

Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited

CIN : U46209GJ2025PTC171265

**Financial Period
26-Dec-2025 to 31-Mar-2026**

Auditor

**Keyur Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

Registered Office

101, Neat Corporate House, 19/B Kalyan Society, Near M G International School, Mithakhali,
Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat (India)

Email: info@groupmangalam.com Contact: +91 79 6161 5000 (10 Lines)



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited
101, Neat Corporate House, 19/B Kalyan Society,
Near M G International School, Mithakhali,
Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat (India)

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2026, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the period from 26th December, 2025 (being the date of incorporation) to 31st March, 2026, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information. Since these are the Company's first financial statements since incorporation, no comparative figures for a preceding period are presented or required.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2026, its loss and total comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the period from 26th December, 2025 to 31st March, 2026.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit 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 financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, 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 audit opinion on the financial statement.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the period from 26th December, 2025 to 31st March, 2026. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. There were no such matters and we have nothing to report in this regard.

Information Other than the financial statements and Auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including its Annexures, if any, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and those charged with governance for Financial Statements

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 the Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements for the period from 26th December, 2025 to 31st March, 2026 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the '**Annexure A**' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015 as amended
 - (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 adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**" to this report;



(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts 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, as disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

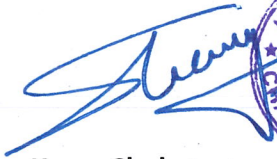
(c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatements.

v. The dividend has not been declared or paid during the period by the Company. Hence, compliance with Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.



- h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
The Company has not paid or provided for any remuneration to its directors during the period under audit. Accordingly, reporting on the limits laid down under Section 197 of the Act, and the disclosure requirements under Section 197(16) of the Act to the extent prescribed by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, are not applicable to the Company for the period.
- i) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended 31st March, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made to data at database level when using certain rights, as described in note 16 of to the standalone financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software. Additionally, the audit trail of the prior year(s) has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for the record retention.

For Keyur Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 333288W



Keyur Shah
Partner

Membership No.: 153774
UDIN : 26153774QGKJNL2514

Date: 17th April, 2026
Place: Ahmedabad

“Annexure A” Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Independent Auditors’ Report of even date to the members of Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the period from 26th December, 2025 to 31st March, 2026.

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

i. Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

In Our Opinion, and According to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not have Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets hence Clause 3(i)(a) to (e) is not Applicable.

ii. Inventory:

- a. The Company did not hold any inventory during the period under audit and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b. The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the period, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii) (b) of Order is not applicable.

iii. Loans given by the Company:

The Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the period. Further the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) to iii(f) is not applicable.

iv. Loans to directors & Investment by the Company:

In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 are not applicable except to the extent of investments made, if any.

v. Deposits

The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



vi. Cost records:

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of Cost Records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's Products/Services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

vii. Statutory Dues:

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company was generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities, to the extent such dues were payable during the period. There were no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as at the last day of the financial period for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b. There are no dues in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and Other Statutory Dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. Unrecorded income

According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. Repayment of Loans:

According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any borrowings, including debt securities during the period, hence the provision of clause 3(ix) (a) to 3(ix) (f) is not applicable to the company.

x. Utilization of Initial Public Offer or Further Public Offer and Private Placement and Preferential issues:

- a. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer and through debt instruments by way of further public offer during the period.
- b. During the period, the Company allotted equity shares to the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association pursuant to its incorporation in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.



xi. Reporting of Fraud:

- a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- b. To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT- 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the period and up to the date of this report.
- c. As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints Received by the Company during the period and up to the date of this report.

xii. NIDHI Company:

As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. Related Party Transaction:

The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 177 and 188 of the Act, to the extent applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. Internal Audit

In our opinion, the provisions of Section 138 relating to internal audit are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiv) is not applicable.

xv. Non-Cash Transaction:

The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under Clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. Register under RBI Act, 1934:

The company is not carrying any activities which require registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence the provisions para 3(xvi) (a) to (d) of the Order referred to in 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 does not apply to the company.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements includes those policies and procedures that: (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

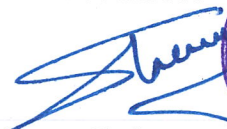
Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st 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 ICAI.

