subsidiaries to Holding Company's accounting principles. We have reviewed the conversion adjustments done by the Holding Company's Management and our conclusion, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, is based on the reports of the other auditors, the conversion adjustment and the procedures performed by us.

In respect of a joint venture, whose financial results has not been considered according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, the joint venture has not started its operation till 30 June 2025 and accordingly, is not material to the Group.

Our conclusion on the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information is not modified in respect of these matters.



Restriction on use

6. This report has been issued at the request of the Board of Directors of the Holding Company to whom it is addressed for the purpose of preparation of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information for inclusion in the Offer Documents in connection with the Issue.

For **S N Dhawan & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045



Rajeev Kumar Saxena

Partner

Membership No.: 077974

UDIN: 26077974QAACSN2143

Place: Gurugram

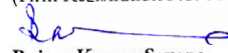
Date: 5 October 2026

PTC Industries Limited
Special Purpose Condensed Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2026
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 30 June 2026	As at 31 March 2026
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	54,713.86	53,844.92
Capital work-in-progress	35,886.46	31,064.89
Investment property	164.61	164.61
Goodwill on consolidation	6,306.32	6,306.32
Other intangible assets	3,923.47	4,125.81
Financial assets		
(i) Investments	273.70	273.70
(ii) Other financial assets	7,650.73	707.59
Non-current tax assets (net)	401.58	208.78
Other non-current assets	9,729.50	9,218.52
Total non-current assets	119,050.23	105,915.14
Current assets		
Inventories	32,009.23	29,900.80
Financial assets		
(i) Investments	10.12	9.08
(ii) Trade receivables	24,170.75	27,392.56
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	4,154.25	3,467.75
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	7,101.70	10,188.83
(v) Loans	183.18	186.62
(vi) Other financial assets	191.79	7,668.04
Other current assets	13,115.99	10,895.85
Total current assets	80,937.01	89,709.53
TOTAL ASSETS	199,987.24	195,624.67
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	1,499.25	1,499.25
Other equity	152,244.44	149,211.74
Total equity	153,743.69	150,710.99
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	17,991.22	15,122.56
(ii) Other financial liabilities	1,300.26	560.03
Provisions	138.67	139.44
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	2,488.79	2,342.95
Other non-current liabilities	618.32	635.00
Total non-current liabilities	22,537.26	18,799.98
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	9,407.98	11,011.63
(ii) Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,014.04	718.66
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,364.31	5,828.13
(iii) Other financial liabilities	2,677.74	3,678.25
Other current liabilities	3,498.96	4,433.61
Provisions	176.69	131.93
Current tax liabilities (net)	566.57	311.49
Total current liabilities	23,706.29	26,113.70
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	199,987.24	195,624.67

This is the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For S N Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045)


Rajeev Kumar Saxena
Partner
Membership No. 077974

Place: Lucknow
Date: 5 October 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PTC Industries Limited

SACHIN
AGARWAL

Sachin Agarwal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. : 00142885

SMITA
AGARWAL

Smita Agarwal
Director and Chief Financial Officer
DIN No. : 00276903

Place: Lucknow
Date: 5 October 2026

ALOK AGARWAL

Alok Agarwal
Director (Quality & Technical)
DIN No. : 00129260

PRAGATI GUPTA
AGRAWAL

Pragati Gupta Agarwal
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: ACS61754



PTC Industries Limited

Special Purpose Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 30 June 2026

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Income		
Revenue from operations	19,179.75	9,714.63
Other income	531.59	1,056.69
Total income	19,711.34	10,771.32
Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed	7,591.28	4,091.38
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(4,824.59)	(2,867.88)
Employee benefits expense	4,600.12	3,394.49
Other expenses	6,923.26	4,218.12
Total expenses	14,290.07	8,836.11
Profit before finance cost, depreciation and amortisation and tax	5,421.27	1,935.21
Finance costs	362.42	167.21
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,384.20	862.58
Profit before exceptional item and tax	3,674.65	905.42
Profit before tax	3,674.65	905.42
Tax expense:		
Current tax - current period	626.76	402.58
Deferred tax charge	128.62	(12.72)
Total tax expenses	755.38	389.86
Profit for the period	2,919.27	515.56
Other comprehensive income		
A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
(i) Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	7.47	(8.32)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(1.72)	2.05
B) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
(i) Exchange differences in translating the financial Information of foreign operations	(59.96)	737.78
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	15.09	(185.68)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period (net of tax)	(39.12)	545.83
Total comprehensive income for the period	2,880.15	1,061.39

