INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
CALIBER FOUNDATION

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **"CALIBER FOUNDATION"** ("the Company") **having its CIN No. U85300MH2020NPL340147**, which comprise the Balance sheet as on March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant 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 read with the companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 its excess of expenditure over income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the statement in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditors' 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 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Information other than the Financial Statement and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, 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.

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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 communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income, Changes In Equity and Cash Flows of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the 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 of the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of 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, Board of directors is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 auditors' 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial statements of the company to express an opinion on the financial statements.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Results that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Results 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 Results.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, since the company is registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the provisions of the said Order are not applicable to the company and therefore, we are not commenting on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the said Order.

2. (A) 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) and the statement cash flow statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f) Since the Company's turnover as per the last audited financial statement is less than Rs 50 Crore and its borrowings from the banks and financials institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs 25 Crore, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to adequacy of the internal financial controls over Financial Reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

g) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act: as per the provision of section 197, the same is only applicable to Public Limited Companies thereof Private Limited Companies are out of the preview of this section, Hence the same is not applicable to the Company for the financial year 2024-25.

(B) 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:

a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact financial position in its financial statements.

b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;.

c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.

(ii) 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 entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such 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 guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

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(iii) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub-clause (d) (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

e) The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the financial year accordingly the provisions of section 123 is not applicable.

f) As required by Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, we report that, 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, however the same has operated and enabled throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For Utkarsh Garade & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 146492W

Utkarsh Garade
Proprietor
Mem. No.: 181654
Place: Nagpur
Date: Sept 17, 2025
UDIN: 25181654BMODFM2784

1. Corporate information

Caliber Foundation ('The Company') was incorporated on June 1, 2020 under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is domiciled in India having registered office at Plot No. 67/1, 67/2 M/s K.S.R. Freight Carriers, Ghugus Road Khutala, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Maharashtra, India, 442401. The Company is engaged to carry on activities of promoting healthcare within the territory of India.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on Sept 17, 2025.

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).

The Company's financial statements up to and for the year ended March 31, 2024 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act (Indian GAAP).

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance of the Company is provided in notes to financial statements.

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 hundreds 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. Revenue recognition

Donations are recognised as income when the funds are either received or there is a reasonable certainty on the collection of such funds, except where the terms and conditions require otherwise.

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 statement of income and expenditure. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of income or expenditure. 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 income or expenditure.

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 income or expenditure 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.

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

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 income or expenditure 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 income and expenditure.

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 income and expenditure.

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.

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

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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 FOUNDATION
CIN: U85300MH2020NPL340147
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note no.	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash & Cash Equivalents	3	28.02	25.35	203.54
Total assets		**28.02**	**25.35**	**203.54**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	4	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Other Equity	5	(2,171.98)	(1,574.65)	(1,396.46)
Total equity		**(1,171.98)**	**(574.65)**	**(396.46)**
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	6	1,200.00	600.00	600.00
Total liabilities		**1,200.00**	**600.00**	**600.00**
Total equity and liabilities		**28.02**	**25.35**	**203.54**

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

For Utkarsh Garade & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 146492W

Utkarsh Garade
Proprietor
Membership No: 181654

UDIN: 25181654BMODFM2784
Date: Sept 17, 2025
Place: Nagpur

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mohit Chadda
Director
DIN: 06894670

Rahul Chadda
Director
DIN: 06900066

CALIBER FOUNDATION
CIN: U85300MH2020NPL340147
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
I INCOME			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	7	2,500.00	4,200.00
Total Income		**2,500.00**	**4,200.00**
II EXPENDITURE			
Medical Expenses	8	2,456.00	4,200.00
Other expenses	9	641.33	178.19
Total Expenditure		**3,097.33**	**4,378.19**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**(597.33)**	**(178.19)**

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

For Utkarsh Garade & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 146492W

Utkarsh Garade
Proprietor
Membership No: 181654

UDIN: 25181654BMODFM2784
Date: Sept 17, 2025
Place: Nagpur

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mohit Chadda
Director
DIN: 06894670

Rahul Chadda
Director
DIN: 06900066

CALIBER FOUNDATION
CIN:U74999MH2014PLC255811
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**10,000**	**1,000.00**
Add: Change in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**10,000**	**1,000.00**
Add: Change in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**10,000**	**1,000.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total other equity
Opening as per previous GAAP	(367.17)	(367.17)
Add: Ind AS Adjustments (Refer note 13)	(1,029.29)	(1,029.29)
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**(1,396.46)**	**(1,396.46)**
Addition during the year	(178.19)	(178.19)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**(1,574.65)**	**(1,574.65)**
Addition during the year	(597.33)	(597.33)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**(2,171.98)**	**(2,171.98)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached hereto
7, 2025

For Utkarsh Garade & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 146492W

Utkarsh Garade
Proprietor
Membership No: 181654

UDIN: 25181654BMODFM2784
Date: Sept 17, 2025
Place: Nagpur

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mohit Chadda
Director
DIN: 06894670

Rahul Chadda
Director
DIN: 06900066

CALIBER FOUNDATION
CIN: U85300MH2020NPL340147
Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note no.	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities			
Restated Profit before tax		(597.33)	(178.19)
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(597.33)**	**(178.19)**
Cash generated from operations		**(597.33)**	**(178.19)**
Income taxes paid		-	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**(597.33)**	**(178.19)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase/(decrease) in long term borrowings		600.00	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		**600.00**	**-**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2.67	(178.19)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		25.35	203.54
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**28.02**	**25.35**

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

For Utkarsh Garade & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 146492W

Utkarsh Garade
Proprietor
Membership No: 181654

UDIN: 25181654BMODFM2784
Date: Sept 17, 2025
Place: Nagpur

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mohit Chadda
Director
DIN: 06894670

Rahul Chadda
Director
DIN: 06900066

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Balance with banks			
in current account	28.02	25.35	203.54
	28.02	**25.35**	**203.54**

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Note 4: Equity share capital

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 1, 2023	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorised Share Capital (Face Value of Rs.10 each)	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00
	10,000	**1,000.00**	**10,000**	**1,000.00**	**10,000**	**1,000.00**
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid Equity share capital (Face value Rs.10 each)	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00
	10,000	**1,000.00**	**10,000**	**1,000.00**	**10,000**	**1,000.00**

(a) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 1, 2023	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00	10,000	1,000.00
Add: Bonus shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add: Equity Share Capital Issued During the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	**10,000**	**1,000.00**	**10,000**	**1,000.00**	**10,000**	**1,000.00**

(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. 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, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 1, 2023	
	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	40.00%	4,000	40.00%	4,000	40.00%	4,000
Mr. Krishankumar Chadda	30.00%	3,000	30.00%	3,000	30.00%	3,000
Mr. Roshanlal Chadda	30.00%	3,000	30.00%	3,000	30.00%	3,000

(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, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 1, 2023	
4BMODFM2784	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares
2025						
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	40.00%	4,000	40.00%	4,000	40.00%	4,000
Mr. Krishankumar Chadda	30.00%	3,000	30.00%	3,000	30.00%	3,000
Mr. Roshanlal Chadda	30.00%	3,000	30.00%	3,000	30.00%	3,000

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

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

(e) Shareholding of Promoters

March 31, 2025

Promoters name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	4,000	40.00%	0.00%
Mr. Krishankumar Chadda	3,000	30.00%	0.00%
Mr. Roshanlal Chadda	3,000	30.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	**10,000**	**100.00%**	

March 31, 2024

Promoters name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	4,000	40.00%	0.00%
Mr. Krishankumar Chadda	3,000	30.00%	0.00%
Mr. Roshanlal Chadda	3,000	30.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	**10,000**	**100.00%**	

April 1, 2023

Promoters name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	4,000	40.00%	0.00%
Mr. Krishankumar Chadda	3,000	30.00%	0.00%
Mr. Roshanlal Chadda	3,000	30.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	**10,000**	**100.00%**	

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5: Other Equity

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Retained earnings			
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,574.65)	(1,396.46)	(367.17)
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	(597.33)	(178.19)	(1,029.29)
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(2,171.98)**	**(1,574.65)**	**(1,396.46)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained Earnings
Retained earnings are the excess of income over expenditure or excess of expenditure over income till date.

Note 6: Non-current Borrowings

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Unsecured			
from others	1,200.00	600.00	600.00
	1,200.00	**600.00**	**600.00**

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7: Other Income

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Donation	2,500.00	4,200.00
	2,500.00	**4,200.00**

Note 8: Medical expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Medical Expenses (Expenses on the Object of the Foundation)	2,456.00	4,200.00
	2,456.00	**4,200.00**

Note 9: Other expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Expenses	641.33	178.19
	641.33	**178.19**

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CALIBER FOUNDATION
CIN: U85300MH2020NPL340147
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10: Related Party Disclosures

(a) Names of related parties and their relationships

i) Where significant influence exists

Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited
Mr. Roshanlal Chadda

ii) Directors

Mr. Mohit Chadda	Director
Mr. Anuj Chadda	Director
Mr. Rahul Chadda	Director
Mr. Manish K. Chadda	Director

(b) The following details pertain to transactions carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business and the balances outstanding at the year end:

Nature of Transaction	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a. Transactions with related parties		
Donation received		
Caliber Mining and Logistics Limited	2,500.00	4,200.00
Unsecured loan availed		
Mr. Roshanlal Chadda	600.00	-

b. Balances as at the year end

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Unsecured Borrowing			
Mr. Roshanlal Chadda	1,200.00	600.00	600.00

1) Related parties are identified by the management in accordance with Ind-AS 24 and the same has been rerelied upon by the auditor.

2) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

a. All related party transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of the business and are on arm's length basis.

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, 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 borrowings because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value. Further, for financial assets, the Company has taken into consideration the allowances for expected credit losses and adjusted the carrying values where applicable.

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, 2025 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	28.02	3	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	**28.02**		-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings					
Non-current	1,200.00	6	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	**1,200.00**		-	-	-

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories including the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at March 31, 2024 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	25.35	3	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	**25.35**		-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings					
Non-current	600.00	6	-	-	-
17, 2025					
Total Financial liabilities	**600.00**		-	-	-

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories including the quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy as at April 1, 2023 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	203.54	3	-	-	-
Total Financial assets	**203.54**		-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Amortised cost					
Borrowings					
Non-current	600.00	6	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities	**600.00**		-	-	-

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, 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 donations and financial liabilities comprises of borrowings. 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 the risk is negligible.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows or the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company does not have variable rate instruments as at the balance sheet date. This mitigates the Company's interest rate risk.

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 (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments. The Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counter parties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss.

As the Company currently does not have active operations and holds minimal or no significant financial instruments, the Company has no material exposure to credit risk, market risk (including foreign exchange risk), or interest rate risk arising from its operations or financial assets.

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 not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management and then processes related to such risks are overseen by senior management through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

	On Demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	Total
March 31, 2025					
Borrowings					
from Others	-	-	1,200.00	-	**1,200.00**
March 31, 2024					
Borrowings					
from Others	-	-	600.00	-	**600.00**
April 1, 2023					
Borrowings					
from Others	-	-	600.00	-	**600.00**

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: First Time Adoption of Ind AS

The company has prepared its Ind AS compliant financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2025, the comparative period ended on March 31, 2024 and opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2023 (the date of transition), as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2023 and the financial statements as at and year ended March 31, 2024.

Exemptions and exceptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first- time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit or loss based on facts and circumstances as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2023. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2023 and not from the date of initial recognition.

Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs as at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at April 1, 2023 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

As set out in Ind AS 101, the Company has applied the derecognition requirements of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:
– equity as at April 1, 2023;
– equity as at March 31, 2024; and
– total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2024
In the reconciliations mentioned above, certain reclassifications have been made to Previous GAAP financial information to align with the Ind AS presentation.

Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2024 and April 1, 2023

	March 31, 2024	April 1, 2023
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per Indian GAAP	**(396.46)**	**632.83**
Adjustments:		
Adjustment for carried forward loss	**(178.19)**	**(1,029.29)**
Total adjustments	**(178.19)**	**(1,029.29)**
Total equity as per Ind AS	**(574.65)**	**(396.46)**

CALIBER FOUNDATION
Notes to Financial Statements
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

: Sept 17, 2025

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2024

	March 31, 2024
Profit after tax as per Indian GAAP	(178.19)
Adjustments:	-
Total adjustments	-
Profit afer tax as per Ind AS	(178.19)
Total comprehensive income as per Ind AS	(178.19)

Notes to first-time adoption:

Note 1: Loss Carried Forward
On transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS, an amount of ₹ 75.70 that was previously presented under Indian GAAP as an "Other Current Asset" has been derecognised. Under Ind AS, that amount does not meet the recognition criteria for an asset and is instead adjusted against retained earnings (accumulated losses) as of the transition date, in accordance with Ind AS 101.

CALIBER FOUNDATION
CIN: U85300MH2020NPL340147
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Financial Ratios

The following ratios are not applicable to the entity since the Company is a Not for Profit Organisation or does not have the relevant transactions:

(i) Current Ratio (ii) Debt Equity ratio (iii) Debt service Coverage Ratio (iv) Return on Equity ratio (v) Inventory Turnover Ratio (vi) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (vii) Trade Payable turnover Ratio (viii) Net Capital Turnover Ratio (ix) Net Profit Ratio (x) Return on Capital Employed (xi) Return on Investment.

Note 15: Other Statutory Disclosures

(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 periods.

(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

UDIN: 25181654BMODFM2784

Date: Sept 17, 2025

(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 covered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the said disclosure has been made accordingly.

(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.

(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 charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period by the Company.

CALIBER FOUNDATION
CIN: U85300MH2020NPL340147
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundred, unless otherwise stated)

Note 16: 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 Holding Company requiring adjustment or disclosure.

Note 17: All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest hundreds as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

As per our report of even date attached hereto

For Utkarsh Garade & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No.: 146492W	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
Utkarsh Garade Proprietor Membership No: 181654	**Mohit Chadda** Director DIN: 06894670	**Rahul Chadda** Director DIN: 06900066

UDIN: 25181654BMODFM2784
Date: Sept 17, 2025
Place: Nagpur