

Walery Security Management Limited (Previously "National Trust Housing Finance Limited")
Regd Office: No.88, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032.

Balance Sheet as on 31 March 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Notes	As on 31 March 2026	As on 31 March 2025
	ASSETS			
	Non-Current Assets			
a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	3	0.10	0.38
b)	Financial assets			
i)	Investments	4A	5,384.18	7,632.72
	Total - Non-current assets (A)		5,384.28	7,633.10
	Current assets			
a)	Financial assets			
i)	Investments	4B	27.42	5.59
ii)	Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	24.47	29.06
iii)	Bank Balances other than iii)above	6	288.00	88.00
iv)	Loans	7	175.00	610.00
b)	Current tax assets (Net)		22.05	42.03
c)	Other Current assets	8	244.33	229.84
	Total - Current assets (B)		781.27	1,004.52
	TOTAL ASSETS (A) + (B)		6,165.55	8,637.62
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
a)	Equity share capital	9	1,500.00	1,500.00
b)	Other Equity	10	4,589.11	6,655.31
	Total - Equity (A)		6,089.11	8,155.31
	Liabilities			
	Non-Current liabilities			
a)	Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	11	73.31	421.32
	Total - Non-current liabilities (B)		73.31	421.32
	Current liabilities			
a)	Other current liabilities	12	3.13	2.92
b)	Current tax liabilities (Net)		-	58.07
	Total - Current liabilities (C)		3.13	60.99
	Total liabilities [(B) + (C)]		76.44	482.31
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES [(A) + (B) + (C)]		6,165.55	8,637.62

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For R.G.N. PRICE & CO

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 00278

0027855

Mahesh Krishnan

Mahesh Krishnan

Partner

Membership No. 206520



E N Rangaswami

E N Rangaswami

Director

(DIN:06463753)

L S Venkataraman

L S Venkataraman

Whole Time Director

(DIN:06597303)



Sivaranjani Venkatesh R. Subbaraya Davey

Sivaranjani Venkatesh R. Subbaraya Davey

Company secretary

Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai

Date : 04-05-2026

Walery Security Management Limited (Previously "National Trust Housing Finance Limited")
Regd Office: No.88, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032.

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

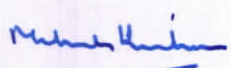
Particulars		Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2026	For the year ended 31 March 2025
I	Continuing Operations			
	Revenue from operations		-	-
	Other income	13	44.30	1,044.39
	Total Income		44.30	1,044.39
	Expenses			
	c) Employees benefits expense	14	19.94	18.82
	a) Finance costs	15	-	0.01
	d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	0.28	0.28
	e) Other expenses	16	15.45	30.42
	Total Expenses		35.67	49.53
	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		8.63	994.86
	Exceptional Items		-	-
	Profit/(loss) before tax		8.63	994.86
	Current Tax		2.36	164.58
	Deferred Tax		0.13	(47.57)
	Prior Period Tax		(14.07)	-
	Profit/(loss) for the period from Continuing Operations		20.21	877.85
II	Discontinued Operations			
	Profit/(loss) before tax for the period from Discontinued Operations		-	1.43
	Tax Expenses for the period from Discontinued Operations	17	-	0.36
	Profit/(loss) for the period from Discontinued Operations		-	1.07
	Profit/(loss) for the year		20.21	878.92
	Other Comprehensive Income			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
	Change in fair valuation of equity instruments		(2,434.56)	(1,368.28)
	Tax Impact on above items		(348.15)	(195.66)
			(2,086.41)	(1,172.62)
	(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss			
	Change in fair value of investments in Mutual Funds		-	-
	Tax Impact on above items		-	-
			-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax for the year		(2,086.41)	(1,172.62)
	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(2,066.20)	(293.69)
	Paid up Share Capital (Face value of Rs.10/- each)		1,500.00	1,500.00
	Earnings per Share	20		
	Basic - Continuing Operations		0.13	5.85
	Diluted - Continuing Operations		0.13	5.85
	Basic - Discontinued Operations		-	0.01
	Diluted - Discontinued Operations		-	0.01
	Basic - Continuing & Discontinued Operations		0.13	5.86
	Diluted - Continuing & Discontinued Operations		0.13	5.86
	Basis of preparation, measurement and Material accounting policies	1 & 2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

