



ABANS CAPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED

Audited Standalone Financial Statements

F.Y. 2025-2026

Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of Abans Capital Private Limited
Report on the Audit for the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **Abans Capital Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its loss 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 is 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 auditor's 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 is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of 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 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 that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based

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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) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, since the Company is a private Company, provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable 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 of 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 an 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: 26153110JYSGGA6998
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 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. The Company has no Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3 (i) (a) to (d) is not applicable.
- b. 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 at 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 explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records and according to the information and explanation provided to us by the management, during the year, the Company has not, provided security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, However the company has made investments and has provided guarantee during the year.

Particulars	Guarantees (Amount in Lakhs)
Aggregate amount of Guarantee Provided made during the year	
- Subsidiaries	Rs. 2,037/-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases	
- Subsidiaries	Rs.14,450/-

- 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 are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's Interest. However, Provision of paragraph 3(iii) (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the investments made and guarantee provided.



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- 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 are 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 generally regular in 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
 - 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 explanation provided to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable to the Company.



- f. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, reporting under 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 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 complied with the provisions of Section 42 and 62 of the Act in connection with the funds raised through Rights issue and the same have been utilized for the purposes for which they were raised.
- 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.
- 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 any 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 incurred cash losses of Rs. 5.82 Lakhs in the current financial year and Rs. 3.12 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

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- 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.
- xx. According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, reporting under the clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the order are not applicable.

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



Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No. 153110
UDIN: 26153110JYSGGA6998
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 11, 2026



Abans Capital Private Limited
CIN:U67100MH2019PTC319613
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
i) Investments	2	10,653.51	6,456.94
Deferred tax Assets (Net)	3	8.26	6.80
		<u>10,661.77</u>	<u>6,463.74</u>
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	0.68	3.06
Other Current Assets	5	1.02	0.34
		<u>1.70</u>	<u>3.40</u>
Total Assets		10,663.47	6,467.14
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	6	1.03	1.00
Other Equity	7	10,661.48	6,447.56
		<u>10,662.51</u>	<u>6,448.56</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	8	-	17.65
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	9	0.04	-
Other Current Liabilities	10	0.03	0.03
Provision	11	0.90	0.90
		<u>0.96</u>	<u>18.58</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		10,663.47	6,467.14

Material Accounting Policies

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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Material Accounting Policies and Notes attached thereto form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our attached report of even date

For CNK & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Abans Capital Private Limited


Pankaj Tiwari
 Partner
 Membership No: 153110
 Place : Mumbai
 Date : May 11, 2026




Abhishek Bansal
 Director
 DIN : 01445730




Shivshankar Singh
 Director
 DIN : 07787861

Abans Capital Private Limited
CIN:U67100MH2019PTC319613
Statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended March 31,2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	12	0.05	-
Total Income (A)		0.05	-
Expenses			
Other Expenses	13	5.87	3.12
Total Expenses (B)		5.87	3.12
Loss Before Tax [C = (A-B)]		(5.82)	(3.12)
Less: Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(1.47)	(0.82)
Total (D)		(1.47)	(0.82)
Loss After Tax [E = (C-D)]		(4.36)	(2.30)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income (Net of Tax)		(4.36)	(2.30)
Earnings per share face value of Rs. 10/- each	14		
Basic Earnings per Share (Rs.)		(42.20)	(22.96)
Diluted Earnings per Share (Rs.)		(42.20)	(22.96)

Material Accounting Policies

1

Notes to Accounts

2-35

Material Accounting Policies and Notes attached thereto form an integral part of Financial Statements

As per our attached report of even date

For CNK & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 101961W/W100036

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Abans Capital Private Limited



Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 153110
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 11, 2026




Abhishek Bansal
Director
DIN : 01445730




Shivshankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861

Abans Capital Private Limited
CIN:U67100MH2019PTC319613
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31,2026

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before tax	(5.82)	(3.12)
Adjustment for:		
Operating profit before working capital changes	(5.82)	(3.12)
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other asset	(0.68)	4.07
Increase/(Decrease) in Other liabilities	0.03	(3.19)
Cash used in operations	(6.47)	(2.24)
Direct Tax paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)	(6.47)	(2.24)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of investments	(4,196.56)	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(4,196.56)	-
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Issue of Share Capital including securities premium	4,218.30	-
Repayment of Borrowings	(17.65)	5.15
Net cash from financing activities (C)	4,200.65	5.15
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(2.38)	2.91
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	3.06	0.15
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	0.68	3.06

Notes to statement of cash flows:-

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 brackets indicate cash outflow.

3. Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance of borrowings (other than debt securities)	17.65	12.50
Proceeds / (repayment) of short-term borrowings	(17.65)	5.15
Closing balance of borrowings (other than debt securities)	-	17.65

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

(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Balances with bank	0.68	3.06
Total	0.68	3.06

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

Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 153110
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 11, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Abans Capital Private Limited

Abhishek Bansal
Director
DIN : 01445730



Shivshankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861

Abans Capital Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at 01st April, 2024	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2024-25	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at 01st April, 2025	1.00
Rights Issue of equity share capital during FY 2025-26	0.03
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2025-26	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	1.03

B. Other equity:

1. Current Reporting Period

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	(20.20)	6,467.77	-	6,447.56
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01st April, 2025	(20.20)	6,467.77	-	6,447.56
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	(4.36)	-	-	(4.36)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	4,218.27	4,218.27
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	(24.56)	6,467.77	4,218.27	10,661.48

2. Previous Reporting Period

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	(17.91)	6,467.77	-	6,449.86
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance as at 01st April, 2024	(17.91)	6,467.77	-	6,449.86
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax	(2.30)	-	-	(2.30)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	(20.20)	6,467.77	-	6,447.56

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Abans Capital Private Limited

Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 153110
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 11, 2026



Abhishek Bansal
Director
DIN : 01445730

Shivshankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861



Abans Capital Private Limited

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

I Nature of Operations:

Abans Capital Private Limited (the Company) is a private company limited by shares domiciled in India, incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and having CIN:U67100MH2019PTC319613. The Company is holding company and engaged in the incubation/promotion of new business ventures by acquiring or incorporating companies.

Its registered office is situated at 36/37/38A, 3rd Floor, 227, Nariman Bhavan Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021.

The Financial statements were approved for issuance by the Company's Board of Director on May 11, 2026.

IIA Basis of Preparation:

(a) Basis of Preparation:

For all periods upto and including the year 31st March 2019 the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Companies

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 its 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 and presentation currency of the company is Indian rupees. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are rounded off to the nearest INR rupees 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 the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial Statement are as below:

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

(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 II of Schedule III 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

(a) Investments:

Investments in equity and preference shares of 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Investments in debt instruments are measured at amortised cost.

Investments that are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than a year are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

(b) 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 amortised cost, unless otherwise specified. All the financial instruments are recognised 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 prospective, 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 recognised 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 recognised 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 recognised 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.



Abans Capital Private Limited

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

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.

(c) 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 recognised 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 recognises 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: Recognise revenue when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation.

The company recognises revenue from the following sources:

- a. Fee income including such as advisory fees, management fees and is recognised based on the stage of completion of assignments, performance and terms of agreement with the client.
- b. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.
- c. Dividend income is recognised 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.

(d) 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 recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised 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 recognised amounts, and it intends to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

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 recognised only if there is reasonable certainty of its realisation, supported by convincing evidence.

Deferred tax assets on account of other temporary differences are recognised 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 realised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Changes in deferred tax assets/liabilities on account of changes in enacted tax rates are given effect to in the standalone statement of profit and loss in the period of the change. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.



(e) Employee benefits:

The Company has been following post-employment schemes:

- A. Defined benefit plans Gratuity; and
- B. Defined contribution Plan - Provident Fund

Defined benefit plans – Gratuity Obligations:

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined Contribution Plans:

Eligible employees of Group receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Group companies makes monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Group contributes a portion to Recognized provident Fund set up by Employees Provident Fund Organization of India which is deposited to government account within due date as set under Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The rate at which the annual interest is payable to the beneficiaries by the trust is being administered by the government.

Compensated absences:

Privilege leave entitlements are recognised 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 recognised using the projected unit credit method at the actuarially determined value by an appointed actuary.