Earnings per equity share [Nominal value ₹10]

Basic (₹)	19.47	3.44
Diluted (₹)	19.46	3.44

This is the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

For S N Dhawan & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045)



Rajeev Kumar Saxena

Partner

Membership No. 077974



Place: Lucknow

Date: 5 October 2026

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PTC Industries Limited**

SACHIN AGARWAL Digitally signed by SACHIN AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 22:00:06 +05'30'

Sachin Agarwal

Chairman and Managing Director

DIN No. : 00142885

SMITA AGARWAL Digitally signed by SMITA AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 21:57:57 +05'30'

Smita Agarwal

Director and Chief Financial Officer

DIN No. : 00276903

Place: Lucknow

Date: 5 October 2026

ALOK AGARWAL Digitally signed by ALOK AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 21:58:42 +05'30'

Alok Agarwal

Director (Quality & Technical)

DIN No. : 00129260

PRAGATI GUPTA AGRAWAL Digitally signed by PRAGATI GUPTA AGRAWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 21:56:27 +05'30'

Pragati Gupta Agarwal

Company Secretary

Mem. No.: ACS61754



PTC Industries Limited
Special Purpose Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 30 June 2026

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before tax	3,674.65	905.42
Adjustment for:		
Foreign currency translation reserve	(44.87)	737.78
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,384.20	862.58
(Gain)/loss on disposal/discard of property plant and equipment (net)	-	134.61
Provision for doubtful debts, loans and advances	20.00	-
Amortisation of deferred income - government grant	(16.67)	(16.67)
Interest expense	308.96	101.06
Share based payment expense	152.56	15.80
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	7.47	(8.32)
Interest from assets valued at amortised cost	(335.58)	(631.39)
Operating profit before working capital changes (current and non-current)	5,150.72	2,100.87
Inflow and outflow on account of:		
Changes in trade receivables	3,201.81	298.16
Changes in inventories	(2,108.43)	(3,897.14)
Changes in other financial assets	(108.32)	(36.80)
Changes in other assets	(2,183.27)	(1,802.80)
Changes in financial assets-loans	3.44	5.34
Changes in provisions	43.99	33.98
Changes in trade and other payables	831.56	(800.19)
Changes in other financial liabilities	1,092.61	26.15
Changes in other liabilities	(934.65)	881.88
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations before tax	4,989.46	(3,190.55)
Income taxes paid (net)	(564.48)	(263.65)
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities [A]	4,424.98	(3,454.20)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets [including capital advances and creditors for capital goods]	(8,758.65)	(8,143.91)
Interest received	301.03	91.27
Other bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents (net)	3,763.10	(461.34)
Net cash used in investing activities [B]	(4,694.52)	(8,513.98)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	193.76	2,273.81
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(78.00)	-
Proceed / Repayment of Short-term borrowings (net)	1,403.22	1,999.25
Repayment of lease liability	(253.98)	(334.43)
Finance cost paid	(308.96)	(101.06)
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (net of cost issuance expenses)	-	(1.50)
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]	956.04	3,836.07
D. Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	686.50	(8,132.11)
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,467.75	18,954.81
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalent [D+E]	4,154.25	10,822.70
Components of cash and cash equivalents:	As at 30 June 2026	As at 30 June 2025
Balances with banks	1,137.84	683.86
Cash on hand	14.41	5.84
Balance in deposit account with original maturity upto three months	3,002.00	10,133.00
Total cash and cash equivalents	4,154.25	10,822.70

This is the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For S N Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045)



Rajeev Kumar Saxena
Partner
Membership No. 077974



Place: Lucknow
Date: 5 October 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PTC Industries Limited