For Keyur Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN.: 333288W



Keyur Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 153774

UDIN : 26153774QGKJNL2514

Date: 17th April, 2026

Place: Ahmedabad

xvii. Cash Losses

The Company has incurred a cash loss of Rs. 0.25 lakhs during the period from 26th December, 2025 to 31st March, 2026. Since this is the Company's first financial period since incorporation, reporting on cash losses for the immediately preceding financial year is not applicable.

xviii. Auditor's resignation

There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

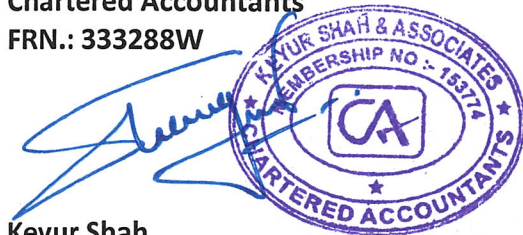
xix. Financial Position

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company during the period and hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For Keyur Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN.: 333288W



Keyur Shah
Partner

Membership No.: 153774
UDIN : 26153774QKGJNL2514

Date: 17th April, 2026
Place: Ahmedabad

“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date to the members of Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited on the Financial Statements for the period from 26th December, 2025 to 31st March, 2026.

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

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited (‘the Company’) as at and for the period from 26th December, 2025 to 31st March, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statement were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited

mangalam

Balance Sheet as at 31-Mar-2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	Amount
I	Assets		
A	Non-Current Assets		
	a) Financial Assets		
	- Other Financial Assets		-
	b) Other Non-Current Assets		-
	Total Non-Current Assets		-
B	Current Assets		
	a) Financial Assets		
	- Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	1.00
	b) Other Current Assets		-
	Total Current Assets		1.00
	Total Assets		1.00
II	Equity and Liabilities		
1	Equity		
	a) Equity Share Capital	5	1.00
	b) Other Equity	6	(0.25)
	Total Equity		0.75
2	Liabilities		
A	Non-Current Liabilities		
	a) Financial Liabilities		
	- Long Term Borrowings		-
	Total Non-Current Liabilities		-
B	Current Liabilities		
	a) Financial Liabilities		
	- Other Short Term Financial Liabilities		-
	b) Short Term Provisions	7	0.25
	Total Current Liabilities		0.25
	Total Liabilities		0.25
	Total Equity And Liabilities		1.00
The Accompanying Notes are Integral Part of these Financial Statements		1-18	

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

For, Keyur Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Partner
M. No.: 153774
FRN: 333288W



Vipin Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:02825511)

Chanakya Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:06714256)



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 17th April 2026

Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited

mangalam

Profit & Loss Statement for the period of 26-Dec-2025 to 31-Mar-2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	Amount
I	Income		
	a) Revenue from Operations		-
	b) Other Income		-
	Total Income		-
II	Expenses		
	a) Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		-
	b) Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Work-in-Progress and Stock-in-Trade		-
	c) Employee Benefit Expenses		-
	d) Finance Costs		-
	e) Depreciation and Amortization Expense		-
	f) Other Expenses		-
	Total Expenses	8	0.25
III	Profit Before Tax (I-II)		(0.25)
IV	Tax Expense		
	a) Current Tax		-
	b) Deferred Tax		-
	Total Tax Expenses		-
V	Profit After Tax (PAT) (III)-VI)		(0.25)
VI	Other Comprehensive Income		
	a) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss:		-
	b) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss:		-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income		-
VII	Total Comprehensive Income for the Year (VII+VIII)		(0.25)
VIII	Earnings per Equity Share of ₹ 10/- each	9	
	a) Basic (In ₹)		(2.50)
	b) Diluted (In ₹)		(2.50)
The Accompanying Notes are integral part of these Financial Statements			1-18

This is the Statement of Profit & Loss referred to in our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

For, Keyur Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Partner
M. No.: 153774
FRN: 333288W



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 17th April 2026

Vipin Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:02825511)

Chanakya Prakash Mangal

Director (DIN:06714256)



Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited

mangalam

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period of 26-Dec-2025 to 31-Mar-2026

A. Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-
Issue Equity Share Capital during the year	1.00
Balance as at the end of the year	1.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Amount
<u>Retain Earning</u>	
Opening Balance	-
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year	(0.25)
Closing Balance	(0.25)

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

1 Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfer to general reserve, dividends or other distributions to shareholders.

