

KARWA BHATIA & CO

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprises of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information.
2. 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 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's 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 in the 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 for the Financial Statements

5. 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 the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and

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prudent; and the 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. 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.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



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11. 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

12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure I" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

13. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of accounts;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls refer to our separate Report in "Annexure II" to this report; and
- g) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year.
- 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 as at March 31, 2026;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2026;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company



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("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, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c. Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not paid any dividend during the year.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same was operational throughout the period for all relevant transactions recorded therein. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Karwa Bhatia & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 148963W



CA Humaira Rayeen

Partner

Membership No. 199794

UDIN: 26199794LNNAOL4633

Place: Nagpur

Date: May 18, 2026



**Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of
Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited**

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

- (i) (a) The Company has no property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(A), 3(i)(a)(B), 3(i)(b), 3(i)(c), 3(i)(d) and 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crores in aggregate from banks and/or financial institutions during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) (a) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ services. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, and other statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed statutory dues amounts were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, tax deducted at source that have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of accounts, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings, or interest payable to any lenders.
(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(c) The Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised for short term basis have been used for long term purposes by the Company.



**Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of
Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited**

- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3 (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x) of the Order are not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares/fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor / secretarial auditor or by using Form ADT -4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii)(a)/(b)/(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, in our opinion, the Company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) (a) Based on our examination, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.25 lacs in the current year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of disclosures in the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our



**Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of
Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited**

attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clauses 3(xx)(a)/(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For Karwa Bhatia & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 148963W

Humaira

CA Humaira Rayeen

Partner

Membership No. 199794

UDIN: 26199794LNNAOL4633

Place: Nagpur

Date: May 18, 2026



Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited ('the Company') as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. 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 includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

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Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A Company's internal financial controls 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 controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. 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 controls 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

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2026, based on the internal financial controls 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.

For Karwa Bhatia & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 148963W

Humaira

CA Humaira Rayeen

Partner

Membership No. 199794

UDIN: 26199794LNNAOL4633

Place: Nagpur

Date: May 18, 2026



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U05201MH2025PTC458439

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note no.	March 31, 2026
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Total non-current assets		-
Current assets		
Financial assets		
Cash & Cash equivalents	3	1.00
Total current assets		1.00
Total assets		1.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	4	1.00
Other Equity	5	(0.25)
Total equity		0.75
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Total non-current liabilities		-
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables- total outstanding dues of:	6	
(a) micro and small enterprises		0.25
(b) creditors other than micro and small enterprises		-
Total current liabilities		0.25
Total liabilities		0.25
Total equity and liabilities		1.00

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For Karwa Bhatia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Caliber Mines And Minerals Private Limited

Firm Registration No.: 148963W

Humaira
CA Humaira Rayeen

Partner

Membership No: 199794

Date: May 18, 2026

Place: Nagpur



Radda

Rahul Chadda

Director

DIN: 06900066

Anuj Chadda
Anuj Chadda

Director

DIN: 06894652



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U05201MH2025PTC458439

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from October 06, 2025 to March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period from October 06, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Revenue from operations		-
Total Revenue		-
Expenses		
Other expenses	7	0.25
Total expenses		0.25
(Loss) before tax		(0.25)
Tax expense :		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Total tax expense		-
(Loss) for the period		(0.25)
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations		-
Tax relating to items above		-
Other Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		-
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		(0.25)
Earnings per equity share		
Basic and Diluted earnings per share		(5.23)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For Karwa Bhatia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 148963W

Humaira

CA Humaira Rayeen

Partner

Membership No: 199794

Date: May 18, 2026

Place: Nagpur



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Caliber Mines And Minerals Private

Rahul Chadda

Rahul Chadda

Director

DIN: 06900066

Anuj Chadda

Anuj Chadda

Director

DIN: 06894652



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U05201MH2025PTC458439

Cash flow statement for the period from October 06, 2025 to March 31, 2026

(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the period from October 06, 2025 to March 31, 2026
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax		(0.25)
Adjustments for :		
Operating profit before working capital changes		(0.25)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		0.25
Cash generated from operations		(0.00)
Income taxes paid		-
Net cash inflow from operating activities		(0.00)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash outflow from investing activities		-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from fresh issue of shares		1.00
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		1.00
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1.00
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period		1.00

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached hereto

For Karwa Bhatia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 148963W

Humaira

CA Humaira Rayeen
Partner
Membership No: 199794



Date: May 18, 2026
Place: Nagpur

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Caliber Mines And Minerals Private Limited

Rahul Chadda

Rahul Chadda
Director
DIN: 06900066

Anuj Chadda

Anuj Chadda
Director
DIN: 06894652



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U05201MH2025PTC458439

Statement of changes in Equity

(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance as at the beginning of the period	-	-
Add: Change in equity share capital during the period	10,000	1.00
Balance as at March 31, 2026	10,000	1.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at the beginning of the period	-	-
Loss for the period	(0.25)	(0.25)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	(0.25)	(0.25)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For Karwa Bhatia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 148963W

**CA Humaira Rayeen**

Partner

Membership No: 199794



Date: May 18, 2026

Place: Nagpur

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Caliber Mines And Minerals Private Limited**Rahul Chadda**

Director

DIN: 06900066

**Anuj Chadda**

Director

DIN: 06894652



1. Corporate information

Caliber Mines and Minerals Private Limited ('The Company') was incorporated on October 06, 2025 under Companies Act, 2013. The Company is domiciled in India having registered office at House No. 420/F, Khare Town, Dharampeth, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India- 440010. The Company is principally engaged in the business of mining coal and manufacturing coke and other by products of coal.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on May 18, 2026.

2.1 Material accounting policies

(A) Basis of preparation

Compliance with Ind AS:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, (as amended).

