

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

1ST

ANNUAL REPORT

2025-26

Office : 3E2, Court Chambers, 3rd Floor, New Marine Lines, Mumbai - 400 020.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mafatlal Apparel Exports Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date, and note to the financial statements including material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as 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 financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".
 - g) No remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the period hence, the provisions of section 197 (16) of the Act is not applicable.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;

A. H. Desai & Associates

Chartered Accountants



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- i. The Company has no pending litigations which require disclosure on its financial position in its financial statements:
- ii. As represented by the company, there are no long-term contracts including derivative contracts having material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 1.3.11 to the financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period.

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- vi. The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1st April 2023. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. During the course of audit, we did not come across any instances where the above was tampered with. Further, the audit trail, to the extent maintained in the prior year, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For A.H. DESAI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Reg. No. 102282W)

R. D. Vasavada

Ronak Vasavada
Partner

Membership No. 168884
UDIN: 26168884XHPYMD2992



Date: 25/04/2026

Place: Mumbai

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Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 15 of the independent Auditor's report of even date to the members of Mafatlal Apparel Exports Private Limited on financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial statements of Mafatlal Apparel Exports Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Management 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 ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "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 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

6. A company's internal financial control with reference 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 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 over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference financial statements, 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 with reference financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For A.H. DESAI & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

(Reg. No. 102282W)

R. D. Vasavada

Ronak Vasavada

Partner

Membership No.168884

UDIN: 26168884XHPYMD2992



Date:25/04/2026

Place: Mumbai

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Annexure B to the Auditor's Report

[Referred to in paragraph pertaining to Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement of our Report of even date to the members of MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED on the Ind AS financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2026]

1. In respect of Property, Plant and equipment held by the company:
 - The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including situation of Property, Plant and equipment
 - The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - The company has duly complied with clause 3(i)(a) of the Order.
 - As explained to us by the management, the Property, Plant and equipment was physically verified by the management, which is reasonable according to us having regard to size of the company and nature of assets.
 - The company does not have any immovable property. Thus clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
 - The company has not revalued its property, plant, equipment, or intangible assets.

Further, according to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, there are no proceedings initiated/ pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988. Thus clause 3(1)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

2. The company does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, clause 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.
3. The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5Cr, in aggregate, at any points of time during the period, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Thus clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

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4. The company has not given any loans or advances to promoters, related parties which are covered under section 2(76) of the Companies Act 2013. Thus clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
5. The company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies/firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
6. The company has not granted any loans, given any guarantees and securities or made any investment which is covered under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, provisions of clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the company has not accepted deposits from public during the period and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at 31st March 2026.
8. To the best of our knowledge and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of the cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the service rendered by the company.
9. According to the records examined by us and information and explanation given to us in respect of statutory dues,
 - a. The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, income tax, goods and service tax and any other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.
 - b. There were no undisputed amount payable in respect of Provident Fund, income tax, goods and service tax and any other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
 - c. There are no dues of income tax, goods & service tax, sales tax, services tax or any other material statement dues as at 31st March 2026, which has not been deposited on account of dispute.
10. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the company has not surrendered or made any disclosures of any transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts in any income tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Thus reporting under clause 3(viii) is not applicable.
11. Based on our examination and according to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowing from financial institution or bank or Government nor raised any fund through debentures.

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12. According to the information and explanation as produced before us, the Company has not raised any money by way Initial Public Offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us, the company has not obtained any term loans and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
15. Based on the audit procedures performed by us and the information and explanations given to us and according to the financial ratios and ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets, no material uncertainty exists in meeting the financial liability as and when it is due.
16. (a)Based on the audit procedures performed by us and the information and explanations given to us for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported during the period.

