Rajasthan Tube
Manufacturing Company Limited

Date: 1st October, 2026

To,
The Manager (Department of Corporate Affairs)
Bombay Stock Exchange Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Fort
Mumbai- 400001

Ref: Scrip Code: 530253 Security ID: RAJTUBE

Sub: Revised Outcome of Board Meeting held on 30th May, 2026 at 9.00 P.M.

Ref: Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement), Regulations, 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is to inform that Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on **30th May, 2026** at the registered office of the company which commenced at 09.00 P.M. have considered, approved and took on records the audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended **31st March, 2026** along with the limited review report of auditors.

The meeting was concluded at 10:00 P.M. with the vote of thanks.

Kindly take the aforesaid information in your records.

Thanking You.
Yours faithfully,

For **Rajasthan Tube Manufacturing Company Limited**

CHANCHAL
Chanchal
Digitally signed by CHANCHAL
Date: 2026.10.01 18:09:59 +05'30'

Director

DIN: 10836478

Rajasthan Tube
Manufacturing Company Limited

01.10.2026

To,
The Manager,
Department of Corporate Affairs,
Bombay Stock Exchange Limited,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Fort,
Mumbai – 400 001.

Ref.: Scrip Code: 530253 | Security ID: RAJTUBE

Subject: Declaration pursuant to Regulation 33(3)(d) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 for the Audited Financial Results for the year ended 31st March, 2026.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 33(3)(d) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we hereby submit the requisite declaration in respect of the Auditor's Report accompanying the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

We hereby confirm that the **Statutory Auditor, M/s Bakliwal & Co., Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 130381W), has expressed audit qualifications/modification in the Auditor's Report** in respect of the matters stated therein.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared and submitted the **Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications (IAQ)** in accordance with the applicable provisions of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, along with the Audited Financial Results for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

Rajasthan Tube
Manufacturing Company Limited

The audit qualifications primarily relate to **disputed statutory dues and related matters under the applicable tax laws**, as disclosed in the Auditor's Report and the Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications.

We further confirm that the relevant details and impact of the aforesaid audit qualifications have been duly disclosed in the Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications submitted by the Company.

This declaration is being submitted pursuant to the observation raised by BSE Limited regarding submission of the declaration in **PDF and XBRL format** for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026.

You are requested to kindly take the above declaration on record and treat the aforesaid observation as duly rectified.

Please take the same on your records.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Rajasthan Tube Manufacturing Company Limited

CHANCHAL
Digitally signed by CHANCHAL
Date: 2026.10.01 17:53:20
+05'30'

Chanchal

Director

DIN: 10836478

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO

THE MEMBERS OF

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT ON AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying standalone ind as financial statements of Rajasthan Tube Manufacturing Company Limited ("the company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at march 31, 2026, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone ind as financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone ind as financial statements give the information required by the companies act, 2013 ("the act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the company as at march 31, 2026 and its profits (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit of the standalone ind as financial 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 standalone ind as financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the institute of chartered accountants of India (icai) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone ind as financial statements under the provisions of the act and the rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the icai's code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone ind as financial statements.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The company's management and board of directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the company's annual report; but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the final annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions as per applicable laws and regulations

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR 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 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the act for safeguarding of the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone ind as financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with sas will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate,

they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone ind as financial statements.

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

•Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone ind as 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

•Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

•Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone ind as financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.

however, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

•Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone ind as financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone ind as financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1)As required by the companies (auditor's report) order, 2020 ("the order") issued by the central government in terms of section 143(11) of the companies act 2013, we give in "annexure a" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order, to the extent applicable.

2)As required by section 143(3) of the act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d)In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone ind as financial statements comply with the ind as specified under section 133 of the act, read with companies (accounts) rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of written representation received from the directors as on march 31,2026 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on march 31, 2026 from being appointed as director in terms of section 164(2) of the act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "annexure b".

3) With respect to the other matters to be included in the auditor's report in accordance with rule 11 of the companies (audit and auditors) rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone ind as financial statements. Refer note 30to the standalone ind as financial statements.

ii. The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the investor education and protection fund by the company.

iv. A) the management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts to the standalone ind as financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("ultimate beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries;

B) the management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("funding parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party ("ultimate beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries; and

C) based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.; and

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year**.**

vi . Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended march 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit

trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with

4) With respect to the matter to be included in the auditors' report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under section 197 of the act. The ministry of corporate affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

Bakliwal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 130381W



CA Tushar Agrawal
Partner
M.N: 454411
UDIN: **26454411DRPWLK8122**

Date: 30th May, 2026
Place: Jaipur

ANNEXURE-A

REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

RE. RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED:

I) (A) (a) the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including Quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(b) the company do not have any intangibles assets.

