CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Audited Standalone Financial Statements

F.Y. 2025-2026

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422
Balance sheet as on March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2	26.00	26.93
Investments	3	49.73	83.89
Loans	4	-	-
Other Financial assets	5	0.01	0.03
		75.74	**110.85**
Non-Financial Assets			
Deferred Tax Asset	6	26.96	18.16
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	0.79	0.81
Other Non-Financial assets	8	0.19	0.19
		27.94	**19.16**
TOTAL ASSETS		**103.69**	**130.01**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Payables	9		
(a) Trade Payables			
(i) dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) Other Payables			
(i) dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(ii) dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Non-Financial Liabilities			
Provisions	10	1.13	1.13
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
Other Non-Financial liabilities	11	0.03	0.19
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	12	150.00	150.00
Other Equity	13	(47.47)	(21.31)
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**103.69**	**130.01**

Material accounting policies 1

Notes to the financial statements 2-38

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

As per our attached report of even date
For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101961W/W100036

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 153110
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Clamant Broking Services Private Limited

Shivshankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

Ankit Ketankumar Joshi
Director
DIN : 10799583
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED ★

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Other Income			
Interest Income	14	0.67	0.87
Dividend Income		1.26	1.26
Net Profit on fair value changes		-	
Total Income (I)		**1.93**	**2.13**
Expenses			
Net loss on fair value changes	15	34.15	27.65
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	7	0.02	0.03
Other expenses	16	2.71	19.53
Total Expenses (II)		**36.88**	**47.21**
Profit/(loss) before tax (III=I-II)		**(34.95)**	**(45.08)**
Less: Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(8.80)	(11.35)
Total tax expense (IV)		**(8.80)**	**(11.35)**
Profit/(loss) after tax (V=III-IV)		**(26.15)**	**(33.73)**
Other Comprehensive Income :			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income (VI)		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income (V+VI)		**(26.15)**	**(33.73)**
Earnings per share Face value of Rs 10/- each	17		
Basic earnings per share		(1.74)	(2.25)
Diluted earnings per share		(1.74)	(2.25)

Material accounting policies	1
Notes to the financial statements	2-38

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

As per our attached report of even date
For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101961W/W100036

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 153110
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Clamant Broking Services Private Limited

Shivshankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

Ankit Ketankumar Joshi
Director
DIN : 10799583
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
Statement of Change in Equity as at March 31, 2026

A. Equity share capital: (₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**150.00**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2024	150.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2024-25	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**150.00**
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-
Restated balance as at April 1, 2025	150.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2025-26	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**150.00**

B. Other equity: (₹ in Lakhs)

1. Current reporting period

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**(21.30)**	**(21.30)**
Profit for the year after tax	(26.16)	(26.16)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**(47.46)**	**(47.46)**

2. Previous reporting period

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**12.42**	**12.42**
Profit for the year after tax	(33.72)	(33.72)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**(21.30)**	**(21.30)**

As per our attached report of even date
For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101961W/W100036

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * MUMBAI * Chartered Accountants

Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 153110
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Clamant Broking Services Private Limited

Shivshankar Singh	**Ankit Ketankumar Joshi**
Director	**Director**
DIN : 07787861	**DIN : 10799583**
Place: Mumbai	**Place: Mumbai**
Date: May 08, 2026	**Date: May 08, 2026**

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
CIN : U74110MH2015PTC374422
Cash Flow Statement 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/(loss) before tax	(34.95)	(45.08)
Adjustments for:	-	-
Depreciation	0.02	0.03
Dividend Income	(1.26)	(1.26)
Net fair value changes on investments	34.15	27.65
Interest income	(0.65)	(0.84)
Interest Expenses	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(2.69)	(19.50)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Loans	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other current asset	-	24.07
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other Non current Financial Assets	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other Current Financial Assets		
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	(0.16)	0.72
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Non Financial Liabilities	-	-
	(0.16)	24.79
Cash generated from operations	(2.85)	5.29
Taxes Paid(Net of Refund)	-	
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**(2.85)**	**5.29**
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Interest received	0.65	0.84
Purchase of investments	-	-
Dividend income	1.26	1.26
Net Cash from investing activities (B)	**1.91**	**2.10**
Cash flow from financing activities:	-	-
Net cash from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(0.94)**	**7.39**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	26.93	19.54
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	26.00	26.93

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. Income taxes refund/(paid) is treated as arising from operating activities and is not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.
4. Components of cash and cash equivalents at the year end comprise of;