SACHIN AGARWAL
Digitally signed by SACHIN AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 22:00:27 +05'30'
Sachin Agarwal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. : 00142885
SMITA AGARWAL
Digitally signed by SMITA AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 21:07:10 +05'30'
Smita Agarwal
Director and Chief Financial Officer
DIN No. : 00276903
Place: Lucknow
Date: 5 October 2026

ALOK AGARWAL
Digitally signed by ALOK AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 21:59:00 +05'30'
Alok Agarwal
Director (Quality & Technical)
DIN No. : 00129260
PRAGATI GUPTA AGARWAL
Digitally signed by PRAGATI GUPTA AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 21:56:47 +05'30'
Pragati Gupta Agarwal
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: ACS61754



A. Equity share capital

B. Other equity

This is the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

Pragati Gupta Agarwal
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: ACS61754



1. Group information

PTC Industries Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited company incorporated in India. The registered office and corporate office of the Company is situated in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India. The Company is a leading manufacturer of metal components for critical and super critical applications. The Company's shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") and BSE Limited ("BSE") in India.

2. General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS

These Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information of PTC Industries Limited ('the Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as 'the Group') for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) -34 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. These Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information have been prepared by the Holding Company solely for the purpose of inclusion in the preliminary placement document and placement document (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Offer Documents"), in connection with a proposed Qualified Institutions Placement of Equity Shares of the Holding Company (such placement, the "Issue" or "QIP")

These Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Information has been compiled by the management of the Holding Company from Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results of the Group for quarters ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 and consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2026.

3. Basis of preparation and presentation

These Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information has been compiled by the management of the Holding Company from Unaudited Consolidated Financial Results of the Group for quarters ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 and consolidated Financial Information for the year ended 31 March 2026

The Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives instruments) at fair value.
- Defined benefit liabilities are measured at present value of defined benefit obligation.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiary is the entity over which the Holding Company has control. Control exists when the Holding Company has power over the entity, is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns by using its power over the entity. The financial Information of subsidiary is included in the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

The financial Information of the Holding Company and the subsidiary Company are combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after fully eliminating intragroup balances and intra-group transactions in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 110 - "Consolidated Financial Information".

Profits or losses resulting from intra-group transactions that are recognised in assets, such as Inventory and Property, Plant and Equipment, are eliminated in full. In case of foreign subsidiaries, revenue items are consolidated at the average rate prevailing during the year. All assets and liabilities are converted at rates prevailing at the end of the year. Any exchange difference arising on consolidation is recognised in the Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR).

As far as possible, the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances and are presented in the same manner as the Company's separate financial Information.

The Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information include the Condensed Interim Consolidated Balance Sheet, Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, Condensed Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information that form an integral part thereof.

Consolidated subsidiary is having consistent reporting date of 30 June 2026.

Following are the details of the subsidiaries and Joint Venture consolidated in these Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information.

Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Interest (in %)	
		30 June 2026	31 March 2026
Aerolloy Technologies Limited (Wholly owned subsidiary)	India	100%	100%
Advance Material (Defence) Testing Foundation (Joint Venture)	India	20%	20%
Trac Holdings Limited (Wholly owned subsidiary)	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Trac Precision Solutions Limited (Step down subsidiary)	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Broomco Limited (Step down subsidiary)	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Trac Group Limited (Step down subsidiary)	United Kingdom	100%	100%

4. Summary of material accounting policies

The Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information have been prepared using the material accounting policies and measurement basis summarized below.

a) Current/non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Group has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.



Assets

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

- 1) It is expected to be realised in, or is intended to be sold or consumed in, the Group's normal operating cycle;
- 2) It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- 3) It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- 4) It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

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

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

Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition, measurement and de-recognition

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use. The Group identifies and determines separate useful lives for each major component of the property, plant and equipment, if they have a useful life that is materially different from that of the asset as a whole.

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

Foreign currency exchange differences are capitalized as per the policy stated in note 4(j) below.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard or period of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repairs, maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as determined by the management. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/sold during the year.