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company to all the period mentioned in the financial statements.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lacs as per requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

Critical estimates and judgements

Preparations of the financial statements require use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have financial impact on the company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Fair value measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii) 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:

- i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement as well as for non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



(B) Summary of material accounting policies

a. Taxes on Income

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

b. Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement



Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

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:

- (i) Financial assets at amortised cost
- (ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- (iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets."

Financial assets at amortised cost

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (ii) 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.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (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 profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- (i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (ii) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.



When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

FCI impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected in a separate line in the Statement of profit and loss as an impairment gain or loss.

Financial assets measured as at amortized cost and contractual revenue receivables. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.



All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- (i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- (ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition

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 and loss.

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.

c. Cash and cash equivalents



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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

d. Contingent liability

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from the past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

e. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of parent company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.2 Material accounting policy information

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management
- Financial risk management objectives and policies
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Balances with banks In current accounts	1.00
	1.00

Note 4: Equity share capital

Particulars	March 31, 2026	
	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorised Share Capital (Face Value of Rs 10 each)	10,000	1
	10,000	1
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid Equity share capital (face value Rs.10 each)	10,000	1
Total	10,000	1

(a) Movements in equity share capital

	March 31, 2026	
	Number of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Add: shares issued during the period	10,000	1.00
At the end of the period	10,000	1

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. Each shareholder is entitled for dividend declared/ proposed if any, by the Board of Directors which is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Equity shares held by ultimate holding/ holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ associates

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2026	
	% holding	No. of shares
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	99.99%	9,999



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2026	
	% holding	No. of shares
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	99.99%	9,999

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members, the above shareholding represents the legal ownership of shares.

(e) Shareholding of Promoters

Promoters name	March 31, 2026	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	9,999	99.99%
Mr. Mohit Chadda	1	0.01%
TOTAL	10,000	100.00%

Note 5: Other Equity

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Retained earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the period	-
Add: (Loss) for the period	(0.25)
Total Other Equity	(0.25)

Note 6: Trade payables

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Undisputed dues to	
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.25
Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
	0.25

Ageing of Trade Payables:

Particulars	March 31, 2026				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed- MSME	0.25	-	-	-	0.25
Undisputed- Others	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL TRADE PAYABLES	0.25	-	-	-	0.25



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to Financial Statements****(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)****Note 7: Other expenses**

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Audit Fees (refer note 7(a) below)	0.25
Bank Charges	0.00
	0.25

Note 7(a): Details of payments to auditors

Particulars	March 31, 2026
As auditor:	
Statutory audit fees	0.25

Note 8: Earnings per share

Basic earning per share ("EPS") amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable on equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Basic and diluted earning per share	
Profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for basic and diluted earning	(0.25)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	4,849.32
Basic and diluted earning per share (in Rs.) (face value Rs. 10 each)	(5.23)



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 9: Related Party Disclosures

(a) Names of related parties and their relationships

Name of the party	Relationship
Mr. Rahul Chadda Mr. Anuj Chadda	Director
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	Holding Company

(b) There were no transactions with related parties during the period

Note 10: Capital Management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes issued share capital, share premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of capital management is to maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants.



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11: Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The Company has established the following fair value hierarchy that categorises the values into 3 levels. The inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value of financial instruments are:

Level 1- This hierarchy uses quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on Company specific estimates.

Level 3- If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in Level 3.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. The Company has not disclosed the fair values of financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents and trade payables because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

2. For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories including the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2026 is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value	Notes	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets					
Amortised cost					
Cash & Cash equivalents	1.00	3	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	1.00		-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Trade payables	0.25	6	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	0.25		-	-	-



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to Financial Statements****(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)****Note 12: Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's financial assets includes cash and cash equivalents that comes directly from its operations. It has an integrated financial risk management system which proactively identifies monitors and takes precautionary and mitigation measures in respect of the various risks.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of financial risks.

Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The most common types of market risks include interest rate risk, foreign currency risk. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits, foreign currency receivables and loans and borrowings.

The Company does not have any market risk sensitive financial instruments, so there is no risk.

Credit risk

Credit Risk in case of the Company arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example placing deposits etc. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at year end, as summarised below:

Particulars	March 31, 2026
Cash and cash equivalents	1.00

Cash and cash equivalents: Balances with banks are subject to low credit risks due to good credit ratings assigned to the banks.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Maturities of financial liabilities

31-Mar-26	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade payables	0.25	-	-	-	0.25



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Financial Ratios

The disclosure relating to financial ratios is not applicable since the Company does not have any transaction during

Note 14: Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during reporting period.
- (iii) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
- (iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) 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
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) 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
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vi) The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions that are used for any other purpose other than the specific purpose for which it was taken at the reporting balance sheet date.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) The Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender during the reporting period.
- (ix) Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 companies are required to disclose grants or donations received during the year. Since, the Company is not covered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the said disclosure is not applicable.
- (x) There are no scheme of arrangements which have been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the reporting periods.
- (xi) During the reporting periods, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties as per the definition of Companies Act, 2013.



CALIBER MINES AND MINERALS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements

(All amounts are in Rupees Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

(xii) The Company has not identified any transactions or balances in any reporting periods with companies whose name is struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(xiii) There are no charge or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period by the Company.

Note 15: Events After Reporting Period

No significant adjusting event occurred between the balance sheet date and date of the approval of these financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Company requiring adjustment or disclosure.

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For Karwa Bhatia & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 148963W



CA Humaira Rayeen

Partner

Membership No: 199794



Date: May 18, 2026

Place: Nagpur

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Caliber Mines And Minerals Private Limited



Rahul Chadda

Director

DIN: 06900066



Anuj Chadda

Director

DIN: 06894652