The Accompanying Notes are Integral Part of these Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity
referred to in our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

For, Keyur Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Partner
M. No.: 153774
FRN: 333288W



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 17th April 2026

Vipin Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:02825511)

Chanakya

Chanakya Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:06714256)



Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited

mangalam

Cash Flow Statement for the period of 26-Dec-2025 to 31-Mar-2026

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Sr No	Particulars	Amount
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
	Net Profit / (Loss) before Exceptional Items & Tax	(0.25)
	Adjustments for:	
	Non-Cash Items	-
	Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(0.25)
	Changes in Working Capital:	
	(a) Adjustments for Decrease / (Increase) in Operating Assets:	
	(i) Other Current Assets	-
	(b) Adjustments for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities:	
	(i) Provisions	0.25
	Cash Generated from Operations	0.25
	Income Taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)	-
	Net Cash Flow from / (Utilised In) Operating Activities (A)	-
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
	Interest Received	-
	Net Cash Flow from / (Used In) Investing Activities (B)	-
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
	Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares & Securities Premium	1.00
	Proceeds from/(Repayment) in Short Term Borrowings (Net)	-
	Net Cash Flow from / (Used In) Financing Activities (C)	1.00
D.	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	1.00
E.	Add: Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
F.	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	1.00

Notes:

- Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents with the Balance Sheet: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Cash and Cash Equivalents Includes	1.00
(a) Cash on Hand	-
(b) Balances with Banks	
(i) In Current Accounts	1.00
(ii) In Fixed Deposit Accounts	-
(iii) In Cash Credit / Bank Overdraft Accounts	-
	1.00
- The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared in accordance with the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Ind AS - 7 : 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date

For, Keyur Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Partner
M. No.: 153774
FRN: 333288W

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 17th April 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Vipin Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:02825511)

Chanakya Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:06714256)

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

Note 1 : Corporate Information

Mangalam Neat Everyday Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in India under CIN U46209GJ2025PTC171265. The registered office of the Company is located at 101, Neat Corporate House, 19/B Kalyan Society, Near M G International School, Mithakhali, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat (India)

This company is primarily engaged in the wholesale, trading, distribution, import, export, processing, formulation, and supply of agricultural raw materials, plant-based materials, and related organic or inorganic chemical and biological compounds for industries like food, health, and pharmaceuticals.

General Information & Statement of Compliance with Ind AS:

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013. (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III). as applicable to financial statement.

Note 2 : Material Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation:

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

- (a) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including derivative instruments), and
- (b) Defined Benefit Plans – Plan Assets

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Fair Value Measurement:

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a financial reporting team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

The financial reporting team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the financial reporting team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

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

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

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

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.

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

2.3 Current and Non-Current Classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current / Non- Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as Non-Current Assets and Liabilities.

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment:

(a) Tangible Assets:

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Property, Plant and Equipment which are significant to the total cost of that item of Property, Plant and Equipment and having different useful life are accounted separately.

Other Indirect Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work-in-Progress.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

Depreciation:

Free hold land is not depreciated. Leasehold land and the improvement costs are amortized over the period of the lease. Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using Straight Line Method (SLM). Depreciation is provided based on useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following assets, where useful life is different than those prescribed in Schedule II:

Name of Property, Plants and Equipment	Useful Life*
Factory Building	30 Years
Building (Other than Factory Building)	60 Years
Plant and Machineries (Including Continuous Process Plant)	8-30 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Computer and Other Data Processing units	3 Years
Motor Vehicles	8 Years
Electrical Installation and Other Equipment	5-10 Years

* The Company, based on internal technical assessments, management estimates, valuation and useful life certificate from Chartered Engineer (wherever deemed required), depreciates certain items of property, plant & equipment acquired through merger, demerger, acquisition and amalgamation over the estimated useful lives and considering residual value which are different from the one prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives and residual values are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition:

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(b) Capital Work-in-Progress and Capital Advances:

Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as a "Capital Work-in-Progress". The Capital Work-in-Progress is stated at cost. Any expenditure in relation to survey and investigation of the properties is carried as Capital Work-in-Progress. Such expenditure is either capitalized as cost of the projects on completion of construction project or the same is expensed in the period in which it is decided to abandon such project. Any advance given towards acquisition of Property, Plants and Equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is disclosed as "Other Non-Current Assets".