Based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, the Group have assessed the estimated useful lives of certain property, plant and equipment that are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

Particulars	Management estimate of useful life (years)
Factory and non-factory buildings	30 – 60
Plant and machinery	2 – 15
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles	8 – 10
Office equipment	5
Computers	3 – 6
Electrical installations	10

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the period of lease or their useful lives, whichever is shorter.

c) Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects and are carried at cost. Cost comprises of purchase cost, related acquisition expenses, development / construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

d) Intangible assets

Recognition, measurement and de-recognition

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (if any). Cost related to technical assistance for new projects are capitalised.

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

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of intangible asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard or period of performance. All other expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year during which such expenses are incurred.



Amortisation

Intangible assets include software that are amortised over the useful economic life of 6 years. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

e) Inventories

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

Raw materials, packing material, stores and spares and loose tools: The cost of inventories is calculated on first in and first out basis, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

Work-in-progress and manufactured finished goods: Cost includes raw material costs and an appropriate share of fixed production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item by item basis/contract basis depending on the nature of work.

f) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business and reflects Group's unconditional right to consideration (that is, payment is due only on the passage of time). Trade receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

For trade receivables only, the Group applies the simplified approach required by Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

As a practical expedient, the Group uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

g) Foreign exchange transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities if any that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

All exchange differences relating to foreign currency items are dealt with in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

h) Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in Statement of Profit and Loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

iii. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, are recognised in OCI. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

Entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. Leave entitlements may be availed/encashed while in service or encashed at the time of retirement/termination of employment, subject to a restriction on the maximum number of accumulation. The Group determines the liability for such accumulated leave entitlements on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the year end.

i) Revenue

i. Sale of goods

Revenue arises mainly from the sale of goods. To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Group follows a 5-step process:

- (i) Identifying the contract with a customer
- (ii) Identifying the performance obligations



- (iii) Determining the transaction price
- (iv) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- (v) Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The Group considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, indirect taxes). The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed consideration, variable consideration (if reversal is less likely in future), or both. Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the case of point in time recognition where consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required.

The Group recognises contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the Group satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the Group recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

ii. Interest income

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

iii. Income from power generation

Income from power generation from windmill located in district Kutch is recognised on the basis of the terms of the contract.

iv. Export benefits/incentives

Export entitlements from government authorities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made by the Group, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

j) Borrowings

Borrowing cost consists of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the same. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition and/or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

k) Government grants

Government grant is recognized only when there is a reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received.

Grants related to assets is recognized as deferred income which is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on systematic basis over the useful life of the assets.

l) Right of use assets and lease liabilities

For all existing and new contract, the Group considers whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

The Group as a lessee

Classification of leases

The Group enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.

Recognition and initial measurement

At lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent measurement

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease 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. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At lease commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as a lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.



m) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

ii. Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost – A financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

ii. Financial assets at fair value

- Investments in equity instruments other than above – Investments in equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). For all other equity instruments, the Group makes irrevocable choice upon initial recognition, on an instrument to instrument basis, to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) or fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group transfers the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends on such investments are recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Financial liabilities

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities, other than derivative liabilities, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

n) Fair value measurement

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realised.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group 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.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less and other short term highly liquid investments net of outstanding bank overdrafts and cash credit facilities as they are considered an integral part of the cash management.

p) Earnings per share

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

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



Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.

q) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future obligation at pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money risks specific to liability. They are not discounted where they are assessed as current in nature. Provisions are not made for future operating losses.

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 Group or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Therefore, in order to determine the amount to be recognised as a liability or to be disclosed as a contingent liability, in each case, is inherently subjective, and needs careful evaluation and judgement to be applied by the management. In case of provision for litigations, the judgements involved are with respect to the potential exposure of each litigation and the likelihood and/or timing of cash outflows from the Group and requires interpretation of laws and past legal rulings.

r) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Group recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised.

