



Sanjay T. Tupe
B.Com, F.C.A.

Snehal S. Walavalkar
B.Com, F.C.A., DISA,

Sanjay & Snehal

Chartered Accountants

806, Filix Commercial Complex, LBS Road,
Opp Asian Paints, Bhandup (W), MUMBAI - 78
Mob.: 83559 64844 Email : casns12@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanthey Private Limited)

Report on the audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited. (Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanthey Private Limited) ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and profit, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially



Sanjay & Snehal

Chartered Accountants

inconsistent with the Ind AS 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 the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Ind AS Financial Statements

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation, and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that gives a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements.

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 Ind AS financial statements.
8. 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 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.



Sanjay & Snehal

Chartered Accountants

- Obtain an understanding of internal control 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 with reference to financial statements 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 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
9. 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.
10. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act ("the Order"), and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations are given to us, is at present not applicable to the Company.
12. 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 except for the matters stated in paragraph 12(h) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended).
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows, and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;



Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 12(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 12(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.
- g) 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 1" to this report;
- h) 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, in our opinion and best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial positions.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at 31st March 2026 for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were 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, 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(s) or entity(ies), 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(s) or entity(ies), 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 that we 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.



Sanjay & Snehal

Chartered Accountants

- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used single accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and that has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in accounting software. During the course of performing our procedures, we did not notice any instance of an audit trail feature being tampered with.

Further, to the extent and for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled for the respective software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

- 13. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act, in our opinion, the limit prescribed by section 197 for maximum permissible managerial remuneration does not apply to the company.

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 118160W


Sanjay T. Tupe
Partner

Membership No. 049623
UDIN: 26049623PRMVNC8489
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15-05-2026



Sanjay & Snehal

Chartered Accountants

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of M/s. Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited (Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanthey Private Limited)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited (Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanthey Private Limited) ("the Company"), as at 31st March, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of 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 controls stated in the guidance note on Audit on Internal Financial controls over the 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 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 timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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") and the standards on Auditing to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those standards and the Guidance Note required that we comply with the 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 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 designing and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We have believed that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting is a process designed to reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparations of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal



Sanjay & Snehal

Chartered Accountants

financial controls over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that 1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accuracy and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of assets of the Company; 2) provides 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 Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

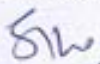
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override or controls, material misstatement due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection 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 procedure may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our Opinion, 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 31 March 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.

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 118160W



Sanjay T. Tupe

Partner

Membership No. 049623

UDIN: 26049623PRMVNC8489

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15-05-2026



Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyantey Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)

Notes Forming part of IND AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

1. Corporate Information

Arun Abhiyantey Pvt. Ltd. ("the Company") was incorporated on 18th February, 1986 and is in business of providing engineering services all over India. Arun Abhiyantey Private Limited has been changed to Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited with effect from April 28, 2025.

2. Applicability of new and revised Ind AS:

a. New Standards/Amendments notified:

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.

In August 2025, MCA notified the following amendments to:

1. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment relates to classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with covenants. In the context of classifying a liability as current, it removes the requirement of existence of a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date and instead requires that the said right should exist on the reporting date and have substance. The amendment also introduces guidance on classification of liabilities with covenants.

The Company has no impact of these amendments in its classification criteria of current and non-current liabilities.

2. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2025 – The amendment in Ind AS 7 requires to inform users of financial statements of the existence of supplier finance arrangements and explain the nature of the arrangements, the carrying amount of liabilities and the range of payment due dates. Ind AS 107 has been amended to add supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may cause concentration of liquidity risk.

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

3. Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules applicable immediately - The amendments provide a temporary mandatory relief from deferred tax accounting for top-up tax and require companies to disclose that they have applied the relief. This relief is immediate and applies retrospectively. The amendments also require companies to provide new disclosures to compensate for potential loss of information resulting from the relief. Such disclosures are to be provided for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025.

The Said Amendment is not applicable to the Company for the period.



Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyantey Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)

Notes Forming part of IND AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

3. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

3.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, pursuant to voluntary adoption by the Company. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all the period presented in these financial statements.

3.2 Basis of Preparation & Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and long-term employee benefits that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS-1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and services and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The Financial Statements comprising Balance Sheet, Statement Profit and Loss, Statement of Change in Equity, Cash Flow Statements together with the Notes for the year ended March 31, 2026 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability, if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee which represents the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates.



Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanter Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)

Notes Forming part of IND AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

3.4 Use of estimates and critical accounting judgements

In preparation of the financial statements, the Company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and the associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

Significant judgements and estimates relating to the carrying values of assets and liabilities include useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investments, provision for employee benefits and other provisions, commitments, and contingencies.

3.5 Property, plant, and equipment (PPE)

PPE are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of PPE comprises the purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, freight, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable) and includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying PPE up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and other incidental expenses incurred up to that date. Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

PPE retired from active use and held for sale are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and are disclosed separately. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed off, the cost of such assets and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts. Any income and expenses on retirement or other disposal is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as of April 1, 2022 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

3.6 Depreciation

Depreciation for the period has been provided using the Straight-Line method (SLM) over their useful lives and residual value as prescribed in Schedule II.

3.7 Asset Impairment

At each Balance Sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying values of its property, plant and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that the carrying value of those assets may not be recoverable through continuing use. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying value of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount so that the increased carrying value does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately.



3.8 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or contains a lease, is based on the substance of the arrangement, and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or whether the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Company as lessee-

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for:

- Leases of low value assets; and
- Leases with a duration of 12 months or less.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the Company is contractually required to dismantle, remove, or restore the leased asset.

Subsequent to initial measurement, lease liabilities increase as a result of interest charged at a constant rate on the balance outstanding and are reduced for lease payments made. Right-of-use assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, rarely, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term.

When the Company revises its estimate of the term of any lease, it adjusts the carrying amount of the lease liability to reflect the payments to make over the revised term, which are discounted using a revised discount rate. The carrying value of lease liabilities is similarly revised when the variable element of future lease payments dependent on a rate or index is revised, except the discount rate remains unchanged. In both cases an equivalent adjustment is made to the carrying value of the right-of-use asset, with the revised carrying amount being amortised over the remaining (revised) lease term. If the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is adjusted to zero, any further reduction is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.9 Revenue from Operations

Fees for inspection and certification of in-service activity of process vessel, Engineering Procurement and Construction Contracting and condition assessment of equipment and structures.

3.10 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at standard exchange rates prevailing on the date of relevant transactions. The realized exchange gains or losses are recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported in functional currency using the exchange rates that existed when the fair value measured. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period

3.11 Employee Benefits

Employee benefits comprise provident fund, gratuity, compensated absences and superannuation.

Provident fund is a defined contribution scheme and the Company has no further obligation beyond the contributions made to the recognised fund which is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. The same is separately administered as the Company is not covered under the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

The gratuity liability and compensated absences are independently determined by actuary based on the projected unit credit method as at the year end after considering discount rates, increase in compensation levels, etc. Actuarial gains / losses comprise experience adjustments and the effect of changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of Other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur in case of post-employment benefits and in the Statement of Profit and Loss in case of other long-term employee benefits.



Any other termination benefits are recognised as expenses immediately on the basis of actual expenses.

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events where it is probable that there will be outflow of resource required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. When any such present obligation cannot be measured or where a realistic estimate of the obligation cannot be made, contingent liabilities are disclosed.

3.13 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit 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 cash flows. The cash flows are segregated into operating, investing and financing activities.

3.14 Investment Income

Interest/Dividend Income on Investment is recognized on accrual basis when the right to receive the income is established.

3.15 Investments

- i) Non-current investments are stated at the cost of acquisition. A provision for diminution, if any, is made to recognize a decline, other than temporary, in the value of non-current investments.
- ii) Short-term investments are valued at lower of cost and fair value

3.16 Income Tax

Income tax comprises current tax and deferred tax. Provision for current income tax is made on assessable income at the rate applicable to the relevant assessment year. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of timing differences, subject to the consideration of prudence. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty backed by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax assets can be realized. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets/ liability are reviewed and adjusted at each Balance Sheet date.

3.17 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value (excluding trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component, being measured at transaction price). Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Profit and Loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through Profit and Loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

A. Financial Assets

(i) Cash and Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(ii) Financial Assets at amortized cost

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

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

(iv) Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through Profit and Loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each Balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to lifetime expected losses, if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(vi) De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety (except for equity instruments designated as FVTOCI), the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

B. Financial Liabilities

(i) Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property, Plant and Equipment, and intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2023 (transition date) measured as per the Previous GAAP and used that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.