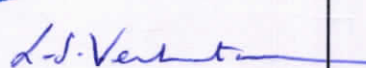
For R.G.N. PRICE & CO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0027855

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

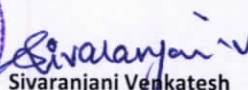

Mahesh Krishnan
Partner
Membership No. 206520

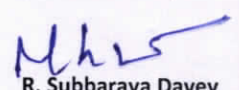



E N Rangaswami
Director
(DIN:06463753)


L S Venkataraman
Whole Time Director
(DIN:06597303)




Sivaranjani Venkatesh
Company Secretary


R. Subbaraya Davey
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : 04-05-2026

Walery Security Management Limited (Previously "National Trust Housing Finance Limited)
Regd Office: No.88, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032.

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2026

(Rs. in lakhs)

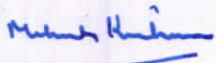
Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2026	Year Ended 31 March 2025
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit for the year before Exceptional items and Tax	8.63	996.29
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.28	0.28
Rent Received	-	(1.43)
Fair value changes in financial instruments	(0.75)	(0.13)
Interest Income	(43.46)	(277.56)
Profit on sale of investments	(0.09)	(114.53)
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(652.17)
Liability no longer required written back	-	2.53
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	(35.39)	(46.72)
Adjustments for:		
Decrease(increase)in loans and advances	435.00	(110.00)
Decrease(increase)in other current assets	(14.50)	29.37
Decrease(increase) in Other Current Tax Assets	24.09	5.65
Decrease(increase)in other financial assets	-	1.97
Increase/(decrease) in non current financial Liabilities	(348.01)	-
Increase/(decrease) in other Current financial Liabilities	(58.07)	(10.39)
Increase/(decrease) in other Current Liabilities	0.21	(4.70)
Cash generated from operations	3.33	(134.82)
Direct Tax paid	(16.43)	-
Net Cash from Operating activities	(13.10)	(134.82)
B Cash Flow from Investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	725.00
(Purchase)/Sale of Mutual funds (net)	0.84	1,090.00
(Purchase)/Sale of Non-Current investments (net)	186.04	-
(Purchase)/Sale of other investments (net)	(21.83)	(6,800.54)
Rent Received	-	1.43
Interest received	43.46	270.44
Bank Balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents	(200.00)	4,816.88
Net Cash used in investing Activities	8.51	103.20
C Cash Flow from Financing activities		
Repayment of Debt Securities	-	-
Net Cash used in Financing Activities	-	-
Net Cash Flows during the year (A) + (B) + (C)	(4.59)	(31.62)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the begning of the period	29.06	60.68
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the period(Refer Note 8)	24.47	29.06

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under indirect method as per IND AS-7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For R.G.N. PRICE & CO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0027855

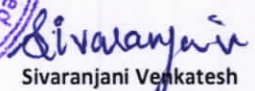

Mahesh Krishnan
Partner
Membership No. 206520

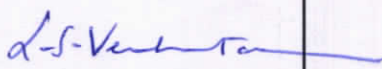


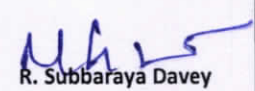
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors




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(DIN:06463753)


Sivarajani Venkatesh
Company secretary


L S Venkataraman
Whole Time Director
(DIN:06597303)


R. Subbaraya Davey
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Chennai
Date : 04-05-2026

Walery Security Management Limited(formerly National Trust Housing Finance Ltd)
Regd Office: No.88, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032.

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

(A) Equity share capital

(1)Current reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	1,500.00

(2)Previous reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	1,500.00

(1)Current reporting period

(Rs. in lakhs)

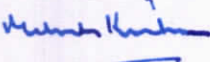
Particulars	Equity Component of Financial Instrument	Retained earnings	Statutory Reserve	Special Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
As at 31 March 2025	-	3,174.09	502.65	2,451.21	1,000.00	700.00	(1,172.62)	6,655.31
Add: Profit for the year	-	20.21	-	-	-	-	-	20.21
Other Comprehensive Income(Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,086.41)	(2,086.41)
As at 31 March 2026	-	3,194.30	502.65	2,451.21	1,000.00	700.00	(3,259.03)	4,589.11
(2)Previous reporting period								
As at 31 March 2024	-	2,295.17	502.65	2,451.21	1,000.00	700.00	47.70	6,996.71
Less : Adjustments on account of reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47.70)	(47.70)
Add: Profit for the year	-	878.91	-	-	-	-	-	878.91
Other Comprehensive Income(Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,172.62)	(1,172.62)
As at 31 March 2025	-	3,174.09	502.65	2,451.21	1,000.00	700.00	(1,172.62)	6,655.31