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Cash Balance	-	0.07
Fixed deposits - Short Term	23.96	20.00
Balance with Bank	2.03	6.85
	26.00	**26.93**

As per our attached report of even date
For C N K & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101961W/W100036

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Clamant Broking Services Private Limited

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

Pankaj Tiwari
Partner
Membership No: 153110
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

Shivshankar Singh
Director
DIN : 07787861
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

Ankit Ketankumar Josh
Director
DIN : 10799583
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 08, 2026

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited

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

I Nature of Operations:

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited (Formerly Known as Clamant Commodities Private Limited) (the Company) having CIN:U74110MH2015PTC374422 and having registered office at 36, 37, 38A ,3rd Floor Nariman Bhavan, Back Bay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400021. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of investment in shares, fixed deposits, other financial instruments and ancillary operations. The Financial statements were approved for issuance by the company board of directors on May 08, 2026.

IIA Basis of Preparation

(a) Basis of Preparation:

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

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

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

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

The functional 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 preparation of this financial Statement in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. This estimates, judgments and assumptions affect application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial Statement and the reported amount of income and expenses for the periods presented. Although this estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about this assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively. Actual results could differ from the estimates. Any difference between the actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known/materialize.

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

(c) Presentation of financial statements:

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

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

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * MUMBAI * Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

IIB Accounting policies:

Material accounting policies:

(d) Investments:

Investments are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses as per 109 "Financial Instruments", if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiary companies, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Investments in equity instruments, mutual funds, exchange traded funds (ETFs), Market linked debentures and government securities are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(e) Inventories:

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

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

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

(f) Financial instruments:

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

(i) Financial assets:

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.
Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's 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 recognized as 'Revenue from operations' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognized when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement:

After initial recognition, financial assets (other than investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures) are measured either at:
i) fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss) or,
ii) amortized cost

Measured at amortized cost:

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

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

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

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED ★

Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):
A financial asset not classified as either amortized cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
1. The Company measures all its investments in equity (other than investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures) and mutual funds at FVTPL. Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in Profit and Loss.
2. Investment in commodities are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A financial asset is de-recognized only when:
i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is de-recognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognized. Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is de-recognized if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(ii) Financial liabilities:
Classification as debt or equity:
Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

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

Subsequent measurement:
Financial liabilities other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in Profit and Loss.
De-recognition:
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

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

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * MUMBAI * Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED *

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

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

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at measurement date

- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) that the Company can access at measurement date.

The Company has defined its financial assets and liabilities below:.

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

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

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

(g) 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.

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. Income from services rendered as a broker is recognised upon rendering of the services on a trade date basis, in accordance with the terms of contract.
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. Revenue is recocgnised only when recoverability is reasonably certain.

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED ★

(h) Income taxes:

i) Current tax:

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

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

ii) Deferred tax:

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

Deferred tax assets arising mainly on account of carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under tax laws are recognized only if there is reasonable certainty of its realization, supported by convincing evidence.
Deferred tax assets on account of other temporary differences are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

(i) Employee benefits:

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

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

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

C. Defined Benefit Plans:-
The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @15 days basic salary for every completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The liability in respect of gratuity and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur in Other Comprehensive Income.

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

Other accounting policies:

(j) 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.

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

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED ★

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

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 mentioned below.

Type of Asset	Estimated useful life
Buildings	60 years
Air Conditioner	5 years
Motor Car	8 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office Equipments	5 years
Computer	3 years

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.

(k) Intangible Assets:

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

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

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

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

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

(l) 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.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise cash and deposits with banks. 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 as cash and cash equivalent.
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.

(n) Provisions:

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

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

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

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * MUMBAI * Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

(o) 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.

(p) Business combination:

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

Business combination under common control:
Common control business combinations includes transactions, such as transfer of subsidiaries or businesses, between entities within a group. Group has accounted all such transactions, if any, based on pooling of interest method, as follows:-
- The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.
- No adjustments are made to reflect fair values, or recognize any new assets or liabilities.
- The financial information in the financial statements in respect of prior periods are restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the financial statements, irrespective of the actual date of the combination. The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. The difference, if any, between the amount recorded as share capital issued plus any additional consideration in the form of cash or other assets and the amount of share capital of the transferor shall be transferred to capital reserve.

(q) Foreign currencies Transaction and translation:

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

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

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

(r) Leases:

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

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

(s) Borrowing costs:

Expenses related to borrowing cost are accounted using effective interest rate for liabilities deisgnated 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.

