

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Report on the Audit for the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as '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 profit including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year 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 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 ('ICAI') together with the independence 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

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

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Company's Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the above reports, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.



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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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, Changes in Equity and cash flows 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 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, the Management and Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 Act, we are not responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with respect to financial statement 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

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that 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.

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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A", a statement on the matter specified in the paragraph 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 purpose 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 Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of accounts;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) Since the Company is not a public Company, the provisions of Section 197(16) of the Act do not apply to the Company.
 - 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, in our opinion and to the best of information and according to the explanations given to us:

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- i. The Company did not have any pending litigations which has an impact on its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026.
- iii. The Company is not required to transfer any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. Based on such audit procedures we have 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) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended March 31, 2026.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts 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. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the Audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For CNK & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101961 W/ W100036



Pankaj Tiwari
Partner

Membership No. 153110
UDIN: 26153110LHPPXV2272
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 12, 2026



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ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2026, we report that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - a. A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation and relevant records of the property, plant and equipment.
 - B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangibles assets.
 - b. The property, plant and equipment of the Company are verified by the Management on a systematic basis, and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. The Management undertakes physical verification of property, plant and equipment at reasonable intervals and in our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not hold any immovable properties. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - d. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year.
 - e. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as of March 31, 2026, for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. a. The Company does not hold any inventory as on March 31, 2026. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(ii) (a) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned a working capital limit in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
- iii. a. According to the information and explanation provided to us by the management, during the year the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, however, the Company has granted loans during the year as mentioned below:

Particulars	Loans (Rupees in Lakhs)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
- Others (Staff)	0.50
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Others (Staff)	0.15

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- b. According to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management and based on the documents verified by us, the terms and conditions of the investments made and guarantees provided, and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans are not prejudicial to the company's Interest.
 - c. In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated, and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest have generally been regular as per stipulation.
 - d. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no amounts overdue for more than ninety days in respect of such loans granted.
 - e. Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations provided by the Management, there are no loans that have fallen due during the year which have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans.
 - f. Based on our verification of the documents provided to us and according to the information and explanations provided by the Management, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- iv. The company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under Section 185 or 186. Therefore, the provisions of Section 185 and Section 186(1) are not applicable to the Company. According to the provision of paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits to which directives of Reserve Bank of India and provisions of section 73 to 76 or other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder apply. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(v) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. According to the information and explanations provided to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion:
- a. The Company has been regularly depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

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- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Goods and Service Tax, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Service Tax, Sales Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix.
 - a. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lenders. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
 - c. According to information and explanation provided to us by management, the Company has not obtained term loans hence reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(c) is not applicable to the Company
 - d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
 - e. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
 - f. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x.
 - a. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans, initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence, the provisions of paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - b. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- xi.
 - a. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

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- b. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, 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 year and up to the date of this report.
- c. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company does not have an internal audit system since the provisions of section 138 of the Act are not applicable to the company. Accordingly reporting under paragraph 3 (xiv) of the order is not applicable.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. a. According to the information and explanations provided to us the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Hence reporting under the provisions of paragraph 3(xvi) (a) to (c) is not applicable.
b. According to the information and explanations provided to us, in our opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under paragraph 3 (xvi) (d) of the order is not applicable.
- xvii. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the procedure performed by us, and on an overall examination of Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation by the statutory auditors during the year, hence reporting under the provisions of paragraph 3(xviii) is not applicable.
- xix. Based on the ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements and 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 indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at 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.

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- xx. a. In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 33 to the financial statements.
- b. There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the Act. Hence reporting under clause 3 (xx) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101961 W/ W100036



Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No. 153110
UDIN: 26153110LHPPXV2272
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 12, 2026



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited

CIN No : U65999GJ2016PTC094775

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
(1) Financial Assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	2	1,254.37	111.96
(b) Other Financial assets	3	205.25	1,489.81
		<u>1,459.62</u>	<u>1,601.77</u>
(2) Non-Financial Assets			
(a) Current tax assets [Net]	4	-	0.28
(b) Deferred tax Asset/ Liabilities [Net]	5	0.29	1.19
(c) Property, Plant and Equipment	6	7.02	11.56
(d) Intangible Asset	7	29.51	32.82
(e) Other Non-Financial assets	8	0.94	0.75
		<u>37.76</u>	<u>46.60</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,497.38</u>	<u>1,648.37</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
(1) Financial Liabilities			
(a) Payables			
(I) Trade payables	9		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.75	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.24	-
(b) Other Financial Liabilities	10	78.31	442.14
		<u>79.30</u>	<u>442.14</u>
(2) Non Financial Liabilities			
(a) Current tax liabilities (Net)	11	0.95	-
(b) Provisions	12	2.90	3.72
		<u>3.85</u>	<u>3.72</u>
(3) Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	13	135.00	135.00
(b) Other Equity	14	1,279.23	1,067.51
		<u>1,414.23</u>	<u>1,202.51</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>1,497.38</u>	<u>1,648.37</u>

Material Accounting Policies

Notes to the Financial Statements

Material accounting policies and notes attached thereto form an integral part of financial

As per our attached report of even date

For CNK & Associate LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036

Pankaj Tiwari
Partner

Membership No: 153110

Place : Mumbai

Date: May 12, 2026



Anubhav Goyal
Director
DIN : 09697706

Balveer Singh
Director
DIN : 10879517



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited

CIN No : U65999GJ2016PTC094775

Statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from Operations			
Sale of services	15	5.34	23.41
Net Gain on fair value changes	16	174.11	1,115.60
Interest Income	17	11.41	2.90
Forex Gain		2.48	3.96
Total Income (I)		193.34	1,145.87
Expenses			
Finance Costs	18	4.44	4.96
Employee Benefits Expenses	19	42.38	56.20
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	20	13.53	12.60
Other Expenses	21	51.48	50.55
Total Expenses (II)		111.83	124.31
Profit Before Tax [III = (I-II)]		81.50	1,021.57
Less: Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		2.05	0.01
(Excess)/Short provision of tax		(0.00)	(0.20)
Deferred Tax		0.62	0.15
Total tax expense (IV)		2.65	(0.05)
Profit After Tax (V=III-IV)		78.84	1,021.62
Other Comprehensive Income			
(a) (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan		0.08	0.71
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(0.34)	(0.10)
(b) (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		(133.13)	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income [VI=(a+b)]		(133.39)	0.61
Total Comprehensive Income for The Year, Net of Tax (V+VI)		(54.55)	1,022.23
Basic earning per equity share	22	5.84	75.68
Diluted earning per equity share	22	5.84	75.68

Material Accounting Policies
Notes to the Financial Statements

1
2-45

Material accounting policies and notes attached thereto form an integral part of financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For CNK & Associate LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036

Pankaj Tiwari
Partner

Membership No: 153110
Place : Mumbai

Date: May 12, 2026



Anubhav Goyal
Director
DIN : 09697706

Balveer Singh
Director
DIN : 10879517

Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity share capital:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	
Balance as at 01st April, 2024	135.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2024	135.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2024-25	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	135.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2025	135.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2025-26	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	135.00

B. Other equity:

1. Current Reporting Period

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	1,068.31	(0.80)	-	1,067.51
Transferred to retained earnings	78.84	-	-	78.84
Addition during the year	-	(0.27)	133.13	132.86
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	1,147.16	(1.07)	133.13	1,279.23

2. Previous Reporting Period

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	46.71	(1.41)	-	45.29
Transfer to retained earnings	1,021.62	-	-	1,021.62
Addition during the year	-	0.61	-	0.61
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	1,068.31	(0.80)	-	1,067.51

As per our attached report of even date
For CNK & Associate LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036





Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 153110
Place : Mumbai
Date: May 12, 2026




Anubhav Goyal
Director
DIN : 09697706



Balveer Singh
Director
DIN : 10879517

Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
CIN No : U65999GJ2016PTC094775
Statement of Cash Flows

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit/(loss) before tax	81.50	1,021.57
Adjustments for:		
Add: Depreciation	13.53	12.60
Add: Employee defined benefit plan expenses	0.08	0.84
Add: Finance cost on lease hold obligations	4.44	4.96
Less: Net Gain on fair value changes	(174.11)	(1,120.83)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(74.56)	(80.86)
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/ (Increase) in other financial assets	1,284.46	(241.16)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other non-financial assets	(0.18)	2.93
Increase/ (Decrease) in payables	0.99	(4.64)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(368.27)	385.01
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	173.32	(1.83)
Cash generated from operations	1,015.76	59.46
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of Refund)	(0.81)	0.07
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (A)	1,014.95	59.54
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5.34)	(11.43)
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities (B)	(5.34)	(11.43)
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Increase in Right to Use Assets	(0.33)	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities (C)	(0.33)	-
Changes in Cash & Cash Equivalents on account of conversion of functional currency to presentation currency (D)	133.13	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C + D)	1,142.41	48.11
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	111.96	63.85
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	1,254.37	111.96

Notes:-

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rule, 2016, whereby profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items 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.

2. Figures in bracket indicates cash outflow.

3. Income taxes refund/ (paid) is treated as arising from operating activities and is not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.

4. Components of cash and cash equivalents at the year end comprise of;

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Balances with Bank		
- In current accounts	22.45	111.96
- Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,231.92	-
Total	1,254.37	111.96

As per our attached report of even date

For CNK & Associate LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036



Pankaj Tiwari
Partner

Membership No: 153110

Place : Mumbai

Date: May 12, 2026




Anubhav Goyal
Director
DIN : 09697706



Balveer Singh
Director
DIN : 10879517

Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited

Note :- 1 Material Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts forming part of financial Statement for year ended March 31, 2026

I Nature of Operations:

Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited is a Private company limited by shares domiciled in India, incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 having CIN: U65999GJ2016PTC094775.

The company is incorporated to carry on the business of IFSC (International Financial Service Centre) Unit to act as Intermediary, Stock Brokers and other such activity in accordance with the guidelines.

The registered office is situated at Unit No. 1109-B, Signature Building, 11th Floor, Block 13-B, Zone-I, GIFT SEZ, Gandhinagar -382355, Gift City, Gandhi Nagar, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India, 382355.

The Financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors on May 12 2026

IIA Basis of Presentation:

(a) Basis of Preparation:

The Financial Statement have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amounts. Fair Value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amounts which are as follows;

1. Certain Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);
2. Certain Financial instruments measured at fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL);
3. Defined Benefit Plan asset measured at fair value;
4. Contingent consideration is measured at fair value.

The financial statements of the Company is prepared on going concern basis as the management is satisfied that the company shall be able to continue it's business for the foreseeable future and no material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the going concern assumption. In making this assessment management has considered a wide range of information relating to present and future conditions including future projection of profitability, cash flows and capital resources.

The functional currency of the company is USD and presentation currency is INR . All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are rounded off to the nearest USD in lakhs except when otherwise indicated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

(b) Use of estimates

The presentation of the financial statements are in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities), revenues and expenses and disclosure as of the financial statements. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

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

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the Financial Statements.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have

1. Valuation of Financial Instruments;
2. Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets;
3. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
4. Measurement of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units;
5. Obligations relating to employee benefits;
6. Provisions and Contingencies;
7. Provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions;
8. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets.

(c) Presentation of financial statements:

The Company prepares and present its Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity in the format prescribed by Division III of Schedule III in the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The Company generally reports financial assets and financial liabilities on a gross basis in the Balance Sheet. They are offset and reported net only where Ind AS specifically permits the same or it has an unconditional legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts without being contingent on a future event. Similarly, the Company offsets incomes and expenses and reports the same on a net basis where permitted by Ind AS.



IIB Accounting Policies:

Material Accounting Policies -

(d) Change in Functional Currency

During the year, the Company has changed its functional currency from Indian Rupees (INR) to United States Dollars (USD) in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

The change in functional currency was approved by the Board of Directors after a detailed evaluation of the Company's operations and the underlying economic environment in which it primarily operates. The assessment considered the principal indicators prescribed under Ind AS 21, including, inter alia, the currency that mainly influences the Company's revenues, costs, funding activities and cash flows. Accordingly, USD has been adopted as the functional currency of the Company with effect from April 01, 2025.

Consequent to the change in functional currency, the financial statements have been prepared in USD in accordance with Ind AS 21. The translated amounts have been considered as the carrying amounts in USD from the date of change. Thereafter, monetary items are translated at the closing exchange rate as at the reporting date, while non-monetary items continue to be carried at their translated amounts. Comparative information has been presented in USD in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

(d)I Functional and presentation currency

United State Dollars (USD) is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees. The presentation currency is different from functional currency to comply with Income tax and other statutory law.

(d)II Transactions and balances

A foreign currency transaction shall be recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of each reporting period

(a) foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the closing rate;

(b) nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and

(c) nonmonetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined

(d)III Translation to presentation currency (Foreign Currency Translation Reserve)

For the Purpose of Preparation of financial statements in Indian rupees, income and expenses are translated at average rates and the assets and liabilities except equity share capital are stated at closing rate. The net impact of such changes is presented under foreign exchange translation reserve

(e) Investments:

Investments in subsidiary companies are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses as per 109 "Financial Instruments", if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiary companies, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investments in equity instruments, mutual funds, exchange traded funds (ETFs), Market linked debentures and government securities are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(f) Inventories:

Items of inventory in respect of which hedge derivative contracts are taken is valued at market rate and other items of inventory are measured at lower of the cost and net realizable value.

Derivative contracts are generally measured at fair value through profit & loss and to avoid accounting mis match the inventories in respect of which hedge derivative contracts are executed is measured at market rate.

Cost of inventory comprises of cost of purchase and other cost incurred to acquire it. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Items of Inventory are measured at lower of the cost and Net Realizable value. Cost of inventory comprises of cost of purchase and other cost incurred to acquire it. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(g) Financial instruments:

A financial instrument is defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Trade receivables and payables, loan receivables, investments in securities and subsidiaries, debt securities and other borrowings, preferential and equity capital etc. are some examples of financial instruments. All financial instruments are at amortized cost, unless otherwise specified. All the financial instruments are recognized on the date when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments.



(i) Financial assets:

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective, that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidences a residual interest in the issuer's net assets.

For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company's has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment either at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit & loss.

Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognized as 'Revenue from operations' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investments in mutual funds and government securities are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognized 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 asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement:

After initial recognition, financial assets (other than investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures) are measured either at:

- i) fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss) or,
- ii) amortized cost

Measured at amortized cost:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any, the amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI) net of taxes. Interest income is measured using the EIR method and impairment losses if any are recognized in Profit and Loss. Gains or Losses on de-recognition of investment in equity instruments classified as the FVOCI are reclassified to retained earnings. In case of Investments in debt instruments classified as the FVOCI, the gains or losses on de-recognition are reclassified to statement of Profit and Loss.

Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

A financial asset not classified as either amortized cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1. The Company measures all its investments in equity (other than investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures) and mutual funds at FVTPL. Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Profit and Loss.
2. Investment in commodities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments and on commodities measured at FVTPL are recognized in Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets:

A. The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) on all the financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivable only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS - 109 Financial Instruments.

B. In case of Loans and advances of Non - banking financial companies, loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. ECL is recognized on EAD as at period end.

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then such asset is moved to stage 3, lifetime ECL under stage 3 on the outstanding amount is applied.

The Company assesses when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred based on quantitative and qualitative assessments. Exposures are considered to have resulted in a significant increase in credit risk and are moved to Stage 2 when:



1. Quantitative test: Accounts that are 30 calendar days or more past due move to Stage 2 automatically. Accounts that are 90 calendar days or more past due move to Stage 3 automatically.

2. Qualitative test: Accounts that meet the portfolio's 'high risk' criteria and are subject to closer credit monitoring. High risk customers may not be in arrears but either through an event or an observed behavior exhibit credit distress.

The definition of default for the purpose of determining ECLs has been aligned to the Reserve Bank of India definition of default, which considers indicators that the debtor is unlikely to pay and is no later than when the exposure is more than 90 days past due.

To the above extent Company continues to incrementally provide for the asset post initial recognition in Stage 3, based on its estimate of the recovery.

A financial asset is de-recognized only when:

- i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- ii) 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 de-recognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognized. 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-recognized 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 recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

Classification as debt or equity:

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Initial recognition and measurement:

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

Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at amortized 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 recognized in Profit and Loss.

De-recognition:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counterparty.

Fair value of financial instruments:

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purpose. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Fair value measurements under Ind AS are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurement are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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



The Company has defined its financial assets and liabilities below:

Cash and Cash equivalents:

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

Trade payables:

These amounts represent liability for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per the terms of trade. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

Trade receivables:

These amounts represent receivables for goods and services provided by the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually received as per the terms of trade. Trade and other receivables are presented as current assets unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

(h) Revenue from contracts with Customers:

Revenue (other than for those items to which Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments are applicable) is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue recognition guidance found within Ind AS of accounting on accrual basis. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, and it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1: Identify contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: Identify performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation.

The company recognizes revenue from the following sources:

- a. Fee income including such as advisory fees, management fees and is recognized based on the stage of completion of assignments, performance and terms of agreement with the client.
- b. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method.
- c. Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment of the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(i) Income taxes:

i) Current tax:

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid in respect of taxable income for the year in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. 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.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and it intends to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deduction under Section 80LA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is available on eligible income earned from operations conducted in an International Financial Services Centre (IFSC), in accordance with the applicable provisions.



ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets arising mainly on account of carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under tax laws are recognized only if there is reasonable certainty of its realization, supported by convincing evidence.

Deferred tax assets on account of other temporary differences are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

(i) Employee benefits:

Employee benefit expenses :-

- A. Short term employee benefit,
- B. Defined contribution Plan - Provident fund and National Pension Scheme,
- C. Defined benefit plans gratuity and
- D. Compensated absences.

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 recognized as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

B. Defined contribution plans:-

The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund and national pension 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 recognized as a liability. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

C. Defined Benefit Plans:-

The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the 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 recognized in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

D. Compensated absences :-

Privilege leave entitlements are recognized as a liability as per the rules of the Company. The liability for accumulated leaves which can be availed and/or encashed at any time during the tenure of employment is recognized using the projected unit credit method at the actuarially determined value by an appointed actuary.

Other Accounting Policies -

(k) Property, plant and equipment (PP&E):

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset shall be measured at its cost. Cost comprises of the purchase price and any attributable / allocable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Cost also includes direct cost and other related incidental expenses.

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition / construction / development of tangible assets, intangible assets and capital work in progress which takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

When significant components of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, recognition is made for such replacement of components as individual assets with specific useful life and depreciation if this components are initially recognized as separate asset. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset.

Type of Asset Estimated useful life

Computer Hardware	3 years
Buildings/Office Premises	60 years
Air Conditioner	5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office Equipment's	5 years

Depreciation is provided from the date the assets are ready to be put to use, as per written down value (WDV) method over the useful life of the assets, as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Gains or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses' respectively.



(l) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Cost comprises the acquisition price, development cost and any attributable / allocable incidental cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination that qualify for separate recognition are recognized as intangible assets at their fair values at the date of acquisition. The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

All finite-lived intangible assets, are accounted for using the cost model whereby intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortized over the useful life. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

When an intangible asset is disposed of, the gain or loss on disposal is determined as the difference between the proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognized in the statement of profit and loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses' respectively.

(m) Impairment of assets:

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal /external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. All assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognised may no longer exist. An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash and deposits with banks. The company considers all highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of purchase of three months or less and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and 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 insignificant risk of changes in value.

(o) Provisions:

Provisions are recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

When the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(p) Contingent liabilities:

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of: -

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation

- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible - a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

(q) Business combination:

The acquisition method of accounting is used for business combinations by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquire. At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their acquisition date fair values. Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if impairment indicators exists. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units.



Business combination under common control:

Common control business combinations includes transactions, such as transfer of subsidiaries or businesses, between entities within a group. Group has accounted all such transactions, if any, based on pooling of interest method, as follows:-

- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.
- No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities.
- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods are restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor shall be transferred to capital reserve.

(r) Foreign currencies Transaction and translation:

a) Monetary items: Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Non – Monetary items: Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting of monetary items at each Balance Sheet date at the closing spot rate are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

(s) Leases:

Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. A lessee recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.

For short term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(t) Borrowing costs:

Expenses related to borrowing cost are accounted using effective interest rate for liabilities designated at amortised cost. Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs includes interest portion on lease liabilities, if any.

(u) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average numbers of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted at the beginning of the year and not issued at a later date.

In computing the diluted EPS, potential equity shares that either increase earnings per share or decrease loss per equity share, being anti dilutive are ignored.

(v) Segment Reporting Policies:

An operating segment is an identifiable component/business activity ,results of which and allocation of resources are distinctly reviewed by chief operating decision maker and for which discrete financial information is available.

(w) Statement of Cash flow:

Cash Flows of the Group are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing Cash Flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 2 : Cash and Cash Equivalent*		
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	22.45	111.96
- Fixed deposit with original maturity of less than 3 months	1,231.92	-
Total	1,254.37	111.96
*Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short term commitments rather than for investment purpose. The balance in fixed deposits is free from encumbrance and held for investment purposes only.		
Note 3: Other Financial Asset		
Security deposits	2.31	2.90
Fixed deposit with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months (Refer Note Below)	57.32	51.96
Deposit with Exchanges	94.65	85.58
Loan to Employee	0.15	0.41
Other Receivables	0.08	-
Margins & balance with brokers	50.74	1,348.94
Total	205.25	1,489.81
Fixed Deposit amounting to USD 60,000 and accrued interest has been lien-marked in favour of NSE IFSC Limited as collateral.		
Note 4 : Current tax assets [Net]		
Advance tax including tax deducted at source (net of provision for taxation)	-	0.28
Total	-	0.28
Note 5: Deferred tax Asset/ Liabilities [Net]		
Break up of Deferred Tax Liabilities and Assets into major components of the respective balances are as under:		
Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	-	0.60
Employee benefit obligations	0.29	0.59
Total	0.29	1.19
Note 8 : Other Non Financial Asset		
Balance with revenue authorities	0.46	0.22
Prepaid expenses	0.48	0.41
Employee Reimbursement	-	0.12
Total	0.94	0.75
Note 9: Payables		
Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.75	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.24	-
Total	0.99	-
Note 10: Other Financial Liabilities		
Statutory Liabilities	0.23	0.43
Client Payables	38.45	402.16
Other Payable	4.53	0.09
Leasehold Obligation	35.10	39.46
Total	78.31	442.14
Note 11: Current tax liabilities (Net)		
Provision for taxation - (net of tax deducted at source)	0.95	-
Total	0.95	-



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 12 : Provisions		
For Employee benefits		
Gratuity	1.15	2.35
Compensated absences (leave encashment and availment)	-	-
For others		
Other provision	1.75	1.37
Total	2.90	3.72