Other Accounting Policies

(f) 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.

Type of Asset	Estimated useful life
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.

(g) 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 recognised 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 amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised over the useful life. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, 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 recognised in the statement of profit and loss within 'other income' or 'other expenses' respectively.



(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

(o) 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 Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
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Note 2 : Investments

(i) Investment in equity instruments

(a) Unquoted - Equity shares of wholly owned subsidiaries - (Valued at cost)

Subsidiaries	C.Y. No. of Shares	P.Y. No. of Shares	Face Value (₹ per share)		
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	56,28,752	47,06,429	10	8,126.04	1,729.48
(Including 1 Share held by Mr. Abhishek Bansal as Nominee of Abans Broking Services Private Limited)					
(Refer Note 2.2)					
Abans Securities Private Limited	24,15,000	24,15,000	10	1,831.58	1,831.57
(Including 1 Share held by Mr. Abhishek Bansal as Nominee of Abans Services Private Limited)					
Clamant Broking Services Private Limited	15,00,000	15,00,000	10	156.60	156.60
(Including 10 Shares held by Mr. Abhishek Bansal as Nominee of Clamant Broking Services Private Limited)					
Abans Commodities (I) Private Limited	50,00,000	50,00,000	10	539.29	539.29
(Including 1 Share held by Mr. Abhishek Bansal as Nominee of Abans Commodities (I) Private Limited)					
Total				10,653.51	4,256.94

ii) Investment in Compulsory Convertible Debentures

(a) Unquoted - Designated and carried at amortised cost

Subsidiaries	C.Y. No. of Debentures	P.Y. No. of Debentures	Face Value (₹ per debenture)		
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	-	220	10,00,000	-	2,200.00
Total				-	2,200.00
Total Investments				10,653.51	6,456.94

Particulars

Out of above		
Investments in India	10,653.51	6,456.94
Investments outside India	-	-
Total	10,653.51	6,456.94

Aggregate book value of quoted investments

Aggregate market value of quoted investments

Aggregate book value value of un-quoted investment

Aggregate amount of provision for diminution in value of investments

-	-
-	-
10,653.51	6,456.94
-	-

Note 3 : Deferred tax assets (Net)

Break up of Deferred Tax Assets into major components of the respective balances are as under:

On unabsorbed losses

8.26 6.80

Total

8.26 6.80



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 4 : Cash and Cash Equivalent*		
Balances with banks	0.68	3.06
Total	0.68	3.06

*Cash and cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short term commitments rather than for investment purpose.

Note 5 : Other Current Assets		
Balance With Revenue Authorities	0.92	0.11
Security Deposit	0.10	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	0.06
Advance for expenses	-	0.18
Total	1.02	0.34

Note 6 : Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
	C.Y. No. of Shares	P.Y. No. of Shares
Particulars		Face Value (₹ per share)
Equity Shares	1,00,000	1,00,000
		10
		10.00
Total	10.00	10.00

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up

	C.Y. No. of Shares	P.Y. No. of Shares
Particulars		Face Value (₹ per share)
Equity Shares	10,327	10,000
		10
		1.03
Total	1.03	1.00

The Company offered by way of a rights issue 356 Equity Shares to the existing shareholders of the company. Accordingly, the Company has allotted 327 Equity Shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each at a issue price of Rs. 12,90,000/- per share amounting to Rs. 4,218.30 Lakhs to Abans Financial Services Limited (Holding Company). Other shareholders did not subscribe to the right issue.

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

Name of the Shareholder

1) Abans Financial Services Limited (Previously known as Abans Holdings Limited)

% held

No. of Shares

92.03%

91.77%

9,504

9,177

2) Siddhant Commercials Private Limited

% held

No. of Shares

7.93%

8.19%

819

819

B. Reconciliation of number of equity shares :-

At the beginning of the year

Add : Rights Issue of Equity Shares

Less : Shares bought back during the year

At the end of the year

10,000

10,000

3,270

-

-

-

13,270

10,000

C. Rights, Preferences and Restrictions of Equity share holder :-

The company has only single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. one class of equity share have been issued having a par value of Rs.10/- each.

