INDO COUNT RETAIL VENTURES LTD (FORMERLY KNOWN AS "INDO COUNT RETAIL VENTURES PVT LTD")

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2026

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in Rs. As at 31.03.2026	Amount in Rs. As at 31.03.2025
ASSETS			
(1) **Current Assets**			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	**5**	4,46,232	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	**6**	1,04,041	1,48,527
(b) Other Current Assets	**7**	30,380	6,840
TOTAL ASSETS		**5,80,653**	**1,55,367**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	**8**	1,00,000	1,00,000
(b) Other Equity		1,58,384	44,767
LIABILITIES			
(1) **Current Liabilities**			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables due to			
- Micro & Small Enterprises		-	-
- Other than Micro & Small Enterprises	**9**	2,87,566	-
(b) Other Current Liabilities	**10**	34,703	10,600
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**5,80,653**	**1,55,367**

CONTINGENT LAIBILITIES AND COMMITMENTS	**11, 14**
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	**3**

The accompanying notes from an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Suresh Kumar Mittal & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regd. No.: 500063N

Partner

Membership No.: 521915

New Delhi, June 8, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anil Kumar Jain	**K. Muralidharan**
Director	Director
DIN 00086106	DIN 00647078

Mumbai, June 8, 2026

INDO COUNT RETAIL VENTURES LTD (FORMERLY KNOWN AS "INDO COUNT RETAIL VENTURES PVT LTD")
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

		Note No.	Amount in Rs. For the year ended 31.03.2026	Amount in Rs. For the year ended 31.03.2025
CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
I	**INCOME**			
	Revenue from Operations	**12**	4,22,129	5,94,101
	TOTAL INCOME		**4,22,129**	**5,94,101**
II	**EXPENSES**			
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		2,59,596	4,23,600
	Other Expenses	**13**	48,916	48,908
	TOTAL EXPENSES		**3,08,512**	**4,72,508**
III	**Profit / (Loss) before Tax (I-II)**		**1,13,617**	**1,21,593**
IV	**Tax Expense**		-	-
	a) Current Tax		-	-
	b) Deferred Tax		-	-
V	**Profit / (Loss) for the year (III-IV)**		**1,13,617**	**1,21,593**
VI	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	A. Item that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
	(i) Remeasurement of the Net Defined Benefit Liability / Asset		-	-
	(ii) Income Tax relating to item that will not be reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
VII	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (V+VI)**		**1,13,617**	**1,21,593**
VIII	**Earnings per Equity Share**	**16**		
	a) Basic		11.36	12.16
	b) Diluted		11.36	12.16
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES		**3**		

The accompanying notes from an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Suresh Kumar Mittal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 500063N

Partner
Membership No.: 521915

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anil Kumar Jain
Director
DIN 00086106

K. Muralidharan
Director
DIN 00647078

INDO COUNT RETAIL VENTURES LTD (FORMERLY KNOWN AS "INDO COUNT RETAIL VENTURES PVT LTD")
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Notes	Amount in Rs.
As at 31.03.2025		1,00,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital	11(a)	-
As at 31.03.2026		**1,00,000**

B. Other Equity **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 31.03.2025	**8,19,44,930**	**(8,19,00,163)**	**44,767**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	1,13,617	**1,13,617**
Balance as at 31.03.2026	**8,19,44,930**	**(8,17,86,546)**	**1,58,384**

The accompanying notes from an integral part of Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Suresh Kumar Mittal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 500063N

Partner
Membership No.: 521915
New Delhi, June 8, 2026

Anil Kumar Jain
Director
DIN 00086106

K. Muralidharan
Director
DIN 00647078

Mumbai, June 8, 2026

INDO COUNT RETAIL VENTURES LTD (FORMERLY KNOWN AS "INDO COUNT RETAIL VENTURES PVT LTD")
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

Amount in Rs.

	Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2026	For the year ended 31.03.2025
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Profit / (Loss) before Extraordinary Item and Tax	**1,13,617**	**1,21,593**
	Operationg Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital changes	**1,13,617**	**1,21,593**
	Changes in Working Capital :		
	Adjustment for (Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets:		
	Inventories	-	-
	Trade Receivables	(4,46,232)	15,385
	Other Current Assets	(23,540)	(1,915)
		(4,69,772)	**13,470**
	Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:		
	Trade Payable	2,87,566	(17,700)
	Other Current Liabilities	24,103	600
		3,11,669	**(17,100)**
	Net Income Tax (paid) / refunds	-	-
	Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Operating Activities (A)	**(44,486)**	**1,17,963**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	**-**	**-**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net Cash Flow from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	**-**	**-**
	Net Increase / (Decreae) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(44,486)	1,17,963
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,48,527	30,564
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1,04,041	1,48,527
	Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents with the Balance Sheet :		
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance sheet	1,04,041	1,48,527
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year comprises of:		
	(a) Cash in Hand	-	-
	(b) In Current Accounts	1,04,041	1,48,527
	Notes: Figures in bracket represents Cash Outflow		

The accompanying notes from an integral part of Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

For Suresh Kumar Mittal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 500063N

Partner
Membership No.: 521915
New Delhi, June 8, 2026

Anil Kumar Jain
Director
DIN 00086106

K. Muralidharan
Director
DIN 00647078
Mumbai, June 8, 2026

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2026

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Indo Count Retail Ventures Limited (Formerly known as “Indo Count Retail Ventures Pvt. Ltd.” (the ‘Company’) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office is located at G.No. 280/2 at Post Alte, Office No.4, Plot No.266, Kumbhoj Road, Taluka Hatkanagale, Dist. Kolhapur-416109, Maharashtra, India.

The Company is engaged in trading of textile products.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as ‘Ind AS’) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statement are presented in Indian Rupees (‘INR’) and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except otherwise indicated.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition is accounted for as follows:

a) Traded goods:
Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

b) Wastage and rejections are valued at estimated realizable value.

Slow and non-moving material, obsolescence, defective inventories are duly provided for and valued at net realisable value. Goods and materials in transit are valued at actual cost incurred upto the date of balance sheet.

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

3.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits with banks which are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.3 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

3.4 Revenue Recognition

The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" related to revenue recognition which replaced Ind AS 11 "Construction Contracts" and Ind AS 18 " Revenue" and provide a single, comprehensive model for all contracts with customers. The revised standard contains principles to determine the measurement of revenue and timing of when it is recognized. The amendment also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgements and changes in those judgements as well as assets recognized from costs incurred to fulfill these contracts.

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 w.e.f. 1 April, 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. However, the adoption of the standard did not have any impact on the financial statements.

Sale of goods:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

3.5 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit from continuing operations and total profit, both attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

3.6 Taxes

Current Income Tax:

- Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.
- Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax:

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

The break-up of the major components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the Company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

3.7 Provision, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments

General

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
- a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Provision, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the separate financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Defined benefit plans

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

5. CURRENT TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Receivables exceeding Six Months	-	-
Receivables - Others	4,46,232	-
Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Receivables - Credit Impaired	-	-
TOTAL	**4,46,232**	**-**
Current Portion	4,46,232	-
Non-Current Portion	-	-
Break-up of Security Details		
Secured, Considered Good	-	-
Unsecured, Considered Good	4,46,232	-
TOTAL	**4,46,232**	**-**

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	
As at March 31, 2026	-	4,46,232	-	**4,46,232**
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	**-**

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Cash in Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	1,04,041	1,48,526
TOTAL	**1,04,041**	**1,48,526**

7. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Unsecured-considered good)

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balances with GST Authorities	30,380	6,840
TOTAL	**30,380**	**6,840**

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Authorised		
Equity Shares		
50,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,00,000	5,00,00,000
Preference Shares		
20,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
	7,00,00,000	**7,00,00,000**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-Up		
10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1,00,000	1,00,000
TOTAL	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Notes:

(a) Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount in Rs.	No. of Shares	Amount in Rs.
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	50,00,000	5,00,00,000	50,00,000	5,00,00,000
Balance at the end of the year	**50,00,000**	**5,00,00,000**	**50,00,000**	**5,00,00,000**
Preferance Shares of Rs 10 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,00,000
Balance at the end of the year	**20,00,000**	**2,00,00,000**	**20,00,000**	**2,00,00,000**
TOTAL	**70,00,000**	**7,00,00,000**	**70,00,000**	**7,00,00,000**
Issued, Subscribed and paid-up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each				
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Balance at the end of the year	**10,000**	**1,00,000**	**10,000**	**1,00,000**

The Company has not issued any Equity Shares during the current and in the previous year.