4. Critical Accounting Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

4.1 Revenue Recognition

Revenue in case of inspection and certification fees are measured using the proportionate completion method i.e. depending upon the completion of the service performed

4.2 Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment

The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Depreciation on Property Plant and Equipment is provided pro-rata for the periods of use on straight line method (SLM) on the basis of useful life of the assets mandated by Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

4.3 Provision for Doubtful Debts

The Company assesses its doubtful debt provision at each reporting date. Provisions are applied to receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Key assumptions applied are experience (including comparisons of the relative age of accounts and consideration of actual write-off history), customer creditworthiness, current economic trends, changes in customer payment terms, the estimated debt recovery rates and future market conditions that could affect the recovery.

4.4 Employee Benefits - Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

4.5 Impairment of tangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and goodwill on business acquisition are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions

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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

At each Balance Sheet date, consideration is given to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company's assets. If any indication exists, estimation is made for the asset's recoverable amount, which is the greater of the net selling price and the value in use. An impairment loss, if any, is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, if any, are recognized in income and expenses section of the statement of Profit and Loss.

4.6 Contingent liabilities

Management applies its judgement to advice it receives from its attorneys, advocates, and other advisers in assessing if an obligation is probable, more likely than not, or remote. This judgement is used to determine if the obligation is recognised as a liability in the form of a provision or disclosed as a contingent liability.



Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanthey Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2026
All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment			
(i) Tangible assets		-	-
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	5	155.00	88.37
Total non-current assets		155.00	88.37
Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	3.96	49.11
(ii) Cash and bank balances	7	-	0.68
(iii) Other financial assets	8	12.94	3.89
(b) Other current assets			
		16.89	53.67
Total assets		171.89	142.04
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Share Capital	9	1.00	1.00
(b) Other Equity	9	145.56	137.44
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		146.56	138.44
Total Equity		146.56	138.44
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	20.00	-
Total non current liabilities		20.00	-
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables		-	-
(b) Other current liabilities	11	2.21	0.62
(c) Provision	12	3.13	2.98
Total current liabilities		5.34	3.60
Total Liabilities		25.34	3.60
Total Equity And Liabilities		171.89	142.04

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements
In terms of our report attached

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No 118160W


Sanjay T. Tupe
Partner
Membership No. 49623
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026




Shashi Nath Mishra
Director
DIN no.: 11283224
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026


Kapildev Shinde
Director
DIN no.: 09548008
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026

Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanthey Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026
All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
I Revenue from operations		-	-
II Other income	13	13.97	11.22
III Total Income (I + II)		13.97	11.22
IV Expenses			
(a) Employee benefits expense		-	-
(b) Finance Cost	14	1.57	-
(c) Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
(d) Other expenses	15	1.15	0.51
Total expenses (IV)		2.72	0.51
V Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		11.25	10.71
VI Exceptional Item		-	-
VII Profit/ (loss) before exceptions items and tax(V-VI)		11.25	10.71
VIII Tax expense:			
1) Current Tax			
Current Year		3.13	2.98
Previous Year		0.00	(0.04)
2) Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset)		-	-
IX Profit/(Loss) After Tax (VII-VIII)		8.11	7.77
X Other comprehensive income			
A Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss			
(a) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		-	-
B Items that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-	-
XI Total other comprehensive income for the period (A+ B)		-	-
XII Total comprehensive income for the period (XII+XIV)		8.11	7.77
XIII Earnings per share (EPS)	21		
Basic (Rs.)		811.48	777.46
Diluted (Rs.)		811.48	777.46

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No 118160W


Sanjay T. Tupe
Partner
Membership No. 49623
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors



Shashi Nath Mishra
Director
DIN no.: 11283224
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026



Kapildev Shinde
Director
DIN no.: 09548008
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026

Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanter Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2026
All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026		Year ended 31st March 2025	
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit / (Loss) before Tax		11.25		10.71
Adjustments for:				
Interest income	(13.97)	(13.97)	(11.22)	(11.22)
Operating surplus before working capital changes		(2.72)		(0.51)
Adjustments for (increase) /decrease in operating assets:				
Other Current assets	(8.37)		(2.46)	
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Trade payables	-		(0.54)	
Other current liabilities	1.59		0.05	
Short Term Provisions	0.15		1.30	
		(6.64)		(1.65)
Cash generated from operations		(9.36)		(2.16)
Direct taxes paid (Tax deducted at source)		(3.12)		(2.94)
Net cash from operating activities (A)		(12.51)		(5.10)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Loan repaid/(from) by Subsidiary Company	(66.63)		34.89	
Interest received	13.97		11.06	
		(52.67)		45.94
Net cash used in investing activities (B)		(52.67)		45.94
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Loan received from ISSPL Limited	20.00		-	
		20.00		-
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(45.18)		40.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		49.11		8.27
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year *		3.96		49.11
* Comprises				
(a) Cash on hand		-		-
(b) Balance with Banks				
(i) In Current Accounts		2.25		22.42
(ii) Fixed Deposit maturing in one year		1.70		26.70
Total		3.96		49.11