(t) 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.

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED ★

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

(u) Segment Reporting Policies:

Segment reporting as per Ind-AS 108 is not applicable as the Company operates under single chief operating decision and earns revenue from financial services and allied activities.

(v) 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.

CNK & Associates LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 2 : Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Cash on Hand	-	0.07
Fixed deposits	23.96	20.00
Balance with Bank	2.03	6.85
Total	**26.00**	26.93

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 3 : Investments		
- Quoted - Designated and carried at fair value through profit and loss		
March 31, 2026 - 1,00,800 no.s of equity shares of Delta Corp Limited	49.73	-
March 31, 2025 - 1,00,800 no.s of equity shares of Delta Corp Limited	-	83.89
Total	**49.73**	**83.89**
Investment in India	49.73	83.89
Investment outside India	-	-
Total	**49.73**	**83.89**
Aggregate book value of quoted investments	**49.73**	**83.89**
Aggregate market value of quoted investments	**49.73**	**83.89**
Aggregate book value value of un-quoted investment	-	-
Aggregate amount of provision for diminution in value of investments	-	-
Note 4 : Loans		
Total	-	-
Total	-	-
Note 5 : Other Financial Asset		
Deposit with Exchange	-	-
Interest Accrued But Not Due	0.01	0.03
(Less): Allowance for impairment	-	-
Total	**0.01**	**0.03**
Note 6 : Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		
Break up of deferred tax assets and liabilities into major components of the respective balances are as under :		
Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets	0.09	0.14
Unused tax losses / credits	26.87	18.02
Closing Deferred Tax Asset	**26.96**	**18.16**
Note 8 : Other Non Financial Asset		
Advance Tax & TDS receivable	0.19	0.19
Total	**0.19**	**0.19**

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 9 : Payables		
Trade Payables		
Other Payables		
Total	-	-
Note 10 : Provisions		
Provision for expenses	1.13	1.13
TOTAL	**1.13**	**1.13**
Note 11 : Other Non Financial Liabilities		
Statutory Liabilities	0.03	0.19
Total	**0.03**	**0.19**
Note 12 : Equity Share Capital		
Authorised share capital		
Equity shares		
March 31, 2026 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	150.00	
March 31, 2025 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	150.00
TOTAL	**150.00**	**150.00**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up equity share capital:		
Equity shares		
March 31, 2026 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	150.00	-
March 31, 2025 - 15,00,000 nos. - face value of Rs 10/- each	-	150.00
TOTAL	**150.00**	**150.00**
Note 12.1 : Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding is set out below:		
Equity Shares:		
At the beginning of the period	15,00,000	15,00,000
Addition during the period	-	-
Closing Balance	**15,00,000**	**15,00,000**
Note 12.2 : The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares :		
Equity Shares:		
Name of the Shareholder		
Abans Capital Private Limited (No. of Shares)	15,00,000	15,00,000
(% held)	100%	100%
(10 Shares held by Mr. Abhishek Bansal as Nominee of Abans Capital Private Limited)		

Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend if any, in Indian Rupee. The dividend proposed if any, by the board of Directors is subject to the approval of the share holders at the ensuing Annual General meeting 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.

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 12.3 : Shareholding of Promoters		
1) Abans Capital Private Limited		
No. of Shares	14,99,990	14,99,990
% of total shares	99.9993%	99.9993%
% Change during the year	-	-
2) Abhishek Bansal		
No. of Shares	10	10
% of total shares	0.007%	0.007%
% Change during the year	-	-

(Abhishek Bansal is holding 10 shares of Clamant Broking Services Pvt Ltd as a nominee of Abans Capital Pvt Ltd)

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 alloted any shares as fully paid Pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash.

ii) During the period of last five years immediately proceeding the reporting date, the company has not issued any bonus shares.

iii) During the period of last five years immediately proceeding the reporting date the company has not bought back any equity shares.

Note 13 : Other Equity		
Reserve & Surplus		
Opening Balance	(21.31)	12.42
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(26.16)	(33.73)
Closing Balance	**(47.47)**	**(21.31)**

Note 13.1 Nature and purpose of reserves

1. Retained earnings represents the surplus in Profit and Loss Account and appropriations. It is available for distribution to shareholders.