(c) Intangible Assets:

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the Intangible Assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

Amortization:

The amortization expenses on Intangible assets with the finite lives are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company's intangible assets comprises assets with finite useful life which are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected useful life as tabulated below:

Particulars	Useful Life*
Accounting, antivirus and other misc. softwares	3 Years
Other firewall and operating software	6 Years

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition:

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

2.5 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets – Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets or group of Assets, called Cash Generating Units (CGU) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

2.6 Lease:**(a) The Company as a Lessee:**

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset.

The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

(b) The Company as a Lessor:

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

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

2.7 Investment Properties:

Items of investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/ amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Investment properties are depreciated on straight line method on pro-rata basis at the rates specified therein. Subsequent expenditure including cost of major overhaul and inspection is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2.8 Inventories:

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any, except in case of by-products which are valued at net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including manufacturing overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

Cost of finished goods, work-in-progress, raw materials, chemicals, stores and spares, components, consumables, packing materials, trading and other products are determined on First In First Out (FIFO) / average / weighted average basis.

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

2.9 Borrowing Costs:

Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

2.10 Employee Benefits:

(a) Short-Term Employee Benefits:

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

(b) Post-Employment Benefits:

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognised as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognised as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans:

(a) Gratuity Scheme:

Company at the time of resignation/superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days basic salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

(iii) Other Long - Term Employee Benefits:

Entitlement to annual leave is recognized when they accrue to employees.

2.11 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company is generally the principal as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped. Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time by measuring the progress towards complete satisfaction of performance obligations at the reporting period.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and indirect taxes which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional.

Gain/loss on contracts settlements of raw materials purchases with suppliers are accounted in the statement of profit and loss.

Export Incentives:

Export incentive revenues are recognized when the right to receive the credit is established and there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

Interest Income:

Interest Income from a Financial Assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend Income:

Dividend Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount has been established.

Surplus / (Loss) on disposal of Property, Plants and Equipment / Investments:

Surplus or loss on disposal of property, plants and equipment or investment is recorded on transfers of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sales price and carrying value of the property, plants and equipment or investments and other incidental expenses.

Rental Income:

Rental income arising from operating lease on investments properties is accounted for on a straight - line basis over the lease term except the case where the incremental lease reflects inflationary effect and rental income is accounted in such case by actual rent for the period.

Insurance Claim:

Claim receivable on account of insurance is accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collections.

Other Income:

Revenue from other income is recognized when the payment of that related income is received or credited.

Contract Balances:

(a) Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

(b) Contract Liabilities

Advance from customer is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Advance from customer is recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2.12 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalised as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

2.13 Government Grants and Subsidies:

Grants in the nature of subsidies which are non-refundable are recognized as income where there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all the necessary conditions attached to them. Income from grants is recognized on a systematic basis over periods in which the related costs that are intended to be compensated by such grants are recognized.

Refundable government grants are accounted in accordance with the recognition and measurement principle of Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments". It is recognized as income when there is a reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with all necessary conditions attached to the grants. Income from such benefit is recognized on a systematic basis over the period of the grants during which the Company recognizes interest expense corresponding to such grants.

2.14 Financial Instruments - Financial Assets:

(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

(b) Subsequent Measurement:

(i) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC):

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model 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 represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Further, the Company, through an irrevocable election at initial recognition, has measured certain investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI. The Company has made such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. These equity instruments are neither held for trading nor are contingent consideration recognized under a business combination. Pursuant to such irrevocable election, subsequent changes in the fair value of such equity instruments are recognized in OCI. However, the Company recognizes dividend income from such instruments in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

(c) Investments:

Investments are classified in to Current or Non-Current Investments. Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as Current Investments. All other Investments are classified as Non - Current Investments. However, that part of Non - Current Investments which are expected to be realized within twelve months from the Balance Sheet date is also presented under "Current Investments" under "Current portion of Non-Current Investments" in consonance with Current/Non-Current classification of Schedule - III of the Act.

All the equity investment which covered under the scope of Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments" is measured at the fair value. Investment in Mutual Fund is measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). Trading Instruments are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(d) Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Ventures:

The Company has accounted for its investments in Subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost less impairment loss (if any).

(e) Impairment of Financial Assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

2.15 Financial Instruments - Financial Liabilities:

(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

(b) Subsequent Measurement:

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

2.16 Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting:

The Company enters into derivative contracts in the nature of forward currency contracts with external parties to hedge its foreign currency risks relating to foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Company formally establishes a hedge relationship between such forward currency contracts ('hedging instrument') and recognised financial assets ('hedged item') through a formal documentation at the inception of the hedge relationship in line with the Company's Risk Management objective and strategy.

The hedge relationship so designated is accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles prescribed for a cash flow hedge under Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments'.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

Recognition and measurement of cash flow hedge:

The Company strictly uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to certain forecasted transactions. As per Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, foreign currency forward contracts are initially measured at fair value and are re-measured at subsequent reporting dates. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised in hedge reserve (under reserves and surplus) through other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

The accumulated gains / losses on the derivatives accounted in hedge reserve are transferred to the statement of profit and loss in the same period in which gains / losses on the underlying item hedged are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. When hedge accounting is discontinued for a cash flow hedge, the net gain or loss will remain in hedge reserve and be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the same period or periods during which the formerly hedged transaction is reported in the statement of profit and loss. If a hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gains / losses recognised in hedge reserve is transferred to the statement of profit and loss.

Fair Value Hedge:

The Company designates derivative contracts or non-derivative Financial Assets/Liabilities as hedging instruments to mitigate the risk of change in fair value of hedged item due to movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

Changes in the fair value of hedging instruments and hedged items that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If the hedging relationship no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of maturity.

2.17 Derecognition of Financial Instruments:

The Company derecognises a Financial Asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.18 Financial Instruments - Offsetting:

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

2.19 Taxes on Income:

The tax expenses for the period comprises of current tax and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

(a) Current Tax:

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Income Tax authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance sheet date.

(b) Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognised 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 assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. 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 realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

Presentation

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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

2.20 Segment Reporting:

Segments are identified having regard to the dominant source and nature of risks and returns and the internal organization and management structure. The Company has considered Business Segments as Primary Segments.

Segments Accounting Policies:

The Company prepares its Segment Information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

Inter - Segment Transfer:

The Company generally accounts the Inter - Segment transfers at an agreed value of the transactions.

Allocation of Common Costs:

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment reporting according to the relative contribution of each segment to the total of common costs.

Unallocated Items:

Unallocated Items include the General Corporate Income and Expense items which are not allocated to any of the Business Segments.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

2.21 Research and Development:

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

Development costs are capitalised as an intangible asset if it can be demonstrated that the project is expected to generate future economic benefits, it is probable that those future economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs of the asset can be measured reliably, else it is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.22 Earnings per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for bonus element in equity share. Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period unless issued at a later date.

2.23 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of amount cannot be made.

2.24 Events after Reporting Date:

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of condition that existed at the end of reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

2.25 Non – Current Assets Held For Sales:

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable.

A sale is considered as highly probable when decision has been made to sell, assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, assets are being actively marketed and sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost of sale and are presented separately in the Balance Sheet.

2.26 Cash Flows Statement:

Cash Flows Statements are reported using the method set out in the Ind AS - 7, "Cash Flow Statements", whereby the Net Profit / (Loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of the transactions of a Non-Cash nature, any deferrals or accrual 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 from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

2.27 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

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

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposit held at call with financial institutions, other short - term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an immaterial risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.28 Business Combination:

Business combinations arising from transfers or interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholders that controls the Company are accounted for using the 'pooling of interests method', as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose, comparatives are revised, if required. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves is preserved and they appear in the financial statements of the Company in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the acquired entity. The difference, if any, between the net assets acquired and cancellation of share capital of the acquired entity is transferred to other equity.

2.29 New and amended standards adopted:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated May 7, 2025 and August 13, 2025 notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2025, respectively, which amended certain accounting standards (see below), and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025:

- (a) **Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants -**
As a result of the adoption of the amendments to Ind AS 1, the Company changed its accounting policy for the classification of borrowings:

“Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless, at the end of the reporting period, the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with, on or before the end of the reporting period, are considered in classifying loan arrangements with covenants as current or non-current. Covenants that the Company is required to comply with after the reporting period do not affect the classification.”

This new policy did not result in a change in the classification of the Company's borrowings. The Company did not make retrospective adjustments as a result of adopting the amendments to Ind AS 1.

- (b) **International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12**

The Company is not within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model Rules, as Pillar Two legislation has not yet been enacted in any of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

- (c) **Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to Ind AS 21**

The amended Ind AS 21 have added requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use where it is not.

These amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

2.30 New standards or amendments not yet adopted:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to Ind AS 1:

This amendment also includes specific provisions that will take effect for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

Note 3 : Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty:

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended

3.1 Income Tax:

The Company's tax jurisdiction is in India. Significant judgments are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the income tax provisions, including the amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain.

3.2 Property Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets:

Estimates are involved in determining the cost attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management. Property, Plant and Equipment/Intangible Assets are depreciated/amortised over their estimated useful life, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful life and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/ amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful life and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation/amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

3.3 Defined Benefits Obligations:

The costs of providing Gratuity and other post-employment benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS - 19, "Employee Benefits" over the period during which benefit is derived from the employees' services. It is determined by using the Actuarial Valuation and assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by the management. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These assumptions include salary escalation rate, discount rates, expected rate of return on assets and mortality rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long term in nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to change in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

3.4 Fair value measurements of Financial Instruments:

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgments and assumptions.

3.5 Recoverability of Trade Receivables:

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

3.6 Provisions:

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.



Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended on 31-Mar-2026

3.7 Impairment of Financial and Non - Financial Assets:

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

In case of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

3.8 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities:

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgment to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.



Note 4 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Amount
Cash in Hand	-
Bank Balance	
In Current Accounts	1.00
In Deposit Accounts (Maturity within 3 months from Reporting Date)	-
Cheque Issued but Not Cleared	-
Total	1.00

Note 5 : Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Amount
<u>Authorised</u>	
10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	1.00
<u>Issued, Subscribed and Paid up</u>	
10,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	1.00
Total	1.00

5.1 Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, Except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity share holders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holding.

5.2 Reconciliation of the Number of Shares Outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting Period

Particulars	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the	-	-
Add: Shares Issued during the period	10000	1.00
Shares Outstanding at the end of the period	10000	1.00

5.3 Shares in the Company Held by each Shareholder Holding More than 5 Percent Shares

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Mangalam Global Enterprise Limited	10000	100.00%

5.7 Shareholding of Promoter

Name of Promoters	No. of Shares	% of Holding	% Change during the Period
Mangalam Global Enterprise Limited	10000	100.00%	N.A.
Total	10000	100.00%	

Note:

As this is the first reporting period of the Company from the date of incorporation, the percentage change in promoter shareholding during the year is not applicable.



Note 6 : Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Amount
• Retained Earning	
Opening Balance	-
Add: Net Profit / (Net Loss) for the period	(0.25)
Closing Balance	(0.25)
Total Other Equity	(0.25)

Note 7 : Short Term Provisions

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Amount
Provision for Expenses / Interest not due	0.25
Total	0.25

Note - 8 - Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Amount
Payment to Statutory Auditors	0.25
Total	0.25
Payment to Statutory Auditors	
Audit Fees	0.25

Note 9 : Earnings Per Share

The earning per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax by weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic & diluted earning per share.