The Group's ability to recover the deferred tax assets is assessed by the management at the close of each financial year which depends upon the forecasts of the future results and taxable profits that Group expects to earn within the period by which such brought forward losses may be adjusted against the taxable profits as governed by the Income-tax Act, 1961. Deferred tax assets – unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset deferred tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle deferred tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

s) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group's Board of Directors assesses the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decision. The Board has been identified as the chief operating decision maker. The Group's business activity is organised and managed separately according to the nature of the products, with each segment representing a strategic business unit that offers different products and serves different market. The Group's primary business segment is reflected based on principal business activities carried on by the Group. As per Indian Accounting Standard 108, Operating Segments, as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the Group operates in one reportable business segment i.e., manufacturing and selling of metal components for critical and super critical applications. The geographical information analyses the Group's revenue and trade receivables from such revenue in India and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue and receivables has been based on the geographic location of customers. Refer note 14 for segment information presented.

t) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments in the form of future contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposure. The counterparty for these contracts are scheduled commercial banks / regulated brokerage firms. Although these derivatives constitute hedges from an economic perspective, they do not qualify for hedge accounting under Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' and consequently are categorized as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The resulting exchange gain or loss is included in other income / expenses and attributable transaction costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

u) Measurement of EBITDA

As permitted by the Guidance Note on the Revised Schedule VI to the Companies Act, 1956 (now Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013), the Group has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. In its measurement, the Group does not include depreciation and amortisation expense, finance costs and tax expense.



PTC Industries Limited

Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Information for the period ended 30 June 2026

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

5 Borrowings

(a) Non-current borrowings

Particulars	As at 30 June 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Secured		
Term loans from banks	18,112.05	18,096.72
Vehicle loans from banks and financial institutions	333.77	233.34
Unsecured		
Lease liabilities	341.07	330.38
Total Borrowings	18,786.89	18,660.44
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	(795.67)	(3,537.88)
Total non-current borrowings	17,991.22	15,122.56

(b) Current borrowings

Particulars	As at 30 June 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Secured		
Working capital loans from banks	7,166.15	5,717.92
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	795.67	3,537.88
Unsecured		
Bills discounted	1,403.38	1,448.39
Lease liabilities	42.78	307.44
Total current borrowings	9,407.98	11,011.63

6 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Sale of products	19,068.20	9,614.12
Other operating revenue	111.55	100.51
Total revenue from operations	19,179.75	9,714.63

7 Other income

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Interest		
- from bank deposits valued at amortised cost	335.58	631.39
Rent income from investment property and property, plant and equipment	15.05	14.34
Gain on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	163.16	394.19
Amortisation of deferred income	16.67	16.67
Miscellaneous income	1.13	0.10
Total other income	531.59	1,056.69

8 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Raw materials at the beginning of the period	5,919.88	6,444.96
Add: Purchases	7,663.06	3,970.89
Less: Closing stock	5,991.66	6,324.47
Cost of materials consumed	7,591.28	4,091.38

9 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the period		
Work-in-progress	22,224.09	12,537.00
Finished goods	127.67	196.35
	22,351.76	12,733.35
Add/(Less): Inventory on acquisition of Trac / overhead absorption adjustment at subsidiary level	(3,273.91)	906.91
	19,077.85	13,640.26
Inventories at the end of the period		
Work-in-progress	23,581.15	16,365.22
Finished goods	321.29	142.92
	23,902.44	16,508.14
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	(4,824.59)	(2,867.88)



10 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	3,692.72	2,786.43
Contribution to provident and other funds	682.29	556.96
Gratuity expense	36.50	14.30
Staff welfare expenses	36.05	21.00
Employee stock option payment expenses	152.56	15.80
Total employee benefits expense	4,600.12	3,394.49