(b) No report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 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 upto the date of this report.
17. The Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration.
18. The Company has incurred cash losses during the reporting period amounting to Rs. 10,889.12 (Amt in Thousands).
19. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period and accordingly the reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
20. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

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21. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of transactions with related parties:
 - a. All the transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 of the Act.
 - b. Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Act and details have been disclosed in the statements etc as required by the applicable accounting standards.
22. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, provision of clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
23. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and covered by section 192 of the Act. Hence, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
24.
 - i. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of 16 India Act, 1934. Hence clause 3(xvi)(a) and 3(xvi)(c) is not applicable.
 - ii. The Company has not conducted non-banking financial/housing finance activities during the period. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - iii. The company has no core investment company within its Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) is not applicable.

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25. The provision relating to CSR under Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the company. Accordingly reporting under Clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
26. No fraud by the company and no material fraud on the company had been noticed or reported during the period.

For A.H. DESAI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
(Reg. No. 102282W)

R. D. Vasavada

Ronak Vasavada

Partner

Membership No.168884

UDIN: 26168884XHPYMD2992



Date:25/04/2026

Place: Mumbai

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT March 31, 2026

(Amount in ₹'000)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	2.1.a.i	1,906.09
Right-of-use assets	2.1.b	3,831.89
Total Non-Current Assets		5,737.98
Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
Trade receivables	2.b	3,743.93
Cash and cash equivalents	2.2.a	601.92
Others current financial assets		510.00
Others current assets	2.2.d	259.86
Total Current Assets		5,115.71
Total Assets		10,853.69
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	3	10,000.00
Other equity	4	(12,919.97)
Total equity		(2,919.97)
Non-current liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities	2.1.c	2,042.75
Total Non-current liabilities		2,042.75
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	5.a	3,560.24
Lease liabilities	2.1.c	2,054.25
Other current liabilities		6,116.42
Total current liabilities		11,730.91
Total liabilities		13,773.66
Total Equity and Liabilities		10,853.69

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **A.H.Desai & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Registration No. 102282W

R.D. Vasavada



Ronak Vasavada

Partner

Membership No.168884

Place: Mumbai

Date : April 25, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

A.P. Shah

Director

(DIN:11202772)

A.P. Shah

Akash Dhuri

Director

(DIN:10812672)

Akash Dhuri

Place: Mumbai

Date : April 25, 2026

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of profit and loss for the period July, 19, 2025 till March 31, 2026

(Amount in ₹'000)

Particulars	Note	Period ended March 31, 2026
INCOME		
i Revenue from operations	6.a	3,401.45
ii Other income	6.b	171.51
iii Total income(i+ii)		3,572.96
EXPENSES		
Purchase		2,574.46
Employee benefits expense	7	2,059.06
Depreciation and amortisation	2.1	1,558.03
Finance cost		472.82
Other expenses	8	9,828.56
iv Total expenses		16,492.93
v Loss before exceptional items and tax (iii-iv)		(12,919.97)
vi Exceptional items		-
vii Loss before tax (v-vi)		(12,919.97)
viii Tax expense		
a) Current tax		-
b) Deferred tax		-
Total tax expense		-
ix Loss for the period (vii-viii)		(12,919.97)
x Earnings per equity share of ₹ 1/- each	10	
- Basic ₹		(1.29)
- Diluted ₹		(1.29)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For A.H.Desai & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Registration No. 102282W

R. D. Vasavada



Ronak Vasavada

Partner

Membership No.168884

Place: Mumbai

Date : April 25, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

A.P. Shah

Director

(DIN:11202772)

Akash Dhuri

Director

(DIN:10812672)

Place: Mumbai

Date : April 25, 2026

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Statement of changes in Equity as at March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital		(Amount in ₹'000)
Balance		Note No.3
As at July 19, 2025		10,000.00
Change in equity share capital		-
As at March 31, 2026		10,000.00

B. Other Equity
Attributable to the equity holder

PARTICULARS	Reserves and Surplus Retained Earning Note No. 4	TOTAL
As at July 19, 2025	-	-
Loss for the period	(12,919.97)	(12,919.97)
As at March 31, 2026	(12,919.97)	(12,919.97)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For A.H.Desai & Associates
 Chartered Accountants
 Registration No. 102282W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