Particulars	Amount
Profit After Tax (₹ in Lakhs)	(0.25)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (Basic & Diluted)	10000
Nominal value per share (₹)	10.00
Earning per share (Basic & Diluted) (₹)	(2.50)

Note 10 : Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments

(₹ in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Amount
Contingent Liabilities:	Nil
Capital Commitments:	Nil



Note 11 : Related Party Disclosures

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind AS 24 “Related Party Disclosures” has been set out below. Related Parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by the management and information available with the Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

A List of Related Parties :

(a) Holding Companies :

Mangalam Global Enterprise Limited

(b) Fellow Subsidiaries :

Mangalam Global (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

Mangalam Global General Trading FZE (w.e.f 25-Dec-2025)

MGEL Multicomm Private Limited (w.e.f 03-Jan-2025)

Mangalam Oleo Speciality Products Private Limited (w.e.f 17-Nov-2025)

Mangalam Vanasya Organic Private Limited (w.e.f 22-Jan-2026)

(c) Key Managerial Personnel (‘KMP’):

Vipin Prakash Mangal

Chanakya Prakash Mangal

} Directors

(d) Others:

Chandragupt Prakash Mangal

Honey Mangal

Tanisha Mangal

Rashmi Mangal

} Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel

Mangalam Worldwide Limited

Mangalam Dura Jet Technologies Private Limited

Mangalam Multi Businesses Private Limited

Mangalam ECS Environment Private Limited

Mangalam Saarloh Private Limited

Mangalam Finserv Private Limited

Mangalam Renewables Private Limited (w.e.f 08-Jan-2025)

MWL Multicomm Private Limited (w.e.f 01-Jan-2025)

Burhanpur Textiles Limited (w.e.f 17-Feb-2025)

Burhanpur Textiles (Unit II) Limited (w.e.f 14-Nov-2025)

Farpoint Enterprise LLP

Paradisal Trade LLP

Specific Worldwide LLP

Shirshak Exim LLP

Agrivolt Trade LLP

Effervescent Tradeworld LLP

} Enterprise over which Key Managerial Personnel or close member of their family exercise control

B The Company has not entered into any commercial, financial, or other operational transactions with any of the identified related parties during the current financial reporting period.



Note 12 : Financial Instruments

The Company's financial liabilities mainly comprise the loans and borrowings in foreign as well as domestic currency, money related to capital expenditures, lease liabilities, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade and other receivables that derive directly from its business operations.

The Company is exposed to the Market Risk, Credit Risk and Liquidity Risk from its financial instruments.

The Management of the Company has implemented a risk management system which is monitored by the Board of Directors of the Company. The general conditions for compliance with the requirements for proper and future-oriented risk management within the Company are set out in the risk management principles. These principles aim at encouraging all members of staff to responsibly deal with risks as well as supporting a sustained process to improve risk awareness. The guidelines on risk management specify risk management processes, compulsory limitations, and the application of financial instruments. The risk management system aims to identify, assess, mitigate the risks in order to minimize the potential adverse effect on the Company's financial performance.

The following disclosures summarize the Company's exposure to the financial risks and the information regarding use of derivatives employed to manage the exposures to such risks. Quantitative Sensitivity Analysis has been provided to reflect the impact of reasonably possible changes in market rate on financial results, cash flows and financial positions of the Company.

A Financial Assets and Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amount
Assets Measured at	
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1.00
Other Financial Assets	-
Total	1.00
Liabilities Measured at	
Borrowings	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-
Total	-

Fair Value Hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note below has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities [Level 1 measurements] and lowest priority to unobservable inputs [Level 3 measurements].

The Categories used are as follows :

- 1 Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market
- 2 Directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and
- 3 Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a net asset value or valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

B Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

(Cont....)



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements 26-Dec-2025 to 31-Mar-2026

Note 12 : Financial Instruments (Cont....)

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets. (i) Low credit risk, (ii) Moderate credit risk, (iii) High credit risk.

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Financial assets (other than trade receivables) that expose the entity to credit risk are managed and categorized as follows:

Basis of Categorisation	Asset Class Exposed	Provision for Expected Credit Loss
Low Credit Risk	Cash and Cash	12 month expected credit loss.
Moderate Credit Risk	Other Financial Assets	12 month expected credit loss, unless credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, in which case allowance is measured at life time expected credit loss.
High Credit Risk	Other Financial Assets	Life time expected credit loss (when there is significant deterioration) or specific provision whichever is higher.