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(₹ in Lakhs)

Note 7 : Property, Plant & Equipment	Computer	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total
Gross Block:				
As at March 31, 2024	**11.28**	**0.95**	**3.38**	**15.61**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**11.28**	**0.95**	**3.38**	**15.61**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**11.28**	**0.95**	**3.38**	**15.61**
Depreciation and Impairment:				
As at March 31, 2024	**10.72**	**0.84**	**3.21**	**14.77**
For the year	-	**0.03**	-	**0.03**
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**10.72**	**0.87**	**3.21**	**14.80**
For the year	-	**0.02**	-	**0.02**
Disposal/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	**10.72**	**0.89**	**3.21**	**14.82**
Net Block:				
As at March 31, 2025	**0.56**	**0.08**	**0.17**	**0.81**
As at March 31, 2026	**0.56**	**0.06**	**0.17**	**0.79**

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED *

Clamant Broking Services 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 14 : Interest income		
At amortised cost		
Interest on Loans	-	0.24
Interest on Fixed Deposit	0.66	0.63
Other interest income	0.01	-
Total	**0.67**	**0.87**
Note 15 : Net loss on fair value changes		
Net loss on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss		
(i) On trading portfolio		
Investments	34.15	27.65
Total	**34.15**	**27.65**
Fair Value changes:		
Realised	**-**	**-**
Unrealised	**34.15**	**27.65**
Note 16 : Other expenses		
Advertisement expenses	-	-
Bank charges	-	0.03
Exchange Charges	-	1.42
Franking, Stamping & Registration Charges	0.05	0.05
Impairment allowance	-	15.80
Ineligible ITC	0.38	0.10
Interest on late deposit of statutory Liabilities	-	-
Legal & Professional Fees	0.38	0.08
License Fee and ROC Expenses	0.05	0.10
Office & Sundry Expenses	0.02	0.02
Penalty on Late Payment of statutory Liabilities	-	0.04
Rent Expenses	0.55	0.62
Rates and Taxes	0.03	0.03
Payment To Auditor	-	-
Statutory Audit Fees	1.25	1.25
TOTAL	**2.71**	**19.54**

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED ★

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 17 : Calculation of earning per share (EPS)

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

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Units	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Net profit attributable to equity shareholder for calculation of Basic EPS	₹ in Lakhs	(26.15)	(33.73)
Weighted average no. of equity shares (basic)	Nos	15,00,000	15,00,000
Basic earnings per equity share	₹	**(1.74)**	(2.25)
Net profit attributable to equity shareholder for calculation of diluted EPS	₹ in Lakhs	(26.15)	(33.73)
Weighted average no. of equity shares (diluted)	Nos	15,00,000	15,00,000
Diluted earnings per equity share	₹	**(1.74)**	(2.25)
Face value of equity shares	₹	10.00	10.00

Note 18 : Contingent liabilities and Commitments

A. Contingent liabilities :

A contingent liability refers to a possible obligation arising from past events, the outcome of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events beyond the Company's control. As of the reporting date of the current and previous year, management has reviewed the Company's operations and concluded that there are no contingent liabilities requiring disclosure.

B. Capital Commitments :

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

Note 19 : 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 in financial statements if any. 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 20 : Employee benefits

Company had no employees during the year, hence provision for gratuity is not applicable to the company and accordingly disclosure required under IND AS 19 are not applicable.

Note 21 : 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 (Formerly known as Abans Holdings Limited)	Ultimate Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company
1	Abans Capital Private Limited	Holding Company	Holding Company
2	Ankit Ketankumar Joshi (appointed w.e.f 15.10.2024)	Key Management Personnel	Key Management Personnel
3	Abans Finance Private Limited	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel	Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by Key Management Personnel

CNK & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Sr No	Nature of transactions	Relationship Category	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
	Transactions during the period			
1	**Rent Expenses**			
	Abans Finance Pvt Ltd	3	0.55	0.62
	Total		**0.55**	**0.62**

Note 22 : Financial Instruments – Fair Values and Risk Management

A. Accounting classification

March 31, 2026	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	26.00	26.00
Loans	-	-	-	-
Investments	49.73	-	-	49.73
Other Financial assets	-	-	0.01	0.01
Total Financial Assets	**49.73**	**-**	**26.01**	**75.74**
Financial liabilities				
Payables	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

March 31, 2025	Fair Value through Profit / (Loss)	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	26.93	26.93
Loans	-	-	-	-
Investments	83.89	-	-	83.89
Other Financial assets	-	-	0.03	0.03
Total Financial Assets	**83.89**	**-**	**26.96**	**110.85**
Financial liabilities				
Payables	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

B. Fair value Measurement

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

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

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

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

Financial instruments measured at FVTPL

(₹ in Lakhs)

March 31, 2026	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investment	49.73	-	-	49.73
Total financial assets	**49.73**	**-**	**-**	**49.73**

March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investment	83.89	-	-	83.89
Total financial assets	**83.89**	**-**	**-**	**83.89**

C.N.K & ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Financial instruments measured at amortised cost:
The carrying value approximates fair value for long term financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost. There are no transfers during the year in level 1, 2 and 3. The Company policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy level as at the end of reporting period.