R. D. Vasavada



Ronak Vasavada
 Partner
 Membership No.168884

A.P. Shah
 Director
 (DIN:11202772)

A.P. Shah

Akash Dhuri
 Director
 (DIN:10812672)

Akash Dhuri

Place: Mumbai
 Date : April 25, 2026

Place: Mumbai
 Date : April 25, 2026

MAFATAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the period July 19, 2025 till March 31, 2026

(Amount in ₹'000)

PARTICULARS	Period ended March 31, 2026
A. Cash Flow form Operating activities	
Net Loss before tax	(12,919.97)
Adjustments for:	
Finance Cost	472.82
Depreciation	1,558.03
Operating loss before working capital changes	(10,889.12)
Changes in working capital	
Increase in trade and other receivables	(4,513.79)
Increase in trade and other payables	9,676.66
Net change in working capital	5,162.87
Cash outflow from operations	(5,726.25)
Net Cash outflow from operating activities	(5,726.25)
B. Cash flows form investing activities	
Payments for property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(2,186.83)
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(2,186.83)
C. Cash flows form financing activities	
Capital introduction	10,000.00
Lease payments	(1,012.18)
Interest On Lease payments	(472.82)
Net Cash inflow from financing activities	8,515.00
	601.92
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	601.92
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	601.92

PARTICULARS	Period ended March 31, 2026
Components of Cash and cash equivalents: (Note No.2.2.a)	
Cash on hand	-
Balance with bank	601.92
Cash and cash equivalents	601.92
Non-cash investing activities:	
Acquisition of right-of-use assets	5,109.18

Note: The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7)-

Statement of Cash Flows.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **A.H.Desai & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Registration No. 102282W

R.D. Vasavada



Ronak Vasavada

Partner

Membership No.168884

Place: Mumbai

Date : April 25, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

MAFATAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

A.P. Shah
Director
(DIN:11202772)

A.P. Shah

Akash Dhuri
Director
(DIN:10812672)

Akash Dhuri

Place: Mumbai

Date : April 25, 2026

1. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation**1.1 Compliance with Ind AS**

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other relevant provisions of the Act.

1.2 Basis of Measurement

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

- i. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- ii. Defined benefit plans - plan measured at fair value.

1.3 Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its financial statements consistently to all the periods presented.

1.3.1 Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period (within its normal operating cycle); 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 due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Operating cycle

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the providing the services and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

1.3.2 Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

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

1.3.3 Revenue Recognition - Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognised when the control of the goods is transferred to customer, being when the goods are shipped or delivered to the customer and there are no unfulfilled obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped or delivered to the specific location as the case may be, the risks of obsolescence and loss has been transferred, and either the customer has accepted the goods in accordance with the sales contract, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

Interest income

Interest is recognised on a time-proportion basis, reflecting the effective yield of the asset.

1.3.4 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets**i. Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

ii. Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are measured at

- Fair value (through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or through profit or loss (FVTPL)) or,
- Amortised cost

iii. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cashflows from the financial asset or,

• Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is de-recognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Financial Liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the fair value.

ii. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligations specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to off set the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.3.5 Cash and cash equivalent

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

1.3.6 Employee Benefits

i. Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, ex gratia, performance pay etc. and the same are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Post-Employment Benefits-Defined contribution plan

The Company's approved provident fund scheme, employees state insurance fund scheme and Employees' pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution paid/payable under such schemes. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

iii. Post-Employment Benefits-Defined benefit plan

The employee's gratuity fund scheme is defined benefit plan. The Company provides for gratuity for employees as per the Gratuity Act. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/ termination is payable to the employees based on last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15/26 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The Company has established Fund to which the company makes contribution for all employees.

Leave encashment is provided on the basis of accumulated leave balance at the end of the year to the credit of each employee.

Currently no such accruals are being considered in the books.

1.3.7 Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

1.3.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an out flow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

1.3.9 Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In the absence of convincing evidence that future taxable profits will be available in the foreseeable future, deferred tax assets have not been recognized in the financial statements.

1.3.10 Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and Equipment are stated at acquisition cost net of depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The Assets have been purchased in this year and there is no revaluation of Assets.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method to allocate the cost of assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.

Asset Categories	Useful life
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers and hardware	3 years

1.3.11 i. Foreign Currency Transactions

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

1.3.12 Borrowings

The Company has not borrowed any money from banks or any financial institutions and thus disclosure about usage of such loans is not applicable.

1.3.13 Leases

As a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Land and Buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and leases of low value assets. For these short term and leases of low value assets, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

A lease liability is remeasured upon the occurrence of certain events such as a change in the lease term or a change in an index or rate used to determine lease payments. The remeasurement normally also adjusts the leased assets.

1.3.14 Utilisation of Borrowed Funds for Investments

The Company has not borrowed any funds from banks, financial institutions or from any other party. Thus disclosure about usage of such borrowings for investments/ loan advances is not applicable.

1.3.15 Loans and Advances to Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Persons or related party

The Company has not advanced any loans or advances to Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Persons or related party.

1.3.16 Disclosure about Benami Property

The Company has no proceedings initiated/ pending against it for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

1.3.17 Disclosure about Wilful Defaulter

The company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender

1.3.18 Disclosure about Struck off Company

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under Companies act, 2013

1.3.19 The Company has not made any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

1.3.20 There has been no scheme of arrangements under section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act 2013

1.3.21 The Company has no undisclosed income that has been surrendered or disclosed as income under income tax assessments under Income Tax Act, 1961

1.3.22 The Company has not traded in Crypto or any Virtual Currency.

MAFATAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To And Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements As At And For The Period July 19, 2025 Till March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Non-current assets
2.1.a Property, plant and equipment

		As at March 31, 2026
i	Tangible Assets	
	Gross carrying amount	-
	Additions	2,186.83
	Disposals	-
	Closing gross carrying amount	2,186.83
	Depreciation	
	Depreciation charged during the period	280.74
	Closing accumulated depreciation	280.74
	Net carrying amount	1,906.09

2.1.b Right of Use Assets
i. Gross carrying amount - Buildings

	Opening gross carrying amount	-
	Additions	5,109.18
	Disposals	-
	Closing gross carrying amount	5,109.18

ii. Accumulated depreciation - Building

	Opening accumulated depreciation	-
	Depreciation charged during the period	1,277.30
	Disposals	-
	Closing accumulated depreciation	1,277.30
	Net carrying amount	3,831.89

2.1.c Lease Liabilities

	Current	2,054.25
	Non-current	2,042.75
		4,097.00

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 14% p.a.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2026 was Rs. 1,485/- (Including short term lease payments).

Current Assets
2.2.a Cash and cash equivalents

i.	Balances with bank	601.92
	- In current accounts	601.92

2.2.b Trade Receivables

i.	Others - undisputed less than one year	3,743.93
		3,743.93

2.2.c Other Current Financial Assets

i.	Deposit - others	510.00
		510.00

2.2.d Other current assets

		As at March 31, 2026
i.	Amount receivable from Revenue Authorities (Net)	251.66
ii.	Prepaid expenses	8.20
		259.86

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements As At And For The Period July 19, 2025 Till March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

3 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	
	Number of shares	Amt in ₹ '000
(i) Authorised		
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each with voting rights	5,00,00,000	50,000
(ii) Issued		
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each with voting rights	1,00,00,000	10,000
(iii) Subscribed and fully paid up		
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each with voting rights	1,00,00,000	10,000
Total	1,00,00,000	10,000

3.1 Terms/Right attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by share holders.

3.2 Number of shares held by each of share holder holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2026	
	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares:		
Mafatlal Industries Limited	51,00,000	51.00
Sagar Birnale	49,00,000	49.00