In terms of our report attached

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No 118160W


Sanjay T. Tupe
Partner
Membership No. 49623
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors


Shashi Nath Mishra
Director
DIN no.: 11283224
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026


Kapildev Shinde
Director
DIN no.: 09548008
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026

Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanthey Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2026

All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026		As at 31st March, 2025	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,000	1.00	1,000	1.00
Changes in the equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Add: Equity shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	1,000	1.00	1,000	1.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Surplus in the income and expenditure account	Other Comprehensive Income	TOTAL
As at 01st April 2024	129.67	-	129.67
Changes in accounting policy on prior period errors	7.77	-	7.77
Restated balance at the beginning of the current report period	137.44	-	137.44
Profit for the year	-	-	-
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit obligation	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	137.44	-	137.44
Changes in accounting policy on prior period errors			
Restated balance at the beginning of the current report period	137.44	-	137.44
Profit for the year	8.11	-	8.11
Actuarial Gains/Losses on defined benefit obligation	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2026	145.56	-	145.56

In terms of our report attached

For Sanjay & Snehal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No 118160W



Sanjay T. Tupe
Partner
Membership No. 49623
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors



Shashi Nath Mishra
Director
DIN no.: 11283224
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026



Kapildev Shinde
Director
DIN no.: 09548008
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026

Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyantey Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)

Notes Forming part of IND AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

5. Loans

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Non-current		
Loans to Related Parties (unsecured, considered good)	155.00	88.37
	155.00	88.37
Non-current	155.00	88.37
Current	-	-
Total	155.00	88.37

6. Cash and Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
In Current Accounts (Domestic)	2.25	22.42
Cash on hand	-	-
	2.25	22.42
Other bank balances		
(a) in deposit accounts with banks with maturity less than 12 months.	1.70	26.70
(b) in deposit accounts with banks with maturity of more than 12 months.	-	-
Total	3.96	49.11

7. Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Current		
Interest accrued on deposits with banks	-	0.68
	-	0.68
Total	-	0.68
Current	-	0.68
Non Current	-	-
Total	-	0.68

8. Other Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Current		
Balances with government authorities:		
GST input credit & GST TDS	1.95	1.60
Interest receivable from Related Parties	10.99	2.29
	12.94	3.89
Total	12.94	3.89
Current	12.94	3.89
Non Current	-	-
Total	12.94	3.89



Safess Engineering and Projects Private Limited
(Formerly known as Arun Abhiyanthey Private Limited)
(CIN U74909MH1986PTC038978)

Notes Forming part of IND AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026

All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated

The Number and amount of shares Authorised, issued, subscribed & fully paid up:-

9. Share Capital

9. a. The Number and amount of shares Authorised, issued, subscribed & fully paid up:-

Share Capital	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	1,000	1.00	1,000	1.00
Issued				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each	1,000	1.00	1,000	1.00
Subscribed & Fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each fully Paid	1,000	1.00	1,000	1.00
Total	1,000	1.00	1,000	1.00

9.b. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at beginning and at the end of reporting period

Particulars	Equity Shares		Equity Shares	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,000	1.00	1,000	1.00
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,000	1.00	1,000	1.00

9.c. Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
ISSPL Limited	999	99.99%	999	99.99%

9. Other equity excluding non-controlling interests

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	137.44	129.67
Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	8.11	7.77
Balance at the end of the year	145.56	137.44
Other Comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Remeasurement of employees' defined benefit plans	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
Total	145.56	137.44



10. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Non-current Borrowings		
Borrowing from related parties		
ISSPL Limited	20.00	-
Total	20.00	-

11. Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Statutory Liabilities	0.49	0.10
Other Payable	1.72	0.52
Total	2.21	0.62

12. Provision

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Provision for tax	3.13	2.98
Total	3.13	2.98

13. Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Interest from :		
- Bank Deposit	0.30	0.91
- Interest on FD- Body Corporate	13.66	10.31
Total	13.97	11.22

14. Finance Cost

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Interest paid to Inter Corporate Deposit	1.57	-
Total	1.57	-

15. Other exps

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Year ended 31st March 2025
Administration Expenses	0.68	-
Bank Charges	0.00	0.00
Legal & professional fees	0.47	0.01
Audit Fees	-	0.50
Total	1.15	0.51



16 Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of advances) NIL (Previous Year: NIL)

17 Contingent liability in respect of claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts NIL (Previous Year NIL) and in respect of Corporate guarantee given NIL (Previous Year: NIL). Future cash flows in respect of contingent liability are determinable only on settlement of disputes.