Mr. Abhishek Bansal holds 1 equity share as nominee on behalf of Abans Financial Services Limited (Previously known as Abans Holdings Limited).

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 except 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.



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
D. Shareholding of Promoters :-		
1) Abans Financial Services Limited (Previously known as Abans Holdings Limited)		
No. of Shares	9,504	9,177
% of total shares	92.03%	91.77%
% Change during the year	0.26%	0.00%
2) Abhishek Bansal		
No. of Shares	1	1
% of total shares	0.01%	0.01%
% Change during the year	0.00%	0.00%
2) Shriyam Bansal		
No. of Shares	3	3
% of total shares	0.03%	0.03%
% Change during the year	0.00%	0.00%
E. Details of bonus shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceeding the reporting date:		
i) During the period of last five years immediately preceeding the reporting date, the company has not allotted any shares as fully paid Pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash		
ii) During the period of last five years immediately preceeding the reporting date, the company has not issued any bonus shares		
iii) During the period of last five years immediately preceeding the reporting date the company has not bought back any equity shares.		
Note 7 : Other Equity		
Capital Reserve	6,467.77	6,467.77
Retained Earnings	(24.56)	(20.20)
Securities Premium	4,218.27	-
Total	10,661.48	6,447.56
Nature and purpose of reserves		
1. Capital Reserve represents reserve created during demerger of subsidiaries from Abans Finance Private Limited.		
2. Retained Earnings represents the surplus/deficit in Profit & Loss A/c. Surplus if any is available for distribution to shareholders.		
3. Securities premium is used to record the premium on issuance of equity shares. It can be utilised only for limited purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.		
Note 8 : Borrowings		
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Loan from Related Party	-	17.65
Total	-	17.65
Terms of Borrowing:		
The company does not have any amount outstanding for F.Y.2025-26 (Previous year 17.65 lakhs) to Mr Abhishek Bansal. This loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.		
Note 9 : Other Financial Liabilities		
Payable for Expenses	0.04	-
Total	0.04	-
Note 10 : Other Current Liabilities		
Statutory liabilities	0.03	0.03
Total	0.03	0.03
Note 11 : Provisions		
Audit Fees Payable	0.90	0.90
Total	0.90	0.90



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Note 12 : Other Income		
Interest on Fixed Deposits	0.05	-
Total	0.05	-

Note 13 : Other Expenses		
Depository Charges	0.42	0.05
Legal & Professional Fees	0.78	0.15
Profession tax - employer	0.03	0.03
Franking and Stamping Charges	0.03	0.01
Office & Sundry Expenses	0.06	0.07
Printing & Stationery	-	0.02
Rent Expenses	3.50	1.70
License Fee and ROC Expenses	0.05	0.10
Payment to Auditors		
As Audit Fees	1.00	1.00
Total	5.87	3.12



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 14 : Earnings 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	(4.36)	(2.30)
Weighted average no. of equity shares (basic)	Nos	10,295	10,000
Basic earnings per equity share	₹	(42.33)	(22.96)
Net profit after tax attributable to equity shareholder for calculation of diluted EPS	₹ in Lakhs	(4.36)	(2.30)
Weighted average no. of equity shares (diluted)	Nos	10,295	10,000
Diluted earnings per equity share	₹	(42.33)	(22.96)
Face value of the shares	₹	10.00	10.00

Note 15 : Contingent liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

The details of contingent liabilities and commitments are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Guarantee given to banks given against credit limit given to the following parties:		
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	6,950.00	6,987.00
Abans Securities Private Limited	7,500.00	9,500.00

Note 16 : Dues to micro and small enterprises

The Company has not received any intimation from "Creditors" regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 except for the amount disclosed if any in the financial statements. Hence, disclosures if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with Interest paid/payable as required under the said Act have not been made.

Note 17 : Merger of Company

On August 05, 2025, the Board of Directors of Abans Capital Private Limited had approved Scheme of Arrangement for Amalgamation of Abans Capital Private Limited (Transferor) with Abans Broking Services Private Limited (Transferee). As on March 31, 2026, the Scheme of Amalgamation has been approved by Stock Exchange(s) and now the Company is under the process of making appropriate application(s)/petition(s) before the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal.