(b) the company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment including right of use assets and investment property under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of two years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this program, certain property, plant and equipment including right of use assets and investment property were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) the title deeds of all immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the company.

(d) the company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) during the year ended 31 march, 2026.

(e) there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the prohibition of benami property transactions act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii)(a) as explained to us, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.

(b) the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the company. The monthly returns/statements filed by the company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the company.

(iii)(a) during the year the company has not provided loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on these is not applicable to the company.

(b) during the year the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

(c) the company has not granted loans during the year to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular. The company has not granted advances in the nature of loans during the year to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated. Accordingly, the requirement to report on this is not applicable to the company.

(d) there are no amounts of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which are overdue for more than ninety days. The company has not granted advances in the nature of loans during

the year to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on this is not applicable to the company.

(e) there were no loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties which was fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties. The company has not granted advances in the nature of loans during the year to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on this is not applicable to the company.

(f) the company has not granted loans repayable on demand to companies accordingly, the requirement to report on this is not applicable to the company.

(iv)as per the information and explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the act to the extent applicable with respect to the investment made and guarantees given, and there are no transaction covered by section 185 of the act during the year.
(v) the company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the companies act and the rules made there under, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(vi) we have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the company, pursuant to rules made by the central government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the companies act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate and complete.

(vii)(a) according to the information and explanation given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, in our opinion, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed dues relating to provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, duties of customs, duties of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable to it with appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed statutory dues payable which are outstanding as at march 31, 2026 for a period of more than 6months from the date they became payable.

(c) according to the information given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, custom duty, excise duty, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and professional tax which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute other than mentioned below:

NAME OF THE STATUTE	NATURE OF THE DUES	PERIOD TO WHIC	AMOUNT	FORUM WHERE THE DISPUTE IS PENDING
RVAT ACT 2003	VAT	2013-2014	750622	APPELLATE AUTHORITY
CGST ACT 2017& RGST ACT 2017	DEMAND	2017-2020	48953335	APPELLATE AUTHORITY
CGST ACT 2017& RGST ACT 2017	PENALTY & INTEREST	2017-2020	96532143	APPELLATE AUTHORITY
CGST ACT 2017& RGST ACT 2017	TAX & INTEREST	2025-2026	6331673	GST

VIII) the company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the income tax act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(ix)(a) the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) the company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the year.

(c) according to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us the working capital term loan was applied by the company for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) according to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, no funds raised on short term basis have been used for long term purposes during the year by the company.

(e) according to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures during the year.

(f) according to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Hence, the requirement to report on clause

(**ix)(f**) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(x)(a) the company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xi)(a) no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) during the year, no report under subsection (12) of section 143 of the companies act, 2013 has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in form adt – 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of companies (audit and auditors) rules, 2014 with the central government.

(c) according to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us company has no whistle blower complaints received during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on these is not applicable to the company.

(xii) (a) to (c) the company is not a nidhi company as per the provisions of the companies act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clauses3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of companies act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(b) the internal audit reports of the company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.

(xv) according to the information and explanation given to us, and based on the documents provided to us the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) the provisions of section 45-iaof the reserve bank of India act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi) (a) of the order is not applicable to the company.
(b) the company has not conducted any non-banking financial or housing finance activities without obtaining a valid certificate of registration(cor) from the reserve bank of India as per the reserve bank of India act, 1934.
(c) the company is not a core investment company as defined in the regulations made by reserve bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the order is not applicable to the company.
(d) there is no core investment company as a part of the group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xvii) the company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year or the previous financial year.

(xviii) there has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on clause 3(xviii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(xix)on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the board of directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not responsible to spend under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the companies act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the order are not applicable.

Bakliwal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 130381W



CA Tushar Agrawal
Partner
M.N: 454411
UDIN: **26454411DRPWLK8122**

Date: 30th May, 2026
Place: Jaipur

ANNEXURE-B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Report on the internal financial controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the companies act, 2013 ("the act") as referred to in paragraph 2(a)(f) of 'report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section
We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Rajasthan tube manufacturing company limited ("the company") as of march 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone ind as financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The board of directors of the company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note on audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting issued by the institute of chartered accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the companies act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the act").

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the guidance note on audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting (the "guidance note") issued by the institute of chartered accountants of India and the standards on auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the companies act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those standards and the guidance note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the company.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purpose in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting including those policies and procedures that

(1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
(3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

OPINION

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at march 31, 2026, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the guidance note on audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting issued by the institute of chartered accountants of India.

Bakliwal & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 130381W



CA Tushar Agrawal
Partner

M.N: 454411
UDIN: **26454411DRPWLK8122**

Date: 30th May, 2026
Place: Jaipur

NOTES: - 1 TO 47: NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (ALL AMOUNTS ARE IN LAKHS OF INDIAN RUPEES; UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE)

1.CORPORATE INFORMATION:

Rajasthan tube manufacturing company limited ("the company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provision of the companies act 1956 and listed on bombay stock exchange. The registered office of the company is situated at 28-37, banke bihari industrial area, jatawali mod, maharkala road, village dehra, teh. Chomu, district jaipur-303806.the company is engaged in manufacturing and trading of black and galvanized erw steel tubes and pipes.

amount in the financial statements is presented in rupees in lacs, unless otherwise stated. Certain amount that are required to be disclosed and do not appear due to round off are expressed as zero. The financial statements are amounts that are presented in Indian rupees (`) which is also functional currency of the company. These financial statements for the year ended march 31, 2026 are approved and adopted by the board of directors in there meeting held on may 1, 2026.

2.SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOLLOWED BY THE COMPANY:

(A)BASIS OF PREPARATION

(i) STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IND AS:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian accounting standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'ind as') notified under the companies (Indian accounting standards) rules, 2015 as amended by the companies (Indian accounting standards) (amendment) rules 2016 notified under the section 133 of the companies act, 2013 the relevant provisions of the companies act, 2013 ("the act") and guidelines issued by the securities and exchange board of India.

(ii) HISTORICAL COST CONVENTION:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

1) certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value;
2) assets held for sale - measured at lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell;
3) defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value as per actuarial valuation.

(B) USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances.

Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialized.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

(C) IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of balance sheet there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the net asset selling price and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of profit and loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

(D) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND DEPRECIATION

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation / amortization and impairment of losses if any, in the books of accounts. The company capitalized all costs incidental to acquisition and installation of fixed assets.
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in statement of profit and loss.

TRANSITION TO IND AS

on transition to ind as, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognized as at april1,2016 measured as the previous gaap (Indian gaap) and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciable amount for asset is the cost of an asset less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged on straight line method as per useful life of prescribed in schedule ii to the companies act, 2013 except on gi plant and building which have commenced commercial production w.e.f. 16th February, 1996, and vehicles purchased after 01-04-1998 depreciation has been provided on written down value method as per useful life of prescribed in schedule ii to the companies act, 2013.

From the date schedule ii of the companies act 2013 comes into effect, the carrying amount of the assets as on that date after retaining the residual value has been depreciated over the remaining useful life of the assets as per this schedule.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, at each financial year end. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are

disclosed under 'capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(E) VALUATION OF INVENTORIES:

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and the net realizable value. As per the consistent practice of the company, while valuing stocks, the relative impact/incidence of overheads has been considered. Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost of inventories are determined on fifo basis.
Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated cost of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

(F) REVENUE RECOGNATION:

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the company follows a 5-step process:

a) Identifying the contract with a customer
b) Identifying the performance obligations
c) Determining the transaction price
d) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
e) Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.
Sale of products (including scrap sales and service income):
Sales (including scrap sales) are recognized when control of products is transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the contract and are accounted for net of returns and rebates. Control of goods refers to the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits from goods. Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.
Income in respect of service contracts are recognized in statement of profit and loss on completion of performance obligation.
Revenue is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivables and are accounted for net of returns, rebates and trade discount. Sales, as disclosed, are exclusive of goods and services tax.
The company 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 company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services 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. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are largely made on advance payment terms or with credit term of not more than one year. Sales, as disclosed, are exclusive of goods and services tax.
The transaction price is allocated by the company to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.
For each performance obligation identified, the company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.
The company recognizes 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 company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the company recognizes 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

INTEREST INCOME:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefit 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 rate applicable, which is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

JOB WORK INCOME:
Revenue from job work services is recognized based on the services rendered in accordance with the terms of contracts.

Dividend income:
Dividend income is recognized at the time when right to receive the payment is established, which is Generally, when the shareholders approve the dividend.

(G) RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The ministry of corporate affairs (mca) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under companies (Indian accounting standards) rules as issued from time to time. On march 31, 2024, mca amended the companies (Indian accounting standards) amendment rules, 2023, as below:

Ind as 1, presentation of financial statements – this amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind as 8, accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors – this amendment has introduced a definition of accounting estimates' and included amendments to ind as 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind as 12, income taxes – this amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. the effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after april 1, 2023.
The company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

(H) BORROWING COSTS:

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized (net of income on temporarily deployment of funds) as part of the cost of such assets. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

for general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

all other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur

(I) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

1. Short term employee benefits are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the profit and loss accounted of the year in which the related services are rendered. Benefits such as salaries, bonus, incentives etc. Are recognized in the period in which employees rendered services. Employee benefit such as pf, family pension, esi etc. Are treated as defined contribution plan and such contributions are charged to p&l account when contribution to the respective funds are applicable and due.

2. The company's liability on account of gratuity are determined at each financial year on the basis of actuarial valuation in respect of eligible employees.

(J) ACCOUNTING FOR TAXES ON INCOME:

i)provision for current tax is made on the basis of estimated tax liability as per the applicable provisions of tax laws.

ii)deferred tax is recognized, subject to the consideration of prudence, on timing differences, being the difference between taxable incomes and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set, and presented as net. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

(K) CASH FLOW STATEMENT:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. Cash and cash equivalents presented in the cash flow statement consist of cash on hand and cash at bank and demand deposits with bank.

(L) Earning per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(M) PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are not recognized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognized as an asset.

(N) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposit with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(O) FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The company recognizes the financial assets and financial liabilities when the recognition criteria of financial instrument as specified under ind as 109 is met.

FINANCIALS ASSET

INITIAL RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories: **FINANCIAL ASSET AT AMORTIZED COST**

a 'financial asset' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met: a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and b) 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 amortized cost using the effective interest rate ("eir") method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the eir. The eir amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss.
Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income("fvtoci")
a 'financial asset' is classified as at the fvtoci if both of the following criteria are met: a) the objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
b) the asset's contractual cash flows represent sppi. Financial asset included within the fvtoci category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income ("oci")

FINANCIAL ASSET AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT & LOSS ("FVTPL")

fvtpl is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for

categorization as at amortized cost or as fvtoci, is classified as at fvtpl.

In addition, the group may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fvtoci criteria, as at fvtpl. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

DEROGNISITION OF FINANCIAL ASSET

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss associated with its assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase In credit risk.
For trade receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by ind as 109 financial instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES INITIAL RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

all financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTIZED COST

after initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the eir method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the eir amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the eir. The eir amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

(P)SEGMENT REPORTING:

The company at present is engaged in the business of manufacturing of erw steel tubes, which constitutes a single business segment.

(Q)FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT:

The company measures some of its financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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:

I.Level 1 — quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
II. Level 2 — valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
III. Level 3 — valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

(R)CLASSIFICATION OF CURRENT / NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

All assets and liabilities are presented as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in schedule iii of the companies act, 2013 and ind as 1 presentation of financial statements. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(S)CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates, assumptions and judgments, which have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statement:

(a) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

External adviser or internal technical team assess the remaining useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment. Management believes that the assigned useful lives and residual value are reasonable, the estimates and assumptions made to determine depreciation are critical to the company's financial position and performance.

(b) INCOME TAXES

Management judgment is required for the calculation of provision for income taxes and deferred tax assets and liabilities. The company reviews at each balance sheet date the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. The factors used in estimates may differ from actual outcome which could lead to significant adjustment to the amounts reported in the standalone financial statements.

(c) CONTINGENCIES

Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(d) ALLOWANCE FOR UNCOLLECTED ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND ADVANCES

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Impairment is made on the expected credit losses, which are the present value of the cash shortfall over the expected life of the financial assets.

Rajasthan Tube Manufacturing Company Limited

Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications (IAQ)
For the Financial Year Ended March 31, 2026
Prepared in accordance with Regulation 33 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015

Annexure — 1 Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications (for audit report with modified opinion) submitted along with Annual Standalone Audited Financial Results

Statement on Impact of Audit Qualifications for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026 (See Regulation 33 / 52 of the SEBI (LODR) (Amendment) Regulations, 2016]

₹ in Lakhs

I.

S.No.	Particulars	Audited Figures (as reported before adjusting for qualifications)	Adjusted Figures (audited figures after adjusting for qualifications)
1	Turnover /Total Income	1,701.45	1,701.45
2	Total Expenditure	1,526.55	1,526.55
3	Net Profit / (loss)	123.69	123.69
4	Earnings per share	0.27	0.27
5	Total Assets	1,937.27	1,937.27
6	Total Liabilities	1,060.52	1,060.52
7	Net Worth	876.75	876.75
8	Any other financial item(s) (as felt appropriate by the management)	**NIL**	**NIL**

II. Audit Qualification (each audit qualification separately):

Auditor's Remark – Statutory Dues under Dispute: According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and professional tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except for the following disputed statutory dues:

Name of the Statute	*Nature of Dues*	*Period to which the Dues Relate*	*Amount (₹)*	*Forum where Dispute is Pending*
RVAT Act, 2003	*VAT*	*2013–2014*	*7,50,622*	*Appellate Authority*
CGST Act, 2017 & RGST Act, 2017	*Demand*	*2017–2020*	*4,89,53,335*	*Appellate Authority*
CGST Act, 2017 & RGST Act, 2017	*Penalty & Interest*	*2017–2020*	*9,65,32,143*	*Appellate Authority*
CGST Act, 2017 & RGST Act, 2017	*Tax & Interest*	*2025–2026*	*63,31,673*	*GST*

***Board Remarks**:* The Statutory Auditors, in their Report on the financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2026, have reported certain disputed statutory dues relating to VAT/GST. The Management is in the process of pursuing the aforesaid matters before the appropriate authorities. The Company is taking necessary steps and pursuing the available remedies in respect of the disputed demands. The Board is of the view that the aforesaid matters are subject to adjudication/appellate
proceedings, and the ultimate outcome thereof cannot presently be determined with certainty. Accordingly, the Company shall continue to monitor the proceedings and recognise/provide for any liability, as may be required, in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and based on the outcome of the respective proceedings. The Board does not consider the aforesaid matters, which are presently under dispute before the respective authorities, as finally determined liabilities of the Company.

***REPORTING OF FRAUD BY AUDITORS**: As specified under section 143 (12) of Companies Act, 2013, including any statutory amendments or modifications, if any, the auditor of the company has not reported any fraud in the course of the performance of his duties as auditor.*

For Rajasthan Tube Manufacturing Company Limited

CHANCHAL

Digitally signed by CHANCHAL
Date: 2026.10.01 17:40:00 +05'30'

CHANCHAL
Director
DIN: 10836478
Place: Jaipur
Date:.01.10.2026

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

CIN: L27107RJ1985PLC003370

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026

All amounts are in INR Lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholders Funds			
(a) Share Capital	2	450.78	450.78
(b) Reserve & Surplus	3	549.72	425.97
		1,000.50	**876.75**
(2) Non-Current Liablilities			
(a) Long Term Borrowings	4	-	41.18
(b) Deferred Tax liabilities (net)	5	-	5.10
(c) Long Term Provision	6	2.58	-
		2.58	**46.28**
(3) Current Liablilities			
(a) Short Term Borrowings		-	648.52
(b) Trade Payable	7	0.05	331.03
(c) Other Current Liabilities	8	64.50	18.77
(d) Short term provision	9	66.88	15.92
		131.42	**1,014.24**
Total		**1,134.50**	**1,937.27**
II. ASSETS			
Non- current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	10	129.17	148.76
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	11	-	5.45
(ii) Loans	12	9.41	-
		9.41	**5.45**
Deferred Tax Asset	13	116.28	116.25
Other non-current assets	14	104.99	89.39
Current Assets			
(a) Other Current assets	15	237.95	103.44
(b) Trade receivables	16	497.27	563.67
(c) Inventories	17	-	874.97
(d) Bank Balnce other then (e) below	18	6.67	-
(e) Cash & cash equivalents'	19	32.76	35.34
		774.65	**1,577.42**
Total		**1,134.50**	**1,937.27**

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 1-47

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For Bakliwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No 130381W

Tushar Agrawal
Partner (M. No 454411)
UDIN: 26454411DRPWLK8122

Place: Jaipur
Date: 30 May, 2026

For and behalf of Bord of Directors of
RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
CIN: L27107RJ1985PLC003370

PANKAJ JAIN
WHOLE TIME DIRECTOR
(DIN: 11098222)

CHANCHAL
DIRECTOR
(DIN: 10836478)

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

CIN: L27107RJ1985PLC003370

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period.

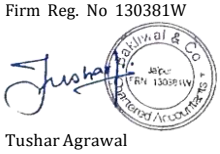
All amounts are in INR Lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
I. Income			
Revenue from Operations	20	1,700.64	5,634.08
Other Income	21	0.81	9.02
Total Income		**1,701.45**	**5,643.10**
II. EXPENSES			
Direct Expenses	22	12.15	-
Cost of Material Consumed	23	572.09	4,594.22
Changes in Inventory of Traded Goods	24	874.97	693.42
Employee Benefits Expenses	25	15.35	71.90
Finance Cost	26	18.12	125.81
Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	10	7.09	10.73
Other expenses	27	26.78	96.29
Total expenses		**1,526.55**	**5,592.37**
III. Profit before Tax		174.90	50.73
Less: Tax Expenses		-	
(a) Current Tax		51.18	2.00
(b) Deferred Tax		0.03	-
IV. Profit for the year/ period		**123.69**	**48.73**
Paid up equity share capital		450.78	450.78
Face value of equity share capital		10.00	10.00
Earning per equity share:			
Face value per equity shares Rs.10/- fully paid up.			
(1) Basic & Diluted		0.27	1.08

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For Bakliwal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No 130381W



Tushar Agrawal
Partner (M. No 454411)
UDIN: 26454411DRPWLK8122

For and behalf of Bord of Directors of
RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
CIN: L27107RJ1985PLC003370

PANKAJ JAIN
WHOLE TIME DIRECTOR
(DIN: 11098222)

CHANCHAL
DIRECTOR
(DIN: 10836478)

Place: Jaipur
Date: 30 May, 2026

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

CIN: L27107RJ1985PLC003370

Notes to Financial Statements

All amounts are in INR Lacs unless otherwise stated

Note 2 :- Share capital

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Authorised share capital		
4,50,78,000 Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each	450.78	450.78
Total	**450.78**	**450.78**
Issued, subscribed & paid-up share capital		
4,50,78,000 Equity Shares of Rs 1/- each	450.78	450.78
Total	**450.78**	**450.78**

Note 2.1 : Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the current financial year	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**-**	**-**

Note 2.2 : The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

Note 2.3 : There is no fresh issue or buyback of shares during the year except share issued at the time of incorporation.

Note 2.4 : The Company has only one class of equity shares. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

CIN: L27107RJ1985PLC003370

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

All amounts are in INR Lacs unless otherwise stated

Note 3 :- Reserve & Surplus

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
General Reserve	61.02	61.02
Investment Alowance (UTI) Reserve	17.47	17.47
Share Premium	165.39	165.39
Opening Balance	182.15	133.35
Profit for the Year	123.69	48.73
Less: Transferred		(0.26)
Total	**549.72**	**425.70**

Note 4 :- Long Term Borrowing

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Secured Loan		
Bank OD	(6.67)	41.18
Unsecured Loan		
From Related Party		
Total	**(6.67)**	**41.18**

Note 7 :- Trade Payable

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Total outstanding dues of Micro enterprises and small enterprises ('MSME')		-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME		-
- related parties		-
- Others	0.05	331.03
Total	**0.05**	**331.03**

Note 8 :- Current Liabilities

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Other Current Liabilities	1.18	18.23
Duties & Taxes	63.32	0.54
Total	**64.50**	**18.77**

Note 9 :- Short term provision

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Provision for Audit Fees	0.48	0.70
Provision for Gratuity	0.22	0.22
Provision of Income Tax	66.18	15.00
Total	**66.88**	**15.92**

Note 17 :- Inventories

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Goods for Sales	-	874.97
	-	
Total	**-**	**874.97**

Note 15 :- Other Current Assets

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Advance Cash & Kinds Recovered	93.62	83.43
Loans & Advances	144.33	-
Deposits	78.49	-
Appels Sebi (Deposits)	26.50	
Loans & Advances (LT)	9.41	
Deferred Tax Asset	116.02	
Prepaid expenses	-	5.33
Other Current Assets		14.68
Total	**468.37**	**103.44**

Note 16 :- Trade Receivables

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Un-secured Considered Good	-	-
Others (Refer Note No. 11(i))	497.27	563.67
Total	**497.27**	**563.67**

Note 19 :- Cash & Cash Equivalent

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Cash in Hand	32.76	35.34
Total	**32.76**	**35.34**

Note 18 :-Bank Balnce other then (e) below

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
State Bank of India	6.67	-
Total	**6.67**	**-**

Note 20 :- Revenue From Opreation

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Sales of Goods	1,700.64	5,634.08
		-
Total	**1,700.64**	**5,634.08**

Note 21 :- Other Income

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Income From Shares	0.81	-
Other Income		9.02
		-
Total	**0.81**	**9.02**

Note 22 :- Direct Expenses

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Power, Fuel & Water Expenses	11.58	-
Repair & Maintenance	0.57	-
		-
Total	**12.15**	**-**

Note 23 :- Cost of Material Consumed

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Material Purchased	572.09	4,594.22
		-
Total	**572.09**	**4,594.22**

Note 24 :- Changes in Inventories of Traded Goods

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Inventories at the beginning of the Year	874.97	1,398.79
Inventories at the End of the Year	-	705.37
		-
Total	**874.97**	**693.42**

Note 25 :- Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Employees Emoluments	15.35	-
SALARIES WAGES AND BONUS	-	71.44
STAFF WELFARE EXPENSES	-	0.17
ESI CONTRIBUTION	-	0.06
PROVIDENT FUND	-	0.23
		-
Total	**15.35**	**71.90**

Note 26 :-Finance Cost

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Interest Paid	18.12	125.81
Total	**18.12**	**125.81**

Note 27 :- Other Expenses

Particulars	31st March, 2026	31st March, 2025
Indirect Expenses		
CONSUMPTION OF STORES AND SPARE PARTS	-	8.09
POWER AND FUEL	-	39.39
RATE AND TAXES	-	1.14
REPAIRING MAINTENANCE OF PLANT & MACHINERY	-	0.14
LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL AND CONSULTANCY	24.10	1.35
INSURANCE	-	2.01
TRAVELLING AND CONVEYANCE	-	1.07
PRINTING AND STATIONERY	-	0.25
POSTAGE, TELEGRAM & TELEPHONE	-	0.34
BANK COMMISSION	-	5.46
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES	2.68	5.29
BOARD MEETING EXPENSES	-	0.17
REMUNERATION TO AUDITOR'S	-	0.52
COST AUDIT FEES	-	0.18
VEHICLE RUNNING & MAINTENANCE	-	30.89
Total	**26.78**	**96.29**

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

CIN: L27107RJ1985PLC003370

Financial Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current period	Previous period	% variance
(a) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	5.89	1.56	2.78
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Borrowings + Interest Accrued	Total Equity	-	0.79	(1.00)
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	7.22	1.07	5.75
(d) Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.11	0.06	0.85
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or sales	Average Inventory Average inventory is (Opening + Closing balance /2)	0.97	4.33	(0.78)
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	3.21	9.87	(0.68)
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	3.46	4.99	(0.31)
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Net Income	Working Capital	2.64	9.98	(0.74)
(i) Net profit ratio	Net profit	Revenue from operations	0.03	0.01	1.87
(j) Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.17	0.19	(0.08)

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Notes 10Forming Integral Part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Gross Value				Depreciation			Net Block	
	As on 1st April, 2024	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	As on 31st March, 2025	As on 1st April, 2024	Depreciation for the Year	Total Dep For the Year 24-25	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Equipments	-	-	-	175,982.17	-	4,276.96	4,276.96	171,705.21	-
Electric Equipments (P&M)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air Conditioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Fittings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer & printers	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**175,982**	**-**	**4,277**	**4,277**	**171,705**	**-**

148,627

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

Notes forming Part of Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts

Note 6: Fixed Assets

Particulars	Rate	Op. Bal. As on	Addition		Total	Depreciation		Cl. Bal. As at
		31/03/2024	> 6 months	< 6 Months		> 6 months	< 6 Months	31/03/2025
Computer & Printers	40%	-	-		-	-	-	-
Air Conditioner	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric Fittings	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrionic Items (Plant & Ma	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electronic Equipments	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings	10%	-	-	24,293	24,293	-	1,215	23,078
Grand Total		**-**	**-**	**24,293**	**24,293**	**-**	**1,215**	**23,078**