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For R.G.N. PRICE & CO
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 0027855

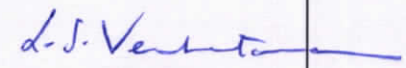
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Mahesh Krishnan
Partner
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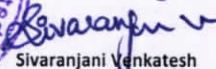



E N Rangaswami
Director
(DIN:06463753)




L S Venkataraman
Whole Time Director
(DIN:06597303)

Place : Chennai
Date : 04-05-2026


Sivaranjani Venkatesh
Company Secretary


R. Subbaraya Davey
Chief Financial Officer

Walery Security Management Limited
(Previously "National Trust Housing Finance Limited")

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

1. General Information:

Company Information

Walery Security Management Limited (Previously 'National Trust Housing Finance Limited') ('the Company') is a subsidiary of a public limited Company, Mercantile Ventures Limited (MVL) domiciled in India with its registered office located at No.88, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, with effect from 28-12-2023. MVL has its primary listings on the BSE Limited in India.

The Company was registered under the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 as a Housing Finance Company engaged in the business of providing loans for the purchase or construction of residential houses in India and providing loans against mortgage of immovable property. The Company's housing finance activities were transferred to Centrum Housing Finance Limited (Centrum) effective 28th February 2023 vide a Business Transfer Agreement (slump sale) entered into with Centrum. Consequently, the Company has surrendered its Certificate of Registration (CoR) with the National Housing Bank in April 2023 and the Company has ceased to be a Housing Finance Company.

Currently, the Company's objects are to carry on the business in India and abroad of security services and real estate and manufacturing, trading, supply, installation, commissioning and service of integrated electronic security solution systems both indigenous and imported.

2. Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Measurement

(a) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements in all its material aspects have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under sec.133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Division II of Schedule III of the Act under the Ind AS framework as the Company's parent Company, MVL is preparing its financial statements under Ind AS framework.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees Lakhs and have been rounded off to the nearest decimal of lakhs. The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual and going concern basis. (Refer Note No 30) The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, paragraph 66 and 69 of Ind AS 1 and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is

- a. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- b. Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- c. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or



- d. 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 treated as current when

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Basis of measurement:

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 Key accounting estimates and judgments:

In the application of the Company's accounting policies the Management of the Company is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and 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 underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

- i. **Depreciation:** Depreciation is based on management estimates of the future useful life and residual value of certain class of property, plant and equipment and ROU assets. Useful life and residual value of an asset is determined by the Management at the time an asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life.
- ii. **Provision and contingencies:** Provisions and contingencies are based on Management's best estimate of the liabilities based on the facts known at the balance sheet date.
- iii. **Fair valuation:** Fair value is the market-based measurement of observable market transaction or available market information of an asset or liability.
- iv. **Taxes:** Significant judgments are required in determining the provision for taxes including the amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.



The principal accounting policies are set out below:

2.3 Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognized on accrual method of rendering services when the significant terms of the arrangement are enforceable, services have been delivered, and collectability is reasonably assured.

- a. Interest income is recognised based on accrual basis
- b. Other Income is accounted on accrual basis.
- c. Dividend income is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payments is established. In respect of the investment in Preference Shares, dividend income is recognised based on the right to receive in line with the contractual obligations.

2.4 Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

- **Current tax**

Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Current tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

- **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred tax assets include unused tax credits.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred income taxes are not recognized on undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that earnings of subsidiaries will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

- **Current and deferred tax for the year**



Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

2.5 Property, plant and equipment, Right of Use assets and Capital Work-in-Progress

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the Balance Sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, attributable expenditure incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and cost of borrowing till the date of capitalization in the case of assets involving material investment and substantial lead time.

Assets in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized at cost and depreciated over their useful life. Costs in nature of repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

2.6 Impairment of assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset/cash generating unit may be impaired. If any indication exists the Company estimates the recoverable amount of such assets and if carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, impairment is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less its cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount factor.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are reviewed for impairment if there is an indication that carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and included in the depreciation and amortization expense. When there is indication that previously recognized impairment loss no longer exists or may have decreased due to change in estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

2.7 Financial instruments:

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. 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 or 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 or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets:

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets:

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss for Fair value through other Comprehensive income (FVTOCI) debt instruments. For the purposes of recognizing foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI debt instruments are treated as financial assets measured at amortized cost. Thus, the exchange differences on the amortized cost are recognized in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for debt instruments through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

2.8 Effective interest method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

2.9 Investments in equity instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to



present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognized in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

Financial assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortized cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

2.10 Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.



The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

2.11 Derecognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognizes 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. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part



that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.12 Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

a. Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b. Equity instruments

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

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

c. Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

d. Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognized by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognized by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on



the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognized in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognized in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss.

e. Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortized cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

f. Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortized cost of the instruments and are recognized in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognized in profit or loss.

g. De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

2.13 Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.



3 Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned)

Financial Year 2025-26

Description	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation/ Amortization			Net Block	
	As at 01-04-2025	Additions	Deletions/ Transfer	As at 31-03-2026	As at 01-04-2025	Additions Transfer	As at 31-03-2026	As at 31-03-2025
Computers	0.87	-	-	0.87	0.49	0.28	0.77	0.38
Total	49.08	-	-	0.87	0.49	0.28	0.77	0.38

Financial Year 2024-25

Furniture and Fixtures	40.52	-	-	40.52	40.52	-	40.52	-	0.29
Computers	0.87	-	-	0.87	0.21	0.28	0.49	0.38	-
Office Equipments	7.69	-	-	7.69	7.69	-	7.69	-	0.21
Total	49.08	-	-	49.08	48.42	0.28	48.70	0.38	43.71



4A Non Current Investments -Non Trade

Particulars	No of shares / units		Amount	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
(a) Investments in Equity Shares (fully paid) at FVTOCI				
Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd Shares (Face value of Rs. 10 each)	60,07,268	60,07,268	2,535.07	4,680.86
Manali Petrochemicals Ltd Shares (Face value of Rs. 5 each)	16,24,500	13,37,500	648.66	751.41
(b) Investments in Preference Shares at Cost				
9% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each in EDAC Engineering Limited	20,00,000	20,00,000	200.00	200.00
10% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs.10/- each in EDAC Engineering Limited	1,70,00,000	1,70,00,000	1,700.00	1,700.00
10% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs 10 each in Edac Engineering Ltd	30,00,000	30,00,000	300.45	300.45
Total			5,384.18	7,632.72

4B Current Investments

Particulars	No of shares / units		Amount	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
UTI Money Market Mutual Fund	839.57	182.50	27.42	5.59
Total			27.42	5.59

Note:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-03-2026	31-03-2025
a) Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments carrying value and market value thereof	3,211.15	5,437.86
b) Aggregate carrying amount of Unquoted Investments	2,200.45	2,200.45
Total	5,411.60	7,638.31



5 Cash and Cash equivalents

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31-03- 2026	As at 31-03- 2025
Cash on hand	-	0.09
Balances with bank - in current accounts *	24.47	28.97
Total	24.47	29.06

* Includes Rs. 0.11 lakhs (95 lakhs) which is in the erstwhile name of the Company

6 Bank balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents

Fixed Deposit with Bank *	288.00	88.00
Total	288.00	88.00

*Fixed Deposits with Bank have an original maturity period of 3 to 12 months

7 Loans

Inter Corporate Deposits *	175.00	610.00
Total	175.00	610.00

* The Inter Corporate Deposit was given to companies for their business purpose

8 Other Current assets

Balance with revenue authorities *	230.41	229.08
Interest accrued but not due on bank deposits	13.92	0.76
Total	244.33	229.84

* The management is confident of utilizing the Input Tax Credit of Rs.230.41 lakhs (Previous year - Rs.229.08 lakhs) based on the future strategic plan including the merger proceedings



9 Equity share capital

Rs. In lakhs

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as on 31 March 2024	1,50,00,000	1,500
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2025	1,50,00,000	1,500

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as on 31 March 2025	1,50,00,000	1,500
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2026	1,50,00,000	1,500

Details of shareholding of more than 5% shares in the Company :

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31-03-2026		As at 31-03-2025	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity Shares with voting rights				
Mercantile Ventures Limited *	1,20,89,890	80.60	1,20,89,890	80.60
South India Travels Private Limited	26,10,000	17.40	26,10,000	17.40

* The Company has become a subsidiary of Mercantile Ventures Limited from 28 December 2023

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year :

Promoter name	No. of shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
Mercantile Ventures Limited	1,20,89,890	80.60	-
South India Travels Private Limited	26,10,000	17.40	-

10 Other equity

Particulars	Equity Component of Financial Instrument	Retained earnings	Statutory Reserve	Special Reserve	General Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Other comprehensive income	Total
As at 31 March 2024	-	2,295.17	502.65	2,451.21	1,000.00	700.00	47.70	6,996.72
Less : Adjustments on account of reclassification	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47.70)	(47.70)
Add: Profit for the year	-	878.91	-	-	-	-	-	878.91
Other Comprehensive Income(Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,172.62)	(1,172.62)
As at 31 March 2025	-	3,174.09	502.65	2,451.21	1,000.00	700.00	(1,172.62)	6,655.31
Add: Profit for the year	-	20.21	-	-	-	-	-	20.21
Other Comprehensive Income(Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,086.41)	(2,086.41)
As at 31 March 2026	-	3,194.30	502.65	2,451.21	1,000.00	700.00	(3,259.03)	4,589.11

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

- Special Reserve has been created as per the provisions of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 when the Company was functioning as Housing Finance Company.
- Capital Redemption Reserve was created for redemption of preference shares as per statutory requirement. This reserve will be utilised in accordance with the specific provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- General Reserve: This Reserve is created by an appropriation from one component of equity generally surplus in statement of Profit and Loss (Retained Earnings) to another, not being an item of Other Comprehensive Income. The same can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- The Statutory Reserve has been created out of the profits as per provisions of the National Housing Bank Act 1987, for claiming deduction u/s 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, when the company was a Housing finance Company. Refer Note 27 wherein Deferred Tax Liability has been recognised.
- The Retained Profits represent the accumulated profits after tax, appropriations and dividend.



11 Deferred tax liabilities (NET)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31-03-2026	For the Year Ended 31-03-2025
Deferred tax Assets	543.81	195.66
Deferred tax liabilities	617.12	616.98
Total	73.31	421.32

12 Other Current Liabilities

Provision for Expenses	2.70	2.70
Statutory Dues	0.32	0.10
Others	0.11	0.12
Total	3.13	2.92

13 Other Income

Profit on Sale of Fixed Asset	-	652.17
Profit on Sale of Investment	0.09	114.53
Net gains on fair value changes designated at FVTPL	0.75	0.13
Interest on ICD	22.79	37.96
Dividend Received	8.12	0.36
Interest on FD with Banks	12.55	239.24
Total	44.30	1044.39

14 Employment Benefit Expenses

Salaries	19.94	18.81
PF Admin Charges	-	0.01
Total	19.94	18.82

15 Finance Cost

Bank Charges	-	0.01
Total	-	0.01

16 Other Expenses

Rates & Taxes	7.92	0.71
Advertisement	-	0.72
Write off of rental Income	-	2.54
Postage and Telephone Charges	0.01	0.02
Professional and Consultancy Charges	1.00	3.85
Travelling and Conveyance	-	0.02
Interest -CGST & SGST	-	2.75
Printing & Stationery	0.01	0.04
Auditors remuneration - Statutory audit	4.50	4.50
Brokerage Charges	-	7.25
Insurance	-	0.15
General Expense	2.01	7.87
Total	15.45	30.42

17 Discontinued Operations

(a) Income for the period from Discontinued Operations	-	1.96
(b) Expense for the period from Discontinued Operations	-	0.53
(c) Profit/(loss) before tax from Discontinued Operations (a) - (b)	-	1.43
(d) Tax Expenses for the period from Discontinued Operations	-	0.36
(e) Profit/(loss) after tax from Discontinued Operations (c) - (d)	-	1.07



18 Segment Reporting

The Company currently operates only in one segment.