18 Employee benefit plan

There is no employee in the company due to discontinued operation and hence employee benefit plan is not applicable

19 Financial Instruments

19.1 Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to:

- Safeguard its ability to continue as going concern so that the Company is able to provide maximum return to stakeholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and

The capital structure of the Company consists of total equity (see note 9). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

19.2 Categories of financial instruments

	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025
Financial Assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) (Mandatorily Measured)		
Investment in Mutual Fund	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade receivables	-	-
Cash and Bank balance	3.96	49.11
Loans	155.00	88.37
Other financial assets	-	0.68
Financial Liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Trade Payables	-	-

19.3 Details of financial assets pledged as collateral : Nil (Previous Year Nil)

19.4 Financial risk management objectives

While ensuring liquidity is sufficient to meet Company's operational requirements, the Company's financial management committee also monitors and manages key financial risks relating to the operations of the Company by analyzing exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

19.4.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of a business. The major components of market risk are commodity price risk, foreign currency exchange risk and interest rate risk.

19.4.1.1 Interest rate risk management

The Company has not availed borrowings, hence is not exposed to interest rate risk

19.4.1.2 Price risks

The company is not exposed to any price risk that could adversely affect the the value of the Company's financial assets or expected future cash flows considering the product pricing methodology



19.4.2 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks as well as customers including receivables. Credit risk management considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information including indicators like external credit rating (as far as available), macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, government directives, market interest rate).

Credit exposure is managed by counterparty limits for investment of surplus funds which is reviewed by the Management. Investments in liquid plan/schemes are with reputed Asset Management Companies having highest rating. For banks, only high rated banks are considered for placement of deposits.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single customer. Concentration of credit risk to any single customer did not exceed Nil (31st March 2025 : Nil) of gross monetary assets at any time during the year.

19.4.3 Liquidity risk management

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents including bank deposits and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet the obligations when due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. In addition, liquidity management also involves projecting cash flows considering level of liquid assets necessary to meet obligations by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets & liabilities and monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios.

19.4.3.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The information included in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

Particulars	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying Amount
31st March, 2026					
Trade Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Other Payable	1.72	-	-	-	1.72
31st March, 2025					
Trade Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Other Payable	0.52	-	-	-	0.52

The following table details the Company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The information included in the table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Particulars	0-1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying Amount
31st March, 2026					
Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Loan	-	155.00	-	-	155.00
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-
31st March, 2025					
Trade Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	88.37	-	88.37
Other Financial Assets	0.68	-	-	-	0.68

Notes Forming part of IND AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2026
All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs unless otherwise stated



22. Financial Ratios:

S. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator Value	Denominator Value	Year ended 31st March, 2026	Numerator Value	Denominator Value	Year ended 31st March, 2025	% Variance
(a)	Current Ratio	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	16.89	5.34	3.16	53.67	3.60	14.89	-79%
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debts consists of Non-current and Current Borrowings	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for Debt Service = Net Profit after Tax + Non cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non cash adjustments	Debt Service = Interest Payments + term loan principal repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Average Equity	8.11	142.50	0.06	7.77	134.56	0.06	0%
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Employee Benefit Expenses	Average Trade Payables	2.72	-	-	0.31	0.27	1.88	0%
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Working Capital = Average Current Assets - Average Current Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
(i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
(j)	Return on Capital employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed = Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Lease Liabilities	8.11	142.50	0.06	7.77	134.56	0.06	0%
(k)	Return on investment	Net Profit after Tax	Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

23. Events occurring after the reporting period
There are no events occurring after the reporting period to be reported.

24. Approval of Financial Statements
The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue at the Board meeting held on 15th May, 2026

Signatures to Notes 1 to 24

In terms of our report attached

For Sanjay & Sohal
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No 118160W



Sanjay T. Tape
Partner
Membership No. 49623
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors



Shashi Nath Mishra
Director
DIN no : 11280224
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026



Kapildev Shinde
Director
DIN no : 09548008
Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th May, 2026