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

(i) The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share and pro-rata dividend on the shares held.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity Shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	No. of Shares		No. of Shares	
	As at 31.03.2026	Percentage	As at 31.03.2025	Percentage
Indo Count Industries Limited (Holding company)	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

9. TRADE PAYABLES DUE TO OTHER THAN MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Payable to Holding Company	2,74,586	-
Payable to Others	12,980	-
TOTAL	**2,87,566**	-

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following years from due date of payment		Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	
As at March 31, 2026	-	2,87,566	-	**2,87,566**
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-

10. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	Amount in Rs.	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Other Payables *	34,703	10,600
TOTAL	**34,703**	**10,600**

* There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education & Protection Fund.

11. DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (IND AS) 37 PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

From April 1, 2020, business activities of the Company alongwith its business assets and liabilities were taken over by the Holding Company, Indo Count Industries Limited (ICIL) under slump sale for a consideration of Rs.1,00,000. In this slump sale, Company gained Rs. 8,19,44,930 which has been included in these accounts as capital reserve. The Company being wholly owned subsidiary of ICIL no capital gain tax is payable in view of the provisions of section 47(v) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. However, in case ICIL's shareholding in the Company is reduced or Company ceases to exist before a period of eight years, the capital gain of Rs.8,19,44,930 shall be deemed to be the income of that year and capital gain tax shall be payable on that amount.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars			Amount in Rs.	
			For the year 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the year 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
1) Sale of Products				
- Stock-in-Trade			4,22,129	5,94,101
Revenue from Operations			**4,22,129**	**5,94,101**

Disaggregation of Revenue
Revenue based on Geography

Particulars			Amount in Rs.	
			For the year 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the year 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Domestic			4,22,129	5,94,101
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			**4,22,129**	**5,94,101**

Reconciliation of Revenue from Operations with Contract Price

Particulars			Amount in Rs.	
			For the year 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the year 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Contract Price			4,22,129	5,94,101
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS			**4,22,129**	**5,94,101**

13. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars			Amount in Rs.	
			For the year 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the year 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Bank Charges			1,416	1,416
Legal & Professional			19,500	19,500
General Expenses			18,000	17,992
Audit Fee			10,000	10,000
TOTAL			**48,916**	**48,908**

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (to the extent not provided for)

A. Contingent Liabilities: Refer Note. 11

B. Capital Commitments: Nil

15. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

Related party disclosures as required by IND-AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" are given below:-

i) Holding Company

- Indo Count Industries Limited

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Holding Company	Total
Transactions during the year:		
- Purchase of Goods	2,59,596	2,59,596
	(4,23,600)	(4,23,600)
- Reimbursement of Expenses	18,000	18,000
	(18,000)	(18,000)
Balance Outstanding at the year end:		
- Creditors	2,74,586	2,74,586
	(-)	(-)
- Other Payables	5,310	5,310
	(-)	(-)

a) Previous year figures are given in brackets.

b) Related parties enlisted above are those having transactions with the Company.

16. EARNING PER SHARE

Particulars	UOM	For the year 01.04.2025 to 31.03.2026	For the year 01.04.2024 to 31.03.2025
Face Value of Equity Share	Rs	10	10
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding	Nos.	10,000	10,000
Profit / (Loss) for the year (continuing operations)	Rs.in lakhs	1,13,617	1,21,593
EARNING PER SHARE (BASIC AND DILUTED)	**Rs.**	**11.36**	**12.16**

17. The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary. These changes do not result in any material quantitative and qualitative impact on the overall financial statements.