11 Other expenses

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Manufacturing expenses		
Stores and spares consumed	1,703.09	1,238.34
Power and fuel	1,029.55	645.00
Repairs and maintenance	-	139.36
- plant and machinery	361.77	156.10
- building	26.40	13.97
Packing and general consumables	75.45	54.82
Processing and work charges	1,810.18	270.68
Freight expenses	96.95	12.66
Outsourced services	265.65	150.11
Testing and inspection charges	246.59	217.82
Sub-total (A)	5,615.63	2,898.86
Administrative, selling and other expenses		
Rent	129.55	120.39
Rates and taxes	98.79	78.54
Insurance expenses	119.34	94.50
Security expenses	50.01	30.06
Legal and professional expenses	139.65	89.78
Payment to auditors	6.07	5.75
Travelling and conveyance	156.38	139.05
Vehicle running and maintenance	61.35	50.91
Communication expenses	18.26	12.57
Printing and stationery	18.33	15.74
Training and recruitment	37.00	32.72
Seminar, conferences and exhibitions	7.91	8.91
Financial instruments measured at fair value	-	274.00
Gain/(loss) on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	12.95	-
Freight and clearing	126.53	53.49
Work charges - customer end	-	0.33
Late delivery charges	59.24	2.98
Advertisement and promotion	1.49	0.32
Donation and charity	1.64	0.18
Loss on sale of assets (net)	3.76	134.61
Computer expenses	72.36	92.56
Corporate social responsibility expenses	42.63	27.19
Bad debts written off	20.00	-
Business promotion expenses	17.68	10.42
Office upkeep and maintenance charges	41.43	13.22
Miscellaneous expenses	65.28	31.04
Sub-total (B)	1,307.63	1,319.26
Grand total (C=A+B)	6,923.26	4,218.12

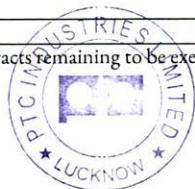
12 Finance costs

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Interest expense on borrowings measured at amortised cost		
- on working capital loans	142.40	83.65
- on term loans	149.81	10.41
Interest on others	16.75	6.99
Bank charges	53.46	66.16
Total finance costs	362.42	167.21

13 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(i) Capital commitments

Particulars	As at 30 June 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advance)	14,742.03	13,738.85



(ii) Contingent liabilities

Particulars	As at 30 June 2026	As at 31 March 2026
Other contingent liabilities		
Disputed amounts for goods and service tax [gross of amount paid under protest amounting to ₹ 16.59 lakhs (31 March 2026: ₹ 16.59 lakhs)]*	16.59	16.59

*In respect of the above matters pending at various authorities (GST cases are pending at appellate authority and sales tax case is pending at sales tax tribunal) represents the demands received under the respective demand / show cause notices / legal claims, wherever applicable. Based on management assessment, the Group believes that it has a good chance of success in all the above mentioned cases.

(iii) Guarantees excluding financial guarantees

Particulars	As at 30 June 2026	As at 31 March 2026
In respect of non fund-based working capital facilities from banks:		
- Bank guarantees	8,745.11	9,137.90

14 Segment information

The Board of Directors of the Holding Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker. The Group operates in one reportable business segment i.e., manufacturing and selling of metal components for critical and super critical applications. Accordingly, no separate business segment information is presented. Geographical information, based on the location of customers, is given below.

(a) Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the period ended 30 June 2026	For the period ended 30 June 2025
Within India	6,333.08	1,126.72
Outside India	12,846.67	8,587.91
Total revenue from operations	19,179.75	9,714.63

As per our report of even date.

For S N Dhawan & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 000050N/N500045)


Rajeev Kumar Saxena
Partner
Membership No. 077974



Place: Lucknow
Date: 5 October 2026

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
PTC Industries Limited**

SACHIN
AGARWAL

Digitally signed by SACHIN
AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 22:00:53 +05'30'

Sachin Agarwal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN No. : 00142885

SMITA
AGARWAL

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AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 22:02:03
+05'30'

Smita Agarwal
Director and Chief Financial Officer
DIN No. : 00276903

Place: Lucknow
Date: 5 October 2026

ALOK AGARWAL

Digitally signed by ALOK AGARWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 22:02:47 +05'30'

Alok Agarwal
Director (Quality & Technical)
DIN No. : 00129260

PRAGATI GUPTA
AGRAWAL

Digitally signed by PRAGATI GUPTA AGRAWAL
Date: 2026.10.05 22:02:47 +05'30'

Pragati Gupta Agarwal
Company Secretary
Mem. No.: ACS61754