C. Financial risk management

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

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
1. Credit risk
2. Liquidity risk and
3. Market risk

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 no 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 draws to apply consistently to entire population. For such financial assets, the Company's policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provides for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk. The Company does not have any expected loss based impairment recognised on such assets considering their low credit risk nature, though incurred loss provisions are disclosed under each sub-category of such financial assets.

2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time at a reasonable price In addition; processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity through rolling forecasts of expected cash flows.
Exposure to liquidity risk
The table below is an analysis of Company's financial liabilities based on their remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

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

March 31, 2025	Contractual cash flows	
	Less than 1 year	1 year to 3 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities :		
Payables	-	-

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. 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.

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED *

Particulars	Impact on statement of profit and (loss) - [net of tax] March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Interest rates – increase by 100 basis points (100 bps)	-	0.05
Interest rates – decrease by 100 basis points (100 bps)	-	(0.05)

Note 23 : 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. As on March 31, 2025 & March 31, 2024 company does not have any debt accordingly equity capital and other reserves amount Rs. 128.69 lakhs & Rs. 162.42 lakhs respectively attributable to equity holders of the company is free to cover risks inherent in the business.

Note 24 : Tax Expense

Reconciliation of tax expense

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current tax	-	-
Earlier year tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(8.80)	(11.35)
	(8.80)	(11.35)
Profit before tax	(34.95)	(45.08)
Company's domestic tax rate (current year 25.17% and previous year 25.17%)	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expenses	(8.80)	(11.35)
Tax effect of		
Expenditure in the nature of permanent disallowances/(allowances) [Net]		
Expenses that are non - deductible in nature	0.01	0.01
Expenses that are deductible in nature	(0.06)	(0.07)
Carried forward bussiness losses	-	-6.61
Income/Losses not subject to Current Tax	8.85	18.02
Round off	-	-
Current tax provision (A)	**0.00**	**(0.00)**
Tax expenses of earlier year (B)	-	0.00
Incremental deferred tax Asset /liability on account of unabsorbed losses	(8.85)	(11.41)
Incremental deferred tax Asset /liability on account of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.05	0.07
Deferred tax Asset/Liability (C)	(8.80)	(11.35)
Total tax expense (A+B+C)	**(8.80)**	(11.35)

Note 25 : Segment Reporting

Primary segment (Business segment)

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

Note 26 : Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Within 12 months	After 12 months
ASSETS				
Financial Assets				
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	26.00	-	26.93	-
(b) Investments	49.73		83.89	
(c) Loans	-	-	-	-
(d) Other Financial assets	0.01	-	0.03	-
	75.74	**-**	**110.85**	**-**
Non-Financial Assets				
(a) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	-	26.96	-	18.16
(b) Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.79	-	0.81
(c) Other non-financial assets	0.19	-	0.19	-
	0.19	27.75	0.19	18.97
Total Assets	**75.93**	**27.75**	**111.04**	**18.97**

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Particulars	March 31, 2026		March 31, 2025	
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Within 12 months	After 12 months
LIABILITIES				
Financial Liabilities				
	-	-	-	-
Non-Financial Liabilities				
(a) Provisions	1.13	-	1.13	-
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	0.03	-	0.19	-
	1.16	-	1.32	-
Total Liabilities	**1.16**	-	**1.32**	-

Note 27: Note on Merger

On August 05, 2025, the Board of Directors of Clamant Broking Services Private Limited had approved Scheme of Arrangement for Amalgamation of Clamant Broking Services 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 28 : 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 29 : Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

All charges or satisfactions 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 30 : 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 31 : 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 32 : 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 33 : 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 34 : 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 fiunds (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 or 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

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP * MUMBAI * Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED *

Clamant Broking Services Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 35 : Undisclosed income

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

Note 36 : Analytical ratios

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

Note 37 : Strike off Companies

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

Note 38 : Previous Year Figures

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

Note 39 : Recent pronouncements

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

C N K & ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI Chartered Accountants

CLAMANT BROKING SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED