

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Trent Foundation Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Trent Foundation** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2026, and its excess of expenditure over income, its cash flows and the changes in equity 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 ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of Directors are 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and operating effectiveness of such controls.

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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 financial controls 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Income and Expenditure (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.



- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 13(e) to the financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever 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 note 13(e) to the financial statements, 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, 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.
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



**Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP**

- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, is not applicable to the Company in terms of paragraph 2 (iii) of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W - 100018)



Kedar Raje
Partner
(Membership No. 102637)
UDIN: **26102637AKIMNT3995**

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 April 2026



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Trent Foundation** (the "Company") as at 31st March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March 2026, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W - 100018)



**Kedar Raje
Partner**

(Membership No. 102637)
UDIN: **26102637AKIMNT3995**

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18 April 2026



Trent Foundation
CIN :- U85101MH2024NPL433032
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
I. ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Capital work-in-progress	3	26.82	4.41
Other Non-Current Assets	4	384.82	174.00
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		411.64	178.41
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	8.95	5.37
Other Current Assets	6	0.34	-
Total Current Assets (B)		9.29	5.37
Total Assets (A+B)		420.93	183.78
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7	15.00	5.00
Other Equity	8	397.18	172.37
Total Equity (A)		412.18	177.37
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables:	9		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	5.40	5.44
Other Current Liabilities		3.35	0.97
Total Current Liabilities		8.75	6.41
Total Liabilities (B)		8.75	6.41
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B)		420.93	183.78

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

As per our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration Number: 117366W/W - 100018)

Kedar Raje
Partner
(Membership No. 102637)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjay Rastogi
Director
DIN : 08376572

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2026

Neeraj Basur
Director
(DIN : 00402617)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2026



Trent Foundation

CIN :- U85101MH2024NPL433032

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 2026

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the Period ended 31st March 2026	For the period ended 31st March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Income (A)		-	-
Expenses			
Other Expenses	11	8.35	6.04
Total Expenses (B)		8.35	6.04
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (A-B)		(8.35)	(6.04)
Exceptional Items Income/(Expenses)		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax (C)		(8.35)	(6.04)
Tax expense:			
- Current Tax		-	-
- Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses (D)		-	-
Profit for the period (E)		(8.35)	(6.04)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit and (Loss)		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Profit and (Loss)		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the period ,net of tax (F)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for period (E+F)		(8.35)	(6.04)
Earnings per Equity share :			
(1) Basic		(7.73)	(12.09)
(2) Diluted		(7.73)	(12.09)

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

As per our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration Number: 117366W/W - 100018)

Kedar Raje

Partner

(Membership No. 102637)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18th April, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board

Sanjay Rastogi

Sanjay Rastogi

Director

(DIN : 08376572)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18th April, 2026

Neeraj Basur

Neeraj Basur

Director

(DIN : 00402617)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18th April, 2026



(Rs.in lakhs)

Sr.No.	PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March 2026		For the Year ended on 31st March 2025	
		(Rs.in lakhs)	(Rs.in lakhs)	(Rs.in lakhs)	(Rs.in lakhs)
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
	Net Profit/ (Loss) before taxes and exceptional items		(8.35)		(6.04)
	Operating profit (loss) before working capital changes		(8.35)		(6.04)
	Adjustments for :				
	Increase/(Decrease) Trade payables	(0.04)		5.44	
	(Increase)/decrease in other non current assets	(210.82)		(174.00)	
	(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	(0.34)		-	
	Increase/(decrease) in other non-current liabilities	-		-	
	Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	2.37		0.97	
			(208.83)		(167.58)
	Cash generated from/(used in) operations		(217.18)		(173.62)
	Direct taxes paid		-		-
	Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities		(217.18)		(173.62)
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
	CWIP and other direct cost	(22.41)		(4.41)	
	Net cash (used in) investing activities		(22.41)		(4.41)
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
	Net Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	10.00		5.00	
	Contribution received from parent	233.16		178.41	
	Net cash (used in)/from financing activities		243.16		183.41
	NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)		3.57		5.37
	OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		5.37		-
	CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		8.95		5.37

Notes:

- i) All figures in brackets are outflows.
ii) Cash and cash equivalents consist of balance with bank as detailed in note no. 5

As per our report attached.
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Kedar Raje

Kedar Raje
Partner
(Membership No. 102637)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board,

Sanjay Rastogi *Neeraj Basur*

Sanjay Rastogi
Director
(DIN : 08376572)

Neeraj Basur
Director
(DIN : 00402617)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2026

Place: Mumbai
Date: 18th April, 2026



Trent Foundation

CIN :- U85101MH2024NPL433032

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2026

a. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current Reporting period.

Rs. In Lakhs

The beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
5.00	-		10.00	15.00

(2) Previous Reporting period

Rs. In Lakhs

The beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
-	-	-	5.00	5.00

b. Other Equity

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Contribution received from Parent	Total
	Retained Earnings		
Balance at 01/04/2024	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Current period	(6.04)	-	(6.04)
Addition due to fresh issue (Net of expenses)	-	-	-
Contribution received	-	178.41	178.41
As at 1st April 2025	(6.04)	178.41	172.37
Total Comprehensive Income for the Current period	(8.35)	-	(8.35)
Addition due to fresh issue (Net of expenses)	-	-	-
Contribution received	-	233.16	233.16
As at 31st March 2026	(14.39)	411.57	397.18

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

As per our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration Number: 117366W/W - 100018)

For and on behalf of the Board

Kedar Raje

Partner

(Membership No. 102637)

Sanjay Rastogi

Sanjay Rastogi

Director

(DIN : 08376572)

Neeraj Basur

Neeraj Basur

Director

(DIN : 00402617)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18th April, 2026

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18th April, 2026

Place: Mumbai

Date: 18th April, 2026



Trent Foundation

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 1

Company information

Trent Foundation (The company)(CIN U85101MH2024NPL433032) is a public limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the company is located at " C-60/G Block, Trent House, BKC, Near Citi Bank, Bandra(East), Mumbai- 400051, Maharashtra".

The company is registered under company act 2013 for promoting objects of the nature specified in clause (a) of subsection (1) of section 8 of the said Act, and that it intends to apply its surplus, if any, or other income and property in promoting its objects and to prohibit the payment of any dividend to its members.

The company is incorporated for the purpose of promoting education, gender equality, healthcare, rural development, slum area development and rural sports.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and referred under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 18th April, 2026.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) in Lakhs, which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest INR Lakhs upto two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

1.2 Summary of Material accounting policy information

a) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instrument at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which 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 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 (if level 1 feed is not available/appropriate) — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 (if level 1 and 2 feed is not available/appropriate) — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

b) Revenue recognition

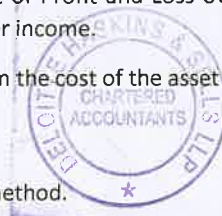
Contributions are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the condition attaching to them and that the grant will be received.

Contributions relating to income are determined and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the cost that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Contribution relating to purchase of property, plant and equipment are reduced from the cost of the asset.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using effective interest rate (EIR) method.



Trent Foundation

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

c) Taxes on income

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable/receivable on the taxable income/loss for the year using applicable tax rates for the relevant period, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on net basis. The Company is exempt from Income Tax under Section 12AB of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and hence no provision for taxation is required for current year tax expense. As, the Company is exempt from Income Tax, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognised in respect of timing differences.

d) Property, plant and equipment

All items of Property, Plant and Equipment, including freehold land, are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment other than freehold land are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. The carrying values of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost includes the cost of replacing part of the Property, Plant and Equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying Property, Plant and Equipment. The accounting policy for borrowing costs is set out in note (h) below. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment has been provided on the "straight line" basis as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Assets	Useful life in years
Building	60
Improvements to Leasehold Properties	Over the relevant lease term
Plant & Equipment	15
Furniture & Fixtures	7
Office Equipment	5
Computers/Computer server	3/6
Vehicles	8



Trent Foundation

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in Statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is de-recognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

e) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and impairment is recognised if the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

f) Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. The reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

g) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value (purchase value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset), amortised cost or at cost. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI or FVTPL

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

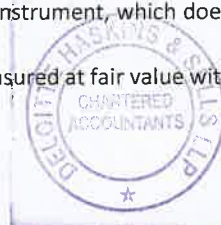
- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit or Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Profit and Loss Statement.



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Trent Foundation

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity instruments measured at cost

Equity instruments / Investment in subsidiary are accounted at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 - Separate financial statements.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either "financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" or "other financial Liabilities".

(a) Financial liabilities are classified as "financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" if they are held for trading or if they are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. These are measured initially at fair value with subsequent changes recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined as per IND AS 113 'fair value measurement'.

(b) Other financial liabilities, including loans and borrowing, are initially measured at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments:

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



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Note 2

2.1 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following Judgments, estimates and assumptions which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

a) **Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using appropriate valuation techniques. The inputs for these valuations are taken from observable sources where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of various inputs including liquidity risk, credit risk, volatility etc. Changes in assumptions/judgments about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

2.2 Standards that became effective during the year

There are no new standards that became effective during the year. Amendments that became effective during the year did not have any material effect



Note 3

Capital - Work- in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2026

(Rs.in lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a year of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	
Project in progress	22.41	4.41			26.82
Total	22.41	4.41	-	-	26.82

Capital - Work- in Progress (CWIP) ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2025

(Rs.in lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a year of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Year	2-3 Year	More than 3 Year	
Project in progress	4.41				4.41
Total	4.41	-	-	-	4.41

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Trent Foundation
Notes forming part of the Balance Sheet

Note 4
Other Non Current Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Unsecured Considered good Capital Advances	384.82	174.00
Total	384.82	174.00

Note 5
Financial Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Balances with Banks in : - Current Accounts	8.95	5.37
Total	8.95	5.37

Note 6
Other Current Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Advance payment to creditors	0.34	-
Total	0.34	-

Note 7
Equity Share Capital

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised: 2,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	25.00	10.00
	25.00	10.00
Ordinary Shares Issued,Subscribed and paid-up: 1,49,988 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid-up	15.00	5.00
Total	15.00	5.00

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 each. The shareholders of the Company do not have any right to dividend. As per clause 10 of Memorandum of Association (MoA) of the Company, if upon a winding up or dissolution of the Company, there remains, after the satisfaction of all the debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be distributed amongst the members of the Company but shall be given or transferred to such other company having objects similar to the objects of this Company, subject to such conditions as the Tribunal may impose, or may be sold and proceeds thereof credited to the Rehabilitation and Insolvency Fund formed under Section 269 of the Act.

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Trent Foundation
Notes forming part of the Balance Sheet

Reconciliation of Share Capital

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
Equity shares				
Number of shares at the beginning	50,000	5.00	-	-
Add - Issued during the period	99,988	10.00	50,000	5.00
Number of shares at the end	1,49,988	15.00	50,000	5.00

The details of shareholders holding more than 5 % shares are as under:

Name of the shareholders	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	Nos.	% to total shares	Nos.	% to total shares
Equity shares				
Trent Limited	1,49,988	100%	50,000	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its Register of Shareholders / Members and other declaration received from Shareholders regarding Beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

- Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash - Nil
- Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares - Nil
- Aggregate number and class of shares bought back - Nil

Shareholding of Promoters

Promoter name	As at 31st March 2026		As at 31st March 2025	
	Nos.	% to total shares	Nos.	% to total shares
Trent Limited	1,49,988	100%	50,000	100%

Note 8

Other Equity

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Opening Balance		
Retained Earnings	(6.04)	-
Contribution received from parent	178.41	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(8.35)	(6.04)
Contribution received from parent during the year	233.16	178.41
Closing Balance		
Retained Earnings	(14.39)	(6.04)
Contribution received from parent	411.57	178.41
Total	397.18	172.37

Note 9

Financial Liabilities - Trade payables

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Trade Payables		
(i) Payable to Micro and small Enterprises	-	-
(ii) Payable to Other than Micro and small Enterprises	5.40	5.44
Total	5.40	5.44

Note 10

Other Current Liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Statutory dues and Withholding taxes	3.35	0.97
Total	3.35	0.97



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Trent Foundation

Notes forming part of Statement of Income and Expenditure

Note 11

Other Expenses

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Period ended 31st March 2026	For the period ended 31st March 2025
Rates and Taxes	0.49	0.02
Pre Incorporation Expense	-	0.02
Bank Charges	0.01	-
General Expense (Refer note 12.1)	7.86	6.00
Total	8.36	6.04

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Trent Foundation**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026****Note 12. Commitments and Contingencies****a) Capital Commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (tangible and intangible assets) net of advances and not provided for is Rs. 775 lakhs.

b) Contingent Liabilities

As on 31st March 2026 contingent liabilities is Rs. Nil.

Note 12.1 General expenses include :

Particulars	(Rs.in lakhs)	
	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees	7.08	6.00
Professional Fees	0.78	-

Note 13(a) MSME Disclosure

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March 2026. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers as on 31 st March 2026	-	-
(ii) Interest due on unpaid principal amount to MSME suppliers as on 31 st March 2026	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with amounts of payment made to the MSME suppliers beyond appointed date	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year (without adding the interest under MSME Development Act)	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as on 31 st March 2026	-	-
(vi) The amount of interest due and payable to be disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961.	-	-

Note 13(b) There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund as at 31st March 2026.

Note 13(c) Trade Payables Ageing

As at 31st March 2026

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	5.40	-	-	-	5.40
iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-



Trent Foundation**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026****(Rs.in lakhs)**

As at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	5.44			-	5.44
iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Note 13(d) Relationship with Struck Off Companies :-

There are no transactions which have been entered with Struck off companies and corresponding balances remaining outstanding as on 31st March 2026.

Note 13(e) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, with the understanding that the Company shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever or (b) provide any guarantee, security.

Further no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, that the Company as an Intermediary has, directly or indirectly lent or invested in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or provided any guarantee or security.

Note 13(f) Segment Reporting

The Company is registered u/s 8 of the Act with the main object of undertaking the Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') and charitable activities as per CSR policy adopted by Trent Limited. All other activities of the Company revolve around the main object. The Company does not have any geographical segment. As such there are no reportable segments, as per the Ind AS 108 on Operating Segments, specified under Section 133 of the Act.

Note 13(g) Related Party Transactions

Related parties are -

Parties where control exists

Holding Company:

Trent Limited

[100% of the Share Capital is held by Trent Limited]

Directors of the Company

Mr. P.Venkatesalu

Mr. Neeraj Basur

Mr. Sanjay Rastogi

**Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:**

Trent Limited

(Rs.in lakhs)

Particular	2025-26	2024-25
Issue of Equity Shares		
Trent Limited	10.00	5.00
Corpus received		
Trent Limited	233.16	178.41
Reimbursement of expenses		
Trent Limited	0.00	0.04

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Trent Foundation

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 14. Income taxes

Under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the income of the foundation is exempt from tax, subject to the compliance of terms and conditions specified in the Act.

Note 15. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs. In Lakhs)

Weighted average number of Equity shares

(i) For Basic Earning per share

(ii) For diluted Earning per share (after adjustments for all dilutive potential equity shares)

Earnings per share

- Basic (In Rs)

- Diluted (In Rs)

31st March 2026	31st March 2025
(8.35)	(6.04)
1,08,075	50,000
1,08,075	50,000
(7.73)	(12.09)
(7.73)	(12.09)



Trent Foundation
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2026
Note 16. Disclosure of Financial Ratios

Sr. No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the Year ended on		For the period ended		% Variance	Reasons for variance of more than 25%
				31.03.2026	Ratio	31.03.2025	Ratio		
(a)	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.06	0.84			27%	Movement in ratio due to improvement in cash and cash equivalent
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity					Not applicable	
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Debt Service					Not applicable	
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after taxes	Equity					Not applicable	
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory					Not applicable	
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operation	Average Trade receivable					Not applicable	
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Purchases	Average Trade payables	1.54	1.11			Not applicable	
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from operation	Working Capital					Not applicable	
(i)	Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit after taxes	Revenue from operation					Not applicable	
(j)	Return on Capital employed (%)	Earnings before Interest and Tax	Average capital employed					Not applicable	
(k)	Return on Investment (%)	Net Profit after taxes	Share holder equity					Not applicable	

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Note 17. Carrying amount for financials assets and liabilities at fair value or amortised cost as at 31st March 2026:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Date of valuation	31st March 2026	31st March 2025
Financial Assets at fair value:		
Financial Assets		
Non current Investment		
Other non current financial assets		
Current Investments	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:		
Current:		
Cash and cash equivalents	8.95	5.37
Trade receivables	-	-
Other receivables	-	-
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Non current:		
Other non current financial liabilities	-	-
Current:		
Trade Payables	5.40	5.44
Other current financial liabilities	-	-

Note 18**Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The company's risk management policy is approved by the board.

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations in select instances. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations and Investment.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk etc. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is overseen by the board with respect to risks and facilitates appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. Financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing key risks, which are summarised below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, including deposits with banks , financial institutions and other parties and other financial instruments.



The company is not exposed to significant credit risk from its operations as the major source of receipts is from the holding company. In relation to credit risk arising from commercial transactions, impairment losses are recognized for trade receivables when objective evidence exists that the Company will be unable to recover all the outstanding amounts in accordance with the original contractual conditions of the receivables.

Liquidity risk

The Company's senior management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well settlement management. In addition, the related policies and processes are approved by the Board.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs.in lakhs)

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended 31st March 2026				
Non current:				
Other non current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current:				
Trade and other payables	5.40	-	-	5.40
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended 31st March 2025				
Non current:				
Other non current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current:				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	5.44	-	-	5.44
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Rs.in lakhs)

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended 31st March 2026				
Non current:				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Current:				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8.95	-	-	8.95
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-

(Rs.in lakhs)

	< 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Year ended 31st March 2025				
Non current:				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Current:				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	5.37	-	-	5.37
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-



Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or given set of counter parties.

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to mitigate these risks.

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of its operation . To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares.

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sanjay Rastogi

Sanjay Rastogi
Director
(DIN : 08376572)

Neeraj Basur

Neeraj Basur
Director
(DIN : 00402617)