19 Related Party Transactions (As per Indian Accounting Standard 24 - "Related Party Disclosures")

Holding company

Mercantile Ventures Ltd

Companies having Significant Influence on the Company

South India Travels Private Limited

Key Managerial Personnel

1. Mr. L S Venkataraman - Whole Time Director
2. Mr. R. Subbaraya Davey - Chief Financial Officer
3. Ms. Sivaranjani Venkatesh - Company Secretary

Details of Outstanding balances (Payable) / Receivable with related party for the year ended:

Transaction	Related Parties	(Rs in Lakhs)	
		For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025
Inter Corporate Deposit given	South India Travels Private Limited - Companies having Significant Influence	175.00	75.00

Details of related party transactions for the year ended March 31-03-2026:

Related parties	ICD given during the year	(Rs in Lakhs)		
		ICD repayment received during the	ICD interest income	Salaries paid
South India Travels Private Limited - Companies having Significant Influence	150.00	50.00	7.99	-
Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	19.94

Details of related party transactions for the year ended March 31-03-2025:

South India Travels Private Limited - Companies having Significant Influence	125.00	50.00	2.96	-
Key Managerial Personnel	-	-	-	18.81

20 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31-03-2026	For the year ended 31-03-2025
Profit after Taxation (continuing operations)	20.21	877.84
Profit after Taxation (Discontinued)	-	1.07
Weighted number of equity shares	150.00	150.00
Basic earnings per share (continuing operations)	0.13	5.85
Basic earnings per share (Discontinued operations)	-	0.01

21 Deferred Tax assets/(Liabilities) (net)

Deferred tax Asset arising out of timing difference relating to:		
Investments in Equity Instruments	543.81	195.66
Deferred tax asset	543.81	195.66
Deferred tax liability arising out of timing difference relating to:		
Property, plant and equipment	(0.15)	(0.03)
Special Reserve created under section 36(1)(viii) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	(616.92)	(616.92)
Investments in Mutual Fund	(0.04)	(0.03)
Deferred tax Liability	(617.11)	(616.98)
Net Deferred tax Liability	(73.31)	(421.32)



22 Dividend

The Board of Directors of the company has not recommended any dividend for the year in view of the losses incurred during the year.

23 Ratio Analysis

(Rs in Lakhs)

Name of the Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31st March, 2026	As at 31st March, 2025	% Variance	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	249.61	16.47	1415%	Inter corporate deposit by Trinity Autopoints Limited and change in deferred tax due to change in fair value of investment.
Debt Equity Ratio	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total Equity	NA	NA	-	
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	NA	NA	-	
Return on equity ratio	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	0.003	0.11	-97%	Due to profit on sale of fixed asset in the previous year.
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operation	Average Trade Receivables	NA	NA	-	
Trade payables turnover ratio	Cost of purchase	Average trade payables	NA	NA	-	
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	NA	NA	-	
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from Operations	-	-	-	
Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	0.0014	0.12	-99%	Due to profit on sale of fixed asset in the previous year.
Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	0.22%	4.58%	-95%	Due to profit on sale of fixed asset in the previous year.



- 24 The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024.
- 25 The Company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India, during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.
- 26 In respect of Registration of charges/ satisfaction with Registrar of Companies, there has been no delays in filing the forms during the financial year.
- 27 The Company has no borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.
- 28 There have been no transactions which have not been recorded in the books of accounts, that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. There have been no previously unrecorded income and related assets which were to be properly recorded in the books of account during the year ended 31st March 2026 and 31st March 2025.
- 29 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

30 Going Concern / Merger Disclosure

The management has prepared the financial information under the principles of going concern after considering the following factors; 1) significant income generating financial assets, 2) insignificant external liabilities and nil borrowings and 3) merger plan - The Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on June 10, 2024 approved a composite scheme of amalgamation in the form of a merger, whereby the Company is sought to be merged with i3 Security Private Limited subject to necessary approvals to be obtained in this regard. The appointed date as per the scheme is January 01, 2024. There is no impact of the proposed merger in the above financials results, since the assets and liabilities will be taken over by the transferee company. Upon the merger being effective, the Company shall be wound up.

31 Contingent liability:

(In Rupees)

Particulars	As on 31.03.2026	As on 31.03.2025
Income tax	7,76,352.00	-

Based on the assessment of the management, the Company believes that the demands are not sustainable and the outcome is likely to be in its favour. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the books of accounts in respect of the above demands.

32 Previous year's figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year grouping / classification.

33 Approval of Financial Statements

The standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 04 May 2026.