18. OTHER INFORMATION

Nil

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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

1 Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

2 Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected lossess of these receivables.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation

Level 1 : quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 : other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Leval 3 : techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Carrying amoun	Fair Value		
	As at 31.03.2025	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:				
Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	1,48,526	-	-	-
TOTAL	**1,48,526**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost:				
Trade and Payable to Others	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Carrying amoun	Fair Value		
	As at 31.03.2026	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:				
Trade Receivables	4,46,232	-	-	-
Cash and Bank Balances	1,04,041	-	-	-
TOTAL	**5,50,273**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost:				
Trade and Payable to Holding Company	2,87,566	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2,87,566**	**-**	**-**	**-**

During the reporting period ending 31 March, 2026 and 31 March, 2025, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

The following table shows the valuation techniques and inputs used for financial instruments:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Other Financial Liabilities (non-current)	Discounted Cash Flow method using risk adjusted discount rate	

20. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board.

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

The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Senior Management and the Audit Committee. The activities of this department includes management of cash resources, implementing hedging strategies for foreign currency exposures, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regards to interest income and interest expense and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk as at the respective reporting dates.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forward looking information such as:

- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
- Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the counterparty's ability to meet its obligations,
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. The Company categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 2 years past due. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, they are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company measures the expected credit loss of trade receivables and loan from individual customer based on historical trend, industrial practices and the business environment in which the entity operates. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience and past trends. Based on historical data, loss on collection of receivable is not material, hence no additional provision considered.

Exposure to Credit Risk

Financial Assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL) **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	**As at 31.03.2026**	**As at 31.03.2025**
Cash and Bank Balances	1,04,041	1,48,527

Financial Assets for which loss allowance is measured using Life time Expected Credit Losses (ECL) - NIL

Balance with banks is subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to these banks.

During the year the Company has recognised loss allowance of Rs. Nil Under 12 months Expected Credit Loss model.
No significant changes in estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities - NIL

Capital Management
For the purposes of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using Gearing Ratio, which is total debt divided by total capital plus debt:

Particulars	**Amount in Rs.**	
	As at 31.03.2026	**As at 31.03.2025**
Total Debt	-	-
Equity	2,58,384	1,44,767
Capital and Debt	**2,58,384**	**1,44,767**
GEARING RATIO	0%	0%

21. DETAILS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE AND GUARANTEE GIVEN COVERED UNDER SECTION 186(4) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013.

There are no loans given, investment made and guarantee given, covered under section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

22. ANALYTICAL RATIOS

S.N.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 2026	March 2025	Variance	Reasons for the Variances
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	16.73	14.66	14.16%	Increase in current ratio due to Increase in cash and bank balance at the end of the year.
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders ' Equity	-	-	-	N.A.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for Debt Service	Debt Service	-	-	-	N.A.
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after Taxes	Average Shareholder' s Equity	56.36%	140.47%	59.88%	Decrease in ratio due to lower profitability during the year.
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	-	-	-	N.A.
(f)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Average Trade Receivable	0.47	0.67	-28.95%	Decreased due to lower debtors over revenue at the year end.
(g)	Trade Payable Ratio	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	0.45	0.74	-38.72%	Decreased due to lower payables over revenue at the year end.
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	-	-	0.00%	N.A.
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	-	-	0.00%	N.A.
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	Earning before Interest and	Capital Employed	43.97%	83.99%	47.65%	Decrease in ratio due to lower profitability during the year.
(k)	Return on Investment	Earning before Interest and	Closing Total Assets	19.57%	78.26%	75.00%	Decrease in ratio due to lower profitability during the year.

23. Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

i) The Company does not hold any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company.

ii) The Company has no borrowings from banks and financial institutions secured against Current Assets.

iii) During the year the company was not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

iv) During the year there are no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

v) During the year the company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

vi) During the year no Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 except reported in Note 14 of the Financial Statements.

vii) During the year the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

viii) During the year the Company has not received funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

ix) During the year no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

x) During the year CSR activities under section 135 of the Companies Act,2013 was not applicable to the Company.

xi) There was no trade or investment in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the Financial Year.

xii) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

xiii) During the year no registration or satisfaction of charge was pending to be registered with ROC.

24. Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities)

Deferred Tax Assets has been derecognised because of uncertainty of its realisation since 31st March, 2020.

As per our Report of even date | **For and on behalf of Board of Directors**

For Suresh Kumar Mittal & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 500063N

	Anil Kumar Jain	**K. Muralidharan**
Partner	Director	Director
Membership No.: 521915	DIN 00086106	DIN 00647078
New Delhi, June 8, 2026		Mumbai, June 8, 2026