Note 18 Employee benefits

Company had no employees during the financial year, hence provisions of Gratuity Act, 1972 are not applicable to the company and accordingly disclosure required under IND AS 19 are not applicable.

Note 19 : Related party disclosure

A. List of related party

	Relationship Category	Name of the company	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
1		Abans Financial Services Limited (Previously known as Abans Holdings Limited)	Holding Company	Holding Company
2		Abhishek Bansal	Key Management Personnel	Key Management Personnel
2		Shivshankar Singh	Key Management Personnel	Key Management Personnel
3		Abans Broking Services Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Subsidiary Company
3		Abans Securities Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Subsidiary Company
3		Clamant Broking Services Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Subsidiary Company
3		Abans Commodities (I) Private Limited	Subsidiary Company	Subsidiary Company
4		Abans Enterprises Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

<u>Relationship Category</u>	<u>Name of the company</u>	<u>Key Management Personnel</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
4	Abans Finance Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel
4	Abans Jewels Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	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.

		(₹ in Lakhs)	
<u>Nature of transactions</u>	<u>Relationship Category</u>	<u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>March 31, 2025</u>
1 Short Term Borrowings-Outstanding			
Abhishek Bansal	2	-	17.65
Total		-	17.65
2 Investment Outstanding			
Equity Shares -			
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	3	8,126.04	1,729.48
Abans Securities Private Limited	3	1,831.58	1,831.57
Clamant Broking Services Private Limited	3	156.60	156.60
Abans Commodities (I) Private Limited	3	539.29	539.29
Total		10,653.52	4,256.94
3 Compulsory Convertible Debentures			
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	3	-	2,200.00
Total		-	2,200.00
Nature of transactions during the year			
4 Rent Expenses			
Abans Finance Private Limited	4	0.42	0.40
Abans Jewels Limited	4	1.37	1.31
Abans Enterprises Limited	4	1.20	-
Total		1.79	1.70
5 Corporate Guarantee Given			
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	3	-	4,537.00
Abans Securities Private Limited	3	-	8,500.00
Total		-	13,037.00
6 Corporate Guarantee Closed			
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	3	37.00	-
Abans Securities Private Limited	3	2,000.00	-
Total		2,037.00	-
7 Reimbursement of Expenses			
Abans Financial Services Limited (Previously known as Abans Holdings Limited)	1	-	0.02
Total		-	0.02
8 Loan taken			
Abhishek Bansal	2	-	5.15
Total		-	5.15
9 Loan repaid			
Abhishek Bansal	2	17.65	-
Total		17.65	-
10 Equity Shares (including Securities Premium)			
Abans Financial Services Limited (Previously known as Abans Holdings Limited)	1	4,218.30	-
Total		4,218.30	-
11 Rights Issue Subscription of Equity shares			
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	3	4,196.56	-
Total		4,196.56	-
12 Conversion of CCD into Equity shares			
Abans Broking Services Private Limited	3	2,200.00	-
Total		2,200.00	-



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 20 : 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
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	0.68	0.68
Investments	-	-	10,653.51	10,653.51
Total Financial Assets	-	-	10,654.18	10,654.18
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.04	0.04
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.04	0.04

March 31, 2025	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	3.06	3.06
Investments	-	-	6,456.94	6,456.94
Total Financial Assets	-	-	6,460.00	6,460.00
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Borrowings	-	-	17.65	17.65
Total Financial Liabilities	-	-	17.65	17.65

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:

The carrying value approximates fair value for long term financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost.

B. 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

1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, security deposits, loans given and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at reporting date. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the Company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Where available at reasonable cost, external credit ratings and/or reports on customers and other counterparties are obtained and used. The Company's policy is to deal only with creditworthy counterparties.

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.



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meets 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.

March 31, 2026	Contractual cash flows	
	Within 1 year	1 year and above
Non-derivative financial liabilities :		
Other financial liabilities	0.04	-

March 31, 2025	Contractual cash flows	
	Within 1 year	1 year and above
Non-derivative financial liabilities :		
Borrowings	17.65	-

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.