4 Other Equity

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Retained losses for the period	(12,919.97)
Total	(12,919.97)

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements As At And For The Period July 19, 2025 Till March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Current liabilities**5 Financial Liabilities****5.a Trade Payables**As at
March 31, 2026

1 Others	3,560.24
	<u>3,560.24</u>

5.a.i Trade Payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			Total
			As at March, 2026	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	
1 Undisputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Undisputed dues - Others	-	-	3,560.24	-	-	-
3 Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

6 Other Current LiabilitiesAs at
March 31, 2026

i. Employee allowances payable	39.00
ii. Statutory Dues TDS	77.42
iii. Advance from customers	6,000.00
	<u>6,116.42</u>

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes To And Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements As At And For The Period July 19, 2025 Till March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

6.a Revenue from Operations**PERIOD ENDED
March 31, 2026**

i. Export sales (net of discounts)	3,401.45
	<u>3,401.45</u>

6.b Other Income**PERIOD ENDED
March 31, 2026**

i. Unrealised foreign exchange gain	171.51
	<u>171.51</u>

7 Purchases**PERIOD ENDED
March 31, 2026**

i. Purchase of goods	2,574.46
	<u>2,574.46</u>

8 Employee Benefits Expense**PERIOD ENDED
March 31, 2026**

i. Salaries and wages	1,996.14
ii. Contributions to provident and other funds	23.40
iii. Gratuity Expenses	-
iv. Staff welfare/Medical Policy	39.52
	<u>2,059.06</u>

9 Other Expenses**PERIOD ENDED
March 31, 2026**

Consultancy Fees	3,376.37
Computer Hardware/Software Expenses	158.10
Electricity Expenses	90.16
Rent	27.97
Other expenses	2,337.10
Legal, professional, filing fees	1,068.02
Travel Expenses	2,770.85
	<u>9,828.56</u>

MAFATLAL APPAREL EXPORTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To And Forming Part Of The Standalone Financial Statements As At And For The Period July 19, 2025 Till March 31, 2026

(All amounts in ₹ Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

10 Related party transactions

As per the Ind AS on "Related Party Disclosures" (Ind AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

i. Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :
(A) Holding Company:

Mafatlal Industries Limited

(B) Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Sagar Birnale (Director)

Amish Shah (Director)

Akash Dhuri (Director)

(C) Entities over which KMP or their relatives have control / significant influence (with whom transactions have taken place)

Hindustan Garments

ii. Transactions carried out with related parties referred to in (i) above, in ordinary course of business:

Nature of transaction	The period ended March 31, 2026
a) Rent	
Mafatlal Industries Limited	27.00
b) Reimbursement of expenses	
Mafatlal Industries Limited	29.93
c) Purchase of goods	
Hindustan Garments	2,574.46

iii. Outstanding balances with related parties referred in (i) above:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026
Trade Payable-Reimbursement of expenses	
Mafatlal Industries Limited	46.93
Hindustan Garments	2,574.46

11 Foreign currency risk exposure

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risks arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to USD and AED. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at prevailing exchange rates, and any differences arising on settlement or restatement are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

The details of such unhedged transactions are given below:

Particulars	in INR'000	in Foreign currency
Trade Receivables	2,234.10	AED 92,127.78
Trade Receivables	1,151.67	USD 12,665.91

12 Earnings per share:

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Profit after tax (₹ in 000)	(12,919.97)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding	1,00,00,000
Basic earning per share	(1.29)
Diluted Earning per share	(1.29)
Nominal Value of share (INR.)	1

13 Disclosure of Ratios

(in times)

Particulars	March 31, 2026
(a) Current Ratio	0.44
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	NA
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	NA
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	4.42
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	0.95
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	0.72
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	(0.54)
(i) Net Profit ratio	(3.62)
(j) Return on Capital employed	(10.58)
(k) Return on investment	NA