Note 5(i): Sundry Creditors

Trade Payables ageing schedule: As at 31st March,2026

All amounts are in INR hundreds unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	0.05	-	-	-	**0**
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**

Trade Payables ageing schedule: As at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	331.03	-	-	-	**331**
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	**-**

Note 10(i) : Sundry Debtors

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March,2026

All amounts are in INR hundreds unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good	356	141.44	-	-	-	**497.27**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March,2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good	373	190.63	-	-	-	**563.67**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Disputed trade receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed trade receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	**-**

RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

CIN: L27107RJ1985PLC003370

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026

In Lakhs

Particulars		Year Ended 31st March 2026		Year Ended 31st March 2025
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities:				
I. Net Profit before taxation and extraordinary items:		**174.90**		**50.73**
II. Adjustments related to Non-Cash and Non-operating Items:				
Add: Items to be added:				
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	7.09		10.73	
Interest on Borrowings	18.12		125.81	
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	2.50		-	
Premium payable on redumption of Prefrence Shares/Debentures	-	27.71	-	136.54
Less: Items to be deducted:				
Interest Income/Other Income	0.81		9.02	
Dividend Income	-		-	
Discount on Redemption of Prefrence Shares/Debentures	-		-	
Profit on Sale of Machinary/Land and Building/Investments	-	0.81	-	9.02
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**201.80**		**178.25**
III. Adjustments related to Change in Current Assets and Current Liabilities				
Add: Decrease in Current Assets	941.37		935.66	
Increase in Current Liabilities	427.67	1,369.04	1.50	937.16
Less: Increase in Current Assets	150.11		1.63	
Decrease in Current Liabilities	2.52	152.63	778.93	780.56
Cash generated from Operations		**1,418.21**		**334.85**
Less: Income taxes paid(Net of Refund)		51.18		2.00
Cash before Extraordinary Items		**1,367.03**		**332.85**
Less: Extraordinary Items		-		-
Net Cash Inflow/Outflow from Operating Activities(A)		**1,367.03**		**332.85**
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities:				
Proceeds from Disposal of Fixed Assets:				
Proceeds from sale of Machinery	12.50		-	
Proceeds from sale of Land & Building	-		-	
Proceeds from sale of Furniture & Fixtures	-		-	
Proceeds from sale of Investments	5.45		-	
Proceeds from sale of Goodwill, Patent Rights, Trade Marks, etc.	-		-	
Add: Non Operating Income from Investments				
Dividend From Shares	-		-	
Interest received	0.81		9.02	
Rent on Property Received	-	18.76	-	9.02
Less: Purchase of Non-Current Assets:				
Purchase of Machinery	-		7.42	
Purchase of Land & Building	-		-	
Purchase of Furniture & Fixtures	-		-	
Purchase of sale of Investments	-		-	
Purchase of sale of Goodwill, Patent Rights, Trade Marks, etc.	-	-	-	7.42
Net Cash Inflow/Outflow from Investing Activities(B)		**18.76**		**1.60**
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities:				
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital & Borrowings:				
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-		1.06	
Proceeds from Issue of Preference Shares	-		-	
Proceeds from Issue of Long Term Borrowing	-	-	-	1.06
Less: Dividend/Interest/Redemption of Shares & Debentures				
Dividend on Equity Shares	-		-	
Dividend on Preference	-		-	
Interest Paid	18.12		125.81	
Buy Back of Equity Shares	-		-	
Repayment of Long Term Borrowing	41.18		49.41	
Repayment of Short Term Borrowing	648.52	707.82	128.29	303.51
Net Cash Inflow/Outflow from Financing Activities(C)		**(707.82)**		**(302.45)**
Net Inflow/Outflow in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		**677.97**		**32.00**
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		35.34		3.34
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents		**713.31**		**35.34**

BSE LTD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Acknowledgement No	:	2509202606291027	Date & Time : 25/09/2026 06:28:26 PM
Scrip Code	:	530253	
Entity Name	:	RAJASTHAN TUBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD	
Compliance Type	:	Regulation 33(3)-Integrated Finance Other Than Bank	
Quarter / Period	:	31/03/2026	
Mode	:	XBRL E-Filing	