Financial Assets (other than Trade Receivables) that expose the entity to Credit Risk (Gross Exposure):		(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars		Amount
Low Credit Risk		
Cash and Cash Equivalents		1.00
Total		1.00

- **Cash and Cash Equivalent and Bank Balance:**

Credit Risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank balance is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks.

- **Expected Credit Losses:**

The Company assesses expected credit losses (ECL) on trade receivables and other receivables in accordance with the simplified approach prescribed under applicable accounting standards. As at the reporting date, the Company did not have any outstanding trade receivables or other receivables subject to ECL assessment. Accordingly, no expected credit loss allowance has been recognized during the current period.

Note 13 : Financial Ratios

Ratio	Value
(a) Current Ratio (In Times)	4.00
(b) Debt- Equity Ratio (In Times)	-
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In Times)	-
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (In %)	(33.33%)
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio (In Times)	-
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (In Times)	-
(g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (In Times)	-
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (In Times)	-
(i) Net Profit Ratio (In %)	-
(j) Return on Capital Employed (In %)	(33.33%)
(k) Return on Investment (In %)	-

Note:

1 As this is the Company's first reporting period since incorporation, percentage changes in the ratios cannot be determined and, accordingly, the reason for variance is not applicable.



Note 13 : Financial Ratios (Cont....)

Formula for Computation of Ratios are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator
(a) Current Ratio (In Times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
(b) Debt- Equity Ratio (In Times)	Debt Consists of Borrowings and Lease	Shareholders' Equity
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In Times)	Earning Available for Debt Service *	Total Debt Service
(d) Return on Equity Ratio (In %)	Net Profit After Tax	Average Shareholders' Equity
(e) Inventory Turnover Ratio (In Times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory
(f) Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (In Times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivable
(g) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (In Times)	Purchase	Average Trade Payable
(h) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (In Times)	Revenue from Operations	Net Working Capital
(i) Net Profit Ratio (In %)	Net Profit	Revenue form Operation
(j) Return on Capital Employed (In %)	Earning Before Interest and Taxes *	Capital Employed
(k) Return on Investment (In %)	Income Generated from Investment	Average Invested funds

* Earnings for Debt Service = Earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amortisation, exceptional items and tax (EBIDTA)/ (Finance cost for the year + Principal repayment of long-term debt liabilities) within one year.

Note 14 : Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but Prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. There are no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

Note 15 : Audit Trail

The company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level insofar as it relates to accounting software. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of accounting software(s) where the audit trail has been enabled.

Note 16 : Additional Regulatory Information

- No Any title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- The Company does not have any Investment Property.
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) and Intangible Assets.
- There are no Loans or Advances in the nature of loans that are granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and their Related Parties (as defined under Companies act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are outstanding as on 31st March 2026:
 - Repayable on Demand; or
 - Without specifying any terms or period of repayment
- There are no any Capital work in progress or Intangible Assets under development as at 31st March 2026.
- There are no Intangible Assets under development as on 31st March 2026.
- No Proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami Property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(Cont....)



Note 16 : Additional Regulatory Information (Cont....)

- (h) The Company is not declared Wilful Defaulter by any Bank or Financial Institution or Other Lender.
- (i) The Company has not undertaken any transactions with Companies Struck Off Under Section 248 of the companies act, 2013 or section 560 of companies act, 1956.
- (j) No Charges or satisfaction of charges are yet to be registered with registrar of companies beyond the statutory period as on 31st March 2026.
- (k) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed Under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the act read with Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- (l) No Scheme of arrangements has been approved by the competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (m) No Transactions has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessment under the income tax act, 1961. There are no such previously unrecorded income or related assets.
- (n) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial period.

Note 17

These financial statements are prepared for the period from 26-Dec-2025 to 31-Mar-2026. Being the first financial year of the Company, comparative financial information for the preceding year is not applicable.

Note 18

The Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2026 were approved by the board of directors on 17th April 2026.

As per our report of even date attached

For, Keyur Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Keyur Shah
Partner
M. No.: 153774
FRN: 333288W

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 17th April 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,

Vipin Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:02825511)

Chanakya Prakash Mangal
Director (DIN:06714256)