INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of **A. K. STOCKMART PRIVATE LIMITED**
Report on the audit of the Financial Statement

Opinion:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **A. K. Stockmart Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2026, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of Opinion

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, 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. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for 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 and presentation of these Ind AS 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 relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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.
The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Companies (Auditor's report) Order 2020 (hereinafter referred to as 'the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

b) In our opinion, the Company has kept proper books of account as required by law so far it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified u/s. 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified as on 31 March 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "**Annexure B**"; and Our report express an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial control over financial reporting; and

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013.

h) With respect to the other matters included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2020, in our opinion and to our best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i) The Company does not have any pending litigations that would affect its financial position.

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

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

iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v) The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.

vi) Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31 March 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **AARC and Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: W100191

Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa

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Date: 2026.05.16 17:48:59 +05'30'

CA Rajesh Balduwa
Partner
Membership No.: 163452
UDIN: 26163452MGNWXH8548
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date.)

I. In respect of its property, plant and equipment:

a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b) The Company has regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner on yearly basis. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As informed, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification by the management.

c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds, comprising immovable property, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the year.

e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

II. In respect of its Inventories i.e., stock held as securities i.e. Shares and Debt instruments:

a) Shares and securities held in the dematerialized form have been verified with the Demat account statements at reasonable intervals. The stock of shares and securities is held in dematerialized form; thus, physical verification is not applicable and no discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly statements filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

III. In respect of the Company's investments, loan, guarantee or security:

a) During the year, the Company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity.

b) During the year, the Company has invested in mutual funds which are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

c) The Company has not provided loans or provided advance in nature of loans and therefore reporting under clause 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IV. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, or provided any guarantee or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act during the year. With respect to investments, provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

V. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, Clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

VI. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, maintenance of cost records under section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable of the Company, as required under Rule 3 of the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2014.

VII. In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the information and the explanations given to us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, service tax, GST, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities. There were no arrears in this respect as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. As informed, statutory dues in the nature of employee state insurance, custom duty and excise duty are not applicable to the Company.

b) According to information and explanations given to us, there is no dues on account of income tax, service tax, GST and other statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

VIII. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

IX. a. The Company has taken cash credit facility from bank and there is no default on repayment of loan and interest.

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 taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

d. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised (WCDL) on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

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.

X. a. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

XI. a. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b. No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

c. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company not received any whistle blower complaints during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

XII. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

XIII. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

XIV. In our opinion, since the turnover of the Company is less than 200 Crores and the borrowing from bank has not exceeded 100 Crores during the year. Hence, internal audit system is not applicable to the Company. Hence, Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XV. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

XVI. a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Group does not have more than one CIC as part of the Group and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

XVII. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

XIX. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the 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 the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

XX. The Company is not required to spend amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility as it does not fulfil the condition given under section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting on clauses 3(xx) (a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XXI. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

For **AARC and Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: W100191

Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa

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Date: 2026.05.16 17:49:41 +05'30'

CA Rajesh Balduwa
Partner
Membership No.: 163452
UDIN: 26163452MGNWXH8548
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of A.K. Stockmart Private Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **A.K. Stockmart Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2026, 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 ICAI.

For **AARC and Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: W100191

Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa

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Date: 2026.05.16 17:50:09 +05'30'

CA Rajesh Balduwa
Partner
Membership No.: 163452
UDIN: 26163452MGNWXH8548
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 16, 2026

A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

CIN: U67120MH2006PTC158932

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2026

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
ASSETS			
(1) Financial assets			
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	2 (a)	56.18	774.29
(b) Bank Balance other than (a) above	2 (b)	100.00	55.00
(c) Trade Receivables	3	92.42	157.79
(d) Investments	4	253.76	254.28
(e) Other financial assets	5	11,405.55	12,814.22
Total financial assets		**11,907.91**	**14,055.58**
(2) Non-financial assets			
(a) Current tax assets (net)		85.37	64.32
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	6	41.13	44.93
(c) Property, plant and equipment	7	182.78	169.90
(d) Intangible assets	8	-	-
(e) Right-of-Use assets	9	42.03	104.87
(f) Other non financial assets	10	16.01	17.37
Total non-financial assets		**367.32**	**401.39**
TOTAL ASSETS		**12,275.23**	**14,456.97**
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
(1) Financial liabilities			
(a) Trade Payables	11		
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		4.05	2.35
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		235.23	142.86
(b) Borrowings (other than debt securities)	12	7,242.54	9,361.78
(c) Lease Liability	13	56.35	135.47
(d) Other financial liabilities	14	105.77	726.01
Total financial liabilities		**7,643.94**	**10,368.47**
(2) Non-financial liabilities			
(a) Provisions	15	157.60	151.45
(b) Other non-financial liabilities	16	49.54	67.96
Total non-financial liabilities		**207.14**	**219.41**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**7,851.08**	**10,587.88**
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	17 (a)	1,200.00	1,200.00
(b) Other equity	17 (b)	3,224.15	2,669.09
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,424.15**	**3,869.09**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**12,275.23**	**14,456.97**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For A A R C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: W100191

Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa
Digitally signed by Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa
Date: 2026.05.16 17:53:01 +05'30'

CA Rajesh Balduwa
Partner
M No.163452

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

ANNU GARG
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Date: 2026.05.16 17:38:30 +05'30'

Annu Garg
Director
DIN:07817550

MADHUSUDHAN NARAYAN
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Date: 2026.05.16 17:40:28 +05'30'

Madhusudhan Narayan
Director
DIN:10292752

VINISH SURESHBHAI MAKWANA
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Vinish Makwana
Chief Financial Officer

SAKSHI CHOUHAN
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Sakshi Chauhan
Company Secretary
(ACS : A72207)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

CIN: U67120MH2006PTC158932

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the Year ended 31-March-2025
Revenue from operations			
Brokerage & Fees Income	18	2,792.96	2,014.63
Interest Income	19	807.21	842.60
Net gain on fair value changes	20	169.33	193.51
Dividend Income		0.59	0.42
Total Revenue from operations		**3,770.09**	**3,051.16**
Other income	21	1.18	62.96
Total income		**3,771.27**	**3,114.12**
Expenses			
Finance Costs	22	521.45	574.29
Employee Benefit Expenses	23	1,698.00	1,576.93
Depreciation and amortization expense	7,8,9	89.59	92.27
Other expenses	24	697.83	640.43
Total Expenses		**3,006.87**	**2,883.92**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**764.40**	**230.20**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		**764.40**	**230.20**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		189.80	35.20
Tax adjustment for earlier years		(0.09)	0.57
Deferred tax charge		2.40	24.26
Profit for the year after tax [A]		**572.29**	**170.17**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Item that will not to be reclassified to the statement of profit or loss		(15.83)	(27.39)
Less: Income tax expense on above		(1.40)	1.04
Other comprehensive income for the year [B]		**(17.23)**	**(26.35)**
Total comprehensive income for the year [A+B]		**555.06**	**143.82**
Earnings per equity share (Rs.)			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	28	**4.77**	**1.42**
Face value per share (Rs.)		**10.00**	**10.00**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For A A R C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: W100191

Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa
Digitally signed by Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa
Date: 2026.05.16 17:53:34 +05'30'

CA Rajesh Balduwa
Partner
M No.163452

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

ANNU GARG
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Annu Garg
Director
DIN:07817550

MADHUSUDHAN NARAYAN
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Madhusudhan Narayan
Director
DIN:10292752

VINISH SURESHBHAI MAKWANA
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Vinish Makwana
Chief Financial Officer

SAKSHI CHOUHAN
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Date: 2026.05.16 17:45:01 +05'30'

Sakshi Chauhan
Company Secretary
(ACS : A72207)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

CIN: U67120MH2006PTC158932

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2026

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the Year ended 31-March-2025
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before tax	764.40	230.20
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization expense	89.59	92.27
Interest income	(11.76)	(191.50)
Dividend Income	(0.59)	(0.42)
Finance cost	521.45	574.29
Net (Gain)/Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	(0.68)	(0.07)
Net (Gain)/loss on fair value changes on stock of securities - Unrealised	(21.04)	(46.17)
Net (Gain)/loss on fair value changes on investment	(3.15)	(79.20)
Operating profit before working capital adjustments	**1,338.22**	**579.40**
Adjustments for		
(Increase)/decrease in Trade receivables	65.37	(62.38)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Financial Assets	688.10	(754.99)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Non Financial Assets	(0.90)	59.54
(Purchase) / Sale of Stock of Securities	744.31	(9,200.82)
Increase/(decrease) in Trade payable	94.07	(221.61)
Increase/(decrease) in Provisions	11.70	19.41
Increase/(decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(630.69)	617.18
Increase/(decrease) in Other Non Financial Liabilities	(18.42)	16.29
Cash generated/(used) from operations	**2,291.76**	**(8,947.98)**
Direct taxes paid	(210.76)	(127.61)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	**2,081.00**	**(9,075.59)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for acquistion of Property, plant and equipments	(28.81)	(30.64)
Receipts from sale of Property, plant and equipments	0.68	0.08
Proceeds from sale / (payment for purchases) of investments (net)	(17.71)	6,008.79
(Increase)/decrease in fixed deposits	(45.00)	25.00
Interest received	9.06	219.68
Dividend received	0.59	0.42
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	**(81.19)**	**6,223.33**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid	(521.82)	(610.39)
Proceeds from / (repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	(2,116.98)	4,117.90
Repayment of lease liabilities	(79.12)	(65.60)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	**(2,717.92)**	**3,441.91**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(718.11)	589.65
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	774.29	184.64
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**56.18**	**774.29**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year comprise of:		
Cash on hand	0.58	0.16
Balances with banks in current accounts	55.60	774.13
	56.18	**774.29**

Notes:-

1. Cash and cash equivalent is as per balance sheet except for fixed deposits not considered as cash and cash equivalent as the maturity date is beyond three months.
2. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (AS)-7 on 'Statement of Cash Flow' notified by Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006.