Note 13 : Equity Share Capital

Authorised		
Equity Shares		
March 31, 2026 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	150.00	-
March 31, 2025 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	150.00
	150.00	150.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
Equity Shares		
March 31, 2026, - 13,50,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	135.00	-
March 31, 2025 - 13,50,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	135.00
Total	135.00	135.00

Upon change in the functional currency of the Company from INR to USD, the equity share capital has been translated at the historical exchange rate prevailing on the date of issuance of the shares, in accordance with Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

12.1 Reconciliation of number of equity shares :-

At the beginning of the year	13,50,000	13,50,000
Add : Shares issued	-	-
At the end of the year	13,50,000	13,50,000

12.2 The details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares :-

Name of the Shareholder		
1) Abans Broking Services Private Limited		
% held	100.00%	100.00%
No. of Shares	13,50,000	13,50,000
(1 Share held by Mr. Abhishek Bansal as Nominee of Abans Broking Services Private Limited)		

12.3: Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity share have been having a par value of Rs.10 each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend if any, in Indian Rupee. The dividend proposed if any, by the board of Directors is subject to the approval of the share holders at the ensuing Annual General meeting accept in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of remaining assets of the company after distribution of preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the share holders.

12.4: Shareholding of Promoters :-

1) Abans Broking Services Pvt Ltd		
No. of Shares	13,49,999	13,49,999
% of total shares	99.99%	99.99%
% Change during the year	-	-
(1 Share held by Mr. Abhishek Bansal as Nominee of Abans Broking Services Pvt Ltd)		
2) Mr. Abhishek Bansal		
No. of Shares	1	1
% of total shares	0.01%	0.01%
% Change during the year	-	-
(Mr. Abhishek Bansal is holding 1 share of Abans Global Broking IFSC Pvt Ltd as nominee of Abans Broking Services Private Limited)		

12.5: Details of bonus shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date:

- During the period of last five years immediately preceding the reporting date, the company has not allotted any shares as fully paid Pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash.
- During the period of last five years immediately preceding the reporting date, the company has not issued any bonus shares.
- During the period of last five years immediately proceeding the reporting date the company has not bought back any equity shares.



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 14 : Other Equity		
A. Movement in reserves and surplus	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	1,068.31	46.71
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the Period	78.84	1,021.60
Closing Balance	1,147.15	1,068.31
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan		
Opening Balance	(0.80)	(1.41)
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.27)	0.61
Closing Balance	(1.07)	(0.80)
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	-
Add : Other comprehensive income for the year	133.13	-
Closing Balance	133.13	-
Total	1,279.23	1,067.51

B. Nature and purpose of reserves

1. Retained earnings represents the surplus/ (deficit) in Profit and Loss Account and appropriations. It is available for distribution to shareholders.
2. Remeasurement of defined benefit plan represents the gains/ (losses) arising on account of actuarial valuation of defined benefit obligation.
3. The exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements from functional currency to presentation currency is recognised in other comprehensive income and is presented within equity in the foreign currency translation.



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements as at March 31, 2026

Note 6 : Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Air Conditioner	Computer Hardware	Total
Gross Block:					
As at March 31, 2024	1.32	3.05	1.10	5.32	10.79
Additions	-	4.34	-	7.08	11.43
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1.32	7.39	1.10	12.40	22.21
Additions	-	0.46	-	1.01	1.47
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Fluctuation	0.14	0.82	0.12	1.42	2.50
March 31, 2026	1.46	8.67	1.22	14.83	26.18
Depreciation and Impairment:					
As at March 31, 2024	0.28	1.72	0.68	1.85	4.53
For the year	0.27	1.03	0.19	4.63	6.12
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.55	2.75	0.87	6.48	10.65
For the year	0.20	2.29	0.11	4.29	6.89
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
Currency Fluctuation	0.07	0.46	0.10	1.00	1.62
March 31, 2026	0.83	5.49	1.08	11.76	19.16
Net Block:					
As at March 31, 2025	0.77	4.64	0.23	5.92	11.56
March 31, 2026	0.63	3.18	0.14	3.07	7.02



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 7 : Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Right to Use	Total
Gross Block:			
As at March 31, 2024	3.38	50.43	53.80
Additions	-	-	-
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	3.38	50.43	53.80
Additions	-	-	-
Reclassification/ Adjustments	-	-	-
Currency Fluctuation	-	-	-
March 31, 2026	3.38	50.43	53.80

Depreciation and Impairment:

As at March 31, 2024	0.15	14.36	14.51
For the year	0.81	5.67	6.48
Disposal / Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.96	20.03	20.99
For the year	0.69	5.95	6.64
Disposal	-	-	-
Currency Fluctuation	-	-	-
March 31, 2026	1.65	25.98	27.63

Net Block:

As at March 31, 2025	2.42	30.40	32.82
March 31, 2026	1.94	27.57	29.51



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 9.1: Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31st March ,2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not dues	Outstanding for following periods				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	0.75	-	-	-	0.75
ii) Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Others	-	-	0.24	-	-	-	0.24
iv) Disputed Dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	0.99	-	-	-	0.99