Particulars

Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points (100 bps)*
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points (100 bps)*

* The company has no Debt as on March 31, 2026. Hence no Interest rate risk

(₹ in Lakhs)
Impact on statement of profit and (loss)
- [Net of tax]

March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
NIL	(0.11)
NIL	0.11

Note 21 : Capital Management

The primary objective of the company'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 table below is an analysis of Company's Capital management as at the reporting date.

Particulars

Gross Debt
Less: Cash and Bank balances
Net Debt
Total Equity
Gearing Ratio*

* The company has no Debt as on March 31, 2026. Hence gearing ration not applicable

(₹ in Lakhs)	
March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
-	17.65
(0.68)	(3.06)
NA	14.59
10,662.51	6,448.56
NA	0.002



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 22 : Tax expense

Reconciliation of tax expense

<u>Particulars</u>	(₹ in Lakhs)	
	<u>For the year ended</u> <u>March 31, 2026</u>	<u>For the year ended</u> <u>March 31, 2025</u>
a) Income tax recognised in profit & loss account		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(1.47)	(0.82)
Total tax expense	(1.47)	(0.82)
Profit before tax	(5.82)	(3.12)
Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on profit before tax	-	-
Tax effect of		
Expenditure in the nature of permanent disallowances/(allowances) [Net]	-	-
Interest expenses	-	-
Current tax provision (A)	-	-
Incremental deferred tax asset on account of unabsorbed losses	(1.47)	(0.82)
Deferred tax provision (B)	(1.47)	(0.82)
Total tax expense (A+B)	(1.47)	(0.82)

Note 23 : Segment reporting

The company is engaged into Activities auxiliary to Financial Intermediation. Thus the company has only one reportable business segment. Accordingly, the segment information as required by IND AS 108, is not required to be disclosed.

Note 24 : 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 on reporting date, provision of CSR are not applicable to the company.

Note 25 : 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 26 : 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 27 : 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 28 : 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 29 : Willful defaulter

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

Note 30 : Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrow funds or share premium or any other sources or other kind of funds) to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ('intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise that the intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend, or invest in another 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.

The company has not received any funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) from any person or entity, including foreign entity, ('funding parties') with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise that the company shall directly indirectly lend or invest in other person 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 ultimate beneficiaries



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 31 : Undisclosed income

The company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

Note 32 : Non applicability of consolidated financial statements

Based on second proviso of Rule 6 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 amended via Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2016 dated 27.07.2016 company has taken exemption from preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements based on the NOC received from the shareholder. Further the Parent entity Abans Financial Services Limited (formerly Abans Holdings Limited) prepares consolidated financial statements.

Note 33 : Strike off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off during the financial year.

Note 34 : Previous Year Figures

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

Note 35 : Recent pronouncements

The 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



Abans Capital Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 35 : Financial Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	Unit	Formulae	Ratio (CY)	Ratio (PY)	Variance %	Reason for variance
1	Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	Borrowings / Total Equity	-	0.0027	-100.00%	Reduction in Debt-Equity Ratio is on account of repayment of borrowing account during the current financial year.
2	Current Ratio	Times	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	1.77	0.18	865.94%	Increase in Current Ratio is on account of repayment of borrowing during the current financial year.
3	Return on Equity Ratio	%	Profit/(Loss) after tax / Average Total Equity	-0.05%	-0.04%	43.14%	Return on Equity has been reduced due to increase in loss for current financial year.
4	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	Revenue from Operations / Average Working Capital	(0.01)	-	0.71%	Not Applicable
5	Net Profit Ratio	Times	Profit/(Loss) / Revenue	(85.34)	-	8533.51%	The increase in ratio is due to increase in other income during the current financial year.
6	Return on Capital Employed	%	Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed	-0.0546%	-0.0483%	13.17%	Not Applicable
7	Return on Investment	%	Income generated from Invested Funds / Average Investment (Cost)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	Not Applicable
8	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Times	Earnings available for debt service / Debt Service	-	(0.13)	-100.00%	Decrease in Debt Service Coverage Ratio is on account of repayment of borrowing during the current financial year.
9	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Times	COGS / Average Inventories	-	-	0.00%	Not Applicable
10	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Times	Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivable	-	-	0.00%	Not Applicable
11	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Times	Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	-	-	0.00%	Not Applicable