Note 9.2: Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31st March,2025

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	for the period ended March 31, 2026	for the year ended March 31, 2025
Note 15 : Sale of Services		
Commission Income	4.17	10.17
Account Opening fees	-	6.75
Trade Execution Facility Charges	-	5.51
Incentive Income	0.91	0.21
Annual Maintanance Charges	0.26	0.77
Total	5.34	23.41
Note 16 : Net Gain on fair value changes		
Net Gain/ (Loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit & loss		
Derivatives	172.09	1,115.60
Investment in AIL Class D	2.02	-
Total	174.11	1,115.60
Realised gain	174.11	1,115.54
Unrealised gain	-	0.06
	174.11	1,115.60
Note 17 : Interest Income		
Interest Income	0.34	0.24
Interest on Fixed Deposits	11.07	2.66
Total	11.41	2.90
Note 18 : Finance Cost		
Finance cost on lease hold obligations	4.44	4.96
Total	4.44	4.96
Note 19 : Employee Benefits and Expenses		
Salaries and Wages	38.63	50.79
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.86	1.43
Leave Encashment	1.13	(0.08)
Gratuity Expenses	(1.05)	0.92
Bonus	0.47	-
Staff welfare expenses	2.34	3.14
Total	42.38	56.20
Note 20 : Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		
Depreciation	13.53	12.60
Total	13.53	12.60
Note 21 : Other Expenses		
Brokerage Expense	12.76	28.20
Bank charges	0.32	0.62
Electricity Expenses	0.37	0.19
Conveyance Expenses	0.27	0.66
CSR Expenditure (Refer Note 33)	7.03	-
Internet Expenses	-	1.54
Rent Expenses	-	0.03
Interest on late deposit of statutory liabilities	0.01	0.06
Legal & Professional Fees	9.21	3.15
License Fee and ROC Expenses	0.05	0.05
Membership Fees	8.01	6.61
Office & Sundry Expenses	3.22	1.15
Penalties	1.08	-
Rates and Taxes	0.02	0.20
Repairs & Maintanance	1.98	2.22
Stock exchange charges	5.08	3.51
Travelling & Conveyance	0.15	1.00
SEZ AMC Charges & Other Fees	0.09	0.05
Payment to Auditors		
As Audit Fees	1.82	1.32
Total	51.48	50.56



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 22 : Calculation of earning per share (EPS)

The numerators and denominators used to calculate basic and diluted EPS are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)			
Particulars	Units	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholder for calculation of Basic EPS	In Lakhs	78.84	1,021.62
Weighted average no. of equity shares (basic)	Nos	13,50,000	13,50,000
Basic earnings per equity share		5.84	75.68
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholder for calculation of diluted EPS	In Lakhs	78.84	1,021.62
Weighted average no. of equity shares (diluted)	Nos	13,50,000	13,50,000
Diluted earnings per equity share		5.84	75.68
Face value of the shares	INR	10.00	10.00

Note 23 : Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

A. Contingent Liabilities:

As on 31st March, 2026 the Company has evaluated its operations and has determined that there are no contingent liabilities requiring recognition in accordance with IND AS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets". A contingent liability is defined as a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

The absence of contingent liabilities indicates that, based on available information, there are no pending legal claims, disputes, guarantees provided to third parties, or other circumstances that could give rise to contingent liabilities that meet the recognition criteria set forth in IND AS 37, unless otherwise stated.

B. Capital Commitments :

There are no material pending capital commitments which the company believes could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the result of operations, cash flow or the financial position of the Company.

Note 24 : Dues to small and micro Enterprises

The disclosure pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act) for dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2026 and 2025 is as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier		
- Principal	0.75	-
- Interest on the above	-	-
Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 25 : Employee benefits

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Gratuity - Current	-	0.17
Gratuity - Non-current	1.15	2.18
Compensated Absences - Current	-	-
Compensated Absences - Non-current	-	-
Total	1.15	2.35

A. Gratuity (Defined Benefit Plan)

i) General Description:

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The company's liability towards gratuity is determined on the basis of year end actuarial valuations applying the Projected Unit Credit Method (as per Ind AS 19) done by an independent actuary.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
ii) Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	2.35	2.75
Current service cost	0.53	0.72
Interest cost	0.13	0.20
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to Remeasurement on change in assumptions	-	-
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	(0.05)	0.06
Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(0.03)	(0.77)
Past Service Cost	0.32	-
Benefits paid and transfer out	-	(0.61)
Contributions by employee	-	-
Transfer in/Out	(2.10)	-
Translation/Forex Impact	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	1.15	2.35
iii) Change in the fair value of plan assets:		
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Investment Income	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	-
Contributions by employee	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Acquisition adjustments	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-
iv) Breakup of Actuarial gain/loss		
Actuarial [gain]/ loss arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial [gain]/ loss arising from change in financial assumption	(0.05)	(0.05)
Actuarial [gain]/ loss arising from experience adjustment	(0.03)	(0.03)
v) Expenses/ [Incomes] recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Current service cost	0.53	0.72
Past service cost	0.32	-
Transfer In / (Out)*	(2.10)	-
Interest cost / (Income) on benefit obligation	0.13	0.20
Translation/Forex Impact	0.08	-
Net expenses/ [benefits]	(1.05)	0.92



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

vi) Other Comprehensive Income

Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized for the period due to change in assumptions	-	-
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	(0.05)	0.06
Experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	(0.03)	(0.77)
Return on plan assets excluding net interest	-	-
Translation/Forex Impact	-	-
Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized in OCI	(0.08)	(0.71)

vii) Movement in net liabilities recognised in Balance Sheet:

Opening net liabilities	2.35	2.75
Expenses as above [P & L Charge]	1.05	0.92
Benefits Paid	-	(0.61)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Transfer In / (Out)	(2.10)	(0.63)
Translation/Forex Impact	(0.08)	-
Liabilities/ [Assets] recognised in the Balance Sheet	1.15	2.35

viii) Amount recognized in the balance sheet:

PVO at the end of the year	1.15	2.35
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Deficit	(1.15)	(2.35)
Unrecognised past service cost	-	-
(Liabilities)/Assets recognized in the Balance Sheet	(1.15)	(2.35)

ix) Principal actuarial assumptions as at Balance sheet date:

Discount rate	7.20%	6.95%
Annual increase in salary cost	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Attrition Rate (Past Services (PS))	10.00%	10.00%
Decrement adjusted remaining working life (in years)	8.54	8.7

Sensitivity analysis:

Change in liability for 1% decrease of discount rate	1.30	2.62
Change in liability for 1% increase of discount rate	1.03	2.13
Change in liability for 1% decrease of salary rate	1.03	2.13
Change in liability for 1% increase of salary rate	1.29	2.61
Change in liability for 50% decrease of attrition rate	1.44	2.72
Change in liability for 50% increase of attrition rate	0.95	2.15
Change in liability for 10% decrease of mortality rate	1.15	2.35
Change in liability for 10% increase of mortality rate	1.15	2.35

Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation

Duration 12 years

B. Compensated absence (long term employee benefits)

i) General description:-

The company provides Privilege Leave to it's employees in India. Privilege Leave is computed on calendar year basis however, any unutilised privilege leaves up to 45 days will be carried forward to the next calendar year. Privilege leave can only be encashed at the time of retirement/termination/resignation/withdrawal and is computed as no. of privilege leaves multiplied with applicable salary for leave encashment. The company's liability towards privilege leaves is determined on the basis of year end actuarial valuations applying the Projected Unit Credit Method (as per Ind AS 19) done by an independent actuary.



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
ii) Asset and Liability (Balance Sheet position)		
Present value of obligation	-	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit)	-	-
Effects of asset ceiling	-	-
Net Asset/ (Liability)	-	-
iii) Bifurcation of Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year as per revised Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013		
Current Liability (Short Term)	-	-
Non-current Liability (Long term)	-	-
Present value of the obligation at the end	-	-
iv) Expenses Recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Present value of obligation as at the beginning	-	2.19
Present value of obligation as at the end	-	-
Benefit Payment	-	2.11
Actual return on plan asset	-	-
Transfer In / (Out)*	0.15	(0.45)
Expense recognized	(0.15)	0.37
v) Principal actuarial assumptions as at Balance sheet date:		
Discount rate	7.20%	6.95%
Annual increase in salary cost	9.00%	9.00%
Employee Attrition Rate (Past Services (PS))	10.00%	10.00%
Decrement adjusted remaining working life (in years)	8.54	8.70
Sensitivity analysis:		
Change in liability for 1% decrease of discount rate	-	-
Change in liability for 1% increase of discount rate	-	-
Change in liability for 1% decrease of salary rate	-	-
Change in liability for 1% increase of salary rate	-	-
Change in liability for 50% decrease of attrition rate	-	-
Change in liability for 50% increase of attrition rate	-	-
Change in liability for 10% decrease of mortality rate	-	-
Change in liability for 10% increase of mortality rate	-	-

C. Defined Contribution Plans

The Company also has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions payable by the Company to the concerned Government authorities in respect of Provident Fund, Family Pension Fund and Employees State Insurance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no contractual or any constructive obligation. Amount recognized during the year as contribution in statement of Profit & Loss is Nil for the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025

Note 26 : Related party disclosure

A. List of related party

Relationship Category	Name of the party	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1	Abans Financial Services Limited(Formerly known as Abans Holdings Limited)	Ultimate Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Abans Broking Services Private Limited	Holding Company	Holding Company
3	Mr. Anubhav Goyal	Key Managerial Personnel	Key Managerial Personnel



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

3	Mr. Balveer Singh	Key Managerial Personnel	Key Managerial Personnel
4	Abans Global Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans International Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Foundation Ltd	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	

B. The Following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length.

Sr. No.	Nature of transactions	Relationship Category	(₹ in Lakhs)	
			March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Balances at the end of the year			
a	Client Balances Payable			
	Abans International Ltd	4	38.45	171.16
	Abans Jewels Limited	4	-	3.34
	Total		38.45	174.50
b	Margins & balance with brokers			
	Abans Global Limited	4	-	1,013.93
	Total		-	1,013.93
	Nature of transactions undertaken during the year			
1	Brokerage & Allied Activities			
	Abans Jewels Limited	4	-	10.45
	Abans International Ltd.	4	3.15	1.74
	Total		3.15	12.19
2	Purchase of Assets			
	Abans Alternative Fund Managers LLP-IFSC Branch		-	3.11
	Total		-	3.11
3	Reimbursement of Expenses			
	Abans Global Limited	4	0.57	0.20
	Total		0.57	0.20
4	Brokerage Expenses			
	Abans Global Limited	4	12.76	28.20
	Total		12.76	28.20
5	Director Remuneration			
	Mr. Balveer Singh	3	8.70	1.36
	Total		8.70	1.36
6	Realised Gain on Debt Securities			
	Abans International Limited	4	2.02	-
	Total		2.02	-
7	CSR Expenditure			
	Abans Foundation Limited	4	7.03	-
	Total		7.03	-



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 27 : Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management

A. Accounting classification

(₹ in Lakhs)

March 31, 2026	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	1,254.37	1,254.37
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	205.25	205.25
Total Financial Assets	-	-	1,459.62	1,459.62
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payable			0.99	0.99
Other Payable			-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	78.31	78.31
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	79.30	79.31

March 31, 2025

	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	111.96	111.96
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	1,489.81	1,489.81
Total Financial Assets	-	-	1,601.77	1,601.77
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payable	-	-	-	-
Other Payable	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	442.14	442.14
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	442.14	442.14

B. Fair value Measurement

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – Inputs are quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement are (other than quoted prices) included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
March 31, 2026				
Financial Assets				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-	-

Financial instruments measured at FVTPL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
March 31, 2025				
Financial Assets				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	-	-	-	-



C. Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

1. Credit risk
2. Liquidity risk and
3. Market risk

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various geographical areas. The Company has very limited history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good. The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, mutual funds, bank deposits, loans and derivative financial instruments is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable organisations with high quality external credit ratings. Company provides for expected credit losses on financial assets by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses. Since the assets have very low credit risk, and are for varied natures and purpose, there is no trend that the company can draw to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature, though incurred loss provisions are disclosed under each sub-category of such financial assets.

2. Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below is an analysis of Company's financial liabilities based on their remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

(₹ in Lakhs)		
<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	
	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 year and above</u>
Non-derivative financial liabilities :		
Other payables	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	49.44	28.87

<u>March 31, 2025</u>	<u>Contractual cash flows</u>	
	<u>Within 1 year</u>	<u>1 year and above</u>
Non-derivative financial liabilities :		
Other payables	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	407.17	34.97

3. Market risk

Changes in market prices which will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments is considered as market risk. It is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments.

a. Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening /weakening of the Indian Rupee against US dollars at March 31 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and affects profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

b. Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate risk is not applicable since there are no borrowings/ loans & advances in the company.



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 28 : Capital Management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximize the shareholders' interest, safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and reduce its cost of capital. Company is focused on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security as well as high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings required if any. The Company's capital for capital management consists of total equity of **Rs 1,414.23 Lakhs**, and **Rs 1,202.51 Lakhs** Lakhs as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 respectively. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 29 : Tax expenses

Reconciliation of tax expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax	2.05	0.01
(Excess)/Short provision of tax	(0.00)	(0.20)
Deferred tax	0.62	0.15
	2.65	(0.05)
Profit before tax	81.50	1,021.57
Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on profit before tax	20.51	257.11
Tax effect of		
Deduction u/s 80LA	(18.47)	(257.10)
Current tax provision (A)	2.04	0.01
Tax expenses of earlier year (B)	(0.00)	(0.20)
Incremental deferred tax liability on account of property, plant and equipment (C)	0.62	(0.41)
Incremental deferred tax asset on account of Employee benefit obligations (C)	-	0.55
Total tax expenses (A+B+C)	2.65	(0.05)

Note 30 : Segment Reporting

Segment reporting as per Ind-As 108 is not applicable as management has determined that the Company operates in single segment i.e. Broking activities & allied activities and operates under single chief operating decision maker. Further the company does not breach the quantitative threshold as provided in para 13 of IND AS 108.

Note 31 : Leasehold Obligation

(₹ in Lakhs)

Maturity analysis

Contractual undiscounted cash flows

With in one year

One to five year

More than five year

Total undiscounted lease liabilities

Lease hold obligations included in the Financial statement

Leasehold obligation - Current

Leasehold obligation - Non-Current

Total

Amounts recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss

Depreciation on Right to use assets

Unwinding of Finance cost on lease hold obligations

Total

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow

Rental payments

Total

	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	10.10	8.99
	38.15	40.77
	-	7.15
	48.25	56.91
	6.23	4.49
	28.87	34.97
	35.10	39.46
	5.95	5.67
	4.44	4.96
	10.40	10.63
	9.05	8.25
	9.05	8.25



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements****Note 32 : Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Within 12 months	After 12 months
Financial Assets				
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	1,254.37	-	111.96	-
(c) Other Financial assets	108.29	96.96	1,401.33	88.48
	1,362.66	96.96	1,513.29	88.48
Non-Financial Assets				
(b) Deferred tax Asset/ Liabilities [Net]	-	0.29	-	1.19
(c) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	7.02	-	11.56
(d) Intangible Asset	-	29.51	-	32.82
(e) Other Non-Financial assets	0.94	-	1.03	-
	0.94	36.82	1.03	45.57
Total Assets	1,363.60	133.78	1,514.32	134.05
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payable	0.99	-	-	-
Other Payable	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	49.44	28.87	407.17	34.97
	50.43	28.87	407.17	34.97
Non Financial Liabilities				
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	0.95	-	-	-
Provisions	1.75	1.15	1.54	2.18
	2.70	1.15	1.54	2.18
Total Liabilities	53.13	30.02	408.71	37.15



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 33 : Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 on Corporate Social Responsibility with effect from 1st April, 2014. As per the provisions of the said section, the company has expense Rs 7,24,000 as CSR during the FY 2025-26

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	7.24	-
Amount of expenditure incurred	7.24	-
Amount unspent during the end of the year	-	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	Not Applicable	-
Nature of CSR activities	Eradication of hunger, poverty, and Relief of poor.	-
Details of related party transactions	Refer Note 26	-
Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation	No	-

Note 34 : Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

All charges or satisfaction are registered with ROC within the statutory period for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025, if any. No charges or satisfactions are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

Note 35 : Compliance with number of layers of companies

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 for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 36: Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 37 : Details of Benami Property Held

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 rules made thereunder in the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 38 : Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender in the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 39 : Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

During the period under reporting 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 lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries"). The Company has also not received any fund from any parties (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 40 : Undisclosed income

There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Note 41 : Analytical ratios

Additional regulatory information required under (WB) (Xiv) of Division III of schedule III amendment, disclosure of ratios, is not applicable to the company as its in broking business and not an NBFC registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934



Abans Global Broking (IFSC) Private Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 42 :New Labour Code

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified four Labour Codes—the Code on Wages, 2019; the Industrial Relations Code, 2020; the Code on Social Security, 2020; and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020—thereby consolidating 29 existing labour laws. The Ministry of Labour & Employment subsequently issued draft Central Rules and FAQs to facilitate assessment of the financial implications arising from these regulatory changes.

In response, the Company has proposed the revision in the compensation structure of its employees with effect from April 1, 2026, and has obtained an actuarial report based on proposed compensation structure to evaluate the impact of these changes, in line with the Labour Codes, draft rules, FAQs, and relevant legal opinion. The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central and State Rules, as well as further clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Codes, and will account for any resulting impacts as and when necessary.

Accordingly, based on actuarial report the Company has recognised an amount of Rs. 32,270 as Past service cost in the statement of Profit & Loss account under the head Employee cost.

Note 43 : Strike off Companies

The company does not have any transaction with the companies strike off during the year.

Note 44 :Previous Year Figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current year classification/presentation.

Note 45 :Recent Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2026, MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows, Ind AS 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Ind AS 12, International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules. The Company has reviewed the amendments and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its Financial Statements.