Refer Note 41 for changes in liability arising from financing activities

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory **1**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For A A R C & Associates LLP
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Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa
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Date: 2026.05.16 17:54:04 +05'30'

CA Rajesh Balduwa
Partner
M No.163452

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

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Director
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Vinish Makwana
Chief Financial Officer

SAKSHI CHOUHAN
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Date: 2026.05.16 17:45:21 +05'30'

Sakshi Chauhan
Company Secretary
(ACS : A72207)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

CIN: U67120MH2006PTC158932

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

(A) Equity Share Capital

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Number of shares	Total
Opening balance as at 01 April 2024	**1,20,00,000**	**1,200.00**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated opening balance as at 01 April 2024	1,20,00,000	1,200.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025	**1,20,00,000**	**1,200.00**
Opening balance as at 01 April 2025	**1,20,00,000**	**1,200.00**
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated opening balance as at 01 April 2025	1,20,00,000	1,200.00
Issue of share capital	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	**1,20,00,000**	**1,200.00**

(B) Other Equity

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other comprehensive income		Total
	Retained earnings	Actuarial gain/ (loss) on defined benefits obligations	Remeasurement of equity Instruments	
Opening balance as at 01 April 2024	**2,611.84**	**(50.90)**	**(35.67)**	**2,525.27**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated opening balance as at 01 April 2024	**2,611.84**	**(50.90)**	**(35.67)**	**2,525.27**
Profit for the year	170.17	-	-	170.17
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	(3.10)	(23.25)	(26.35)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	**2,782.01**	**(54.00)**	**(58.92)**	**2,669.09**
Opening balance as at 01 April 2025	**2,782.01**	**(54.00)**	**(58.92)**	**2,669.09**
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated opening balance as at 01 April 2025	**2,782.01**	**(54.00)**	**(58.92)**	**2,669.09**
Profit for the year	572.29	-	-	572.29
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	4.15	(21.38)	(17.23)
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2026	**3,354.30**	**(49.85)**	**(80.30)**	**3,224.15**

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information - 1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For A A R C & Associates LLP
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CA Rajesh Balduwa
Partner
M No.163452

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

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Date: 2026.05.16 17:43:06 +05'30'

Vinish Makwana
Chief Financial Officer

SAKSHI CHOUHAN
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Date: 2026.05.16 17:45:42 +05'30'

Sakshi Chauhan
Company Secretary
(ACS : A72207)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

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

Corporate information

A. K. Stockmart Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) was incorporated on January 17, 2006. It is a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of A.K. Capital Services Limited; SEBI Category I Merchant Banker in India. The Company is registered with Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as Stock Broker. The Company is primarily involved in broking & distribution services. The registered address of the Company is situated at 601-602, 6th Floor, Windsor, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz East, Mumbai - 400098. The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 16, 2026.

1 Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

1.01 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruements which are measured at fair values, and on the basis of accounting principle of a going concern in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The Financial Statements are presented in Lacs or decimal thereof unless otherwise specified.

The financial statements have been presented in accordance with Schedule III-Division III General Instructions for Preparation of financial statements of a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) that is required to comply with Ind AS.

1.02 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (“the functional currency”). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts are rounded to two decimal places to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise stated

1.03 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption having the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

- Valuation of financial instruments
- Measurement of defined employee benefit obligation
- Useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Useful life of investment property
- Provisions

1.04 Fair value measurement and heirachy

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:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (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 Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured 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.

1.05 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with Customers" provides a control-based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

Interest income

a) Under Ind AS 109, Interest income is recognised by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets and financial assets classified as measured at fair value through Profit and loss (FVTPL).

The EIR in case of a financial asset is computed
a. As the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

Any subsequent changes in the estimation of the future cash flows is recognised in interest income with the corresponding adjustment to the carying amount of the assets.

Fees and commission income
Revenue from fee-based activities are recognized when the services are rendered. Fees earned from contract with customer is recognised as and when performance obligation is satisfied. Fees or compnents of fees that are linked to certain performance are recognised after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment of the dividend is established.

Net gain on fair value changes
Any differences between the fair values of financial assets classified as fair value through the profit or loss held by Company on the balace sheet date is recognised as an unrealised gain / loss.

Similarly, any realised gain or loss on sale of financial instruments measured at FVTL and debt instruments measured at Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI") is recognised in net gain\loss on fair value changes.
However, net gain / loss on derecognition of financial instruments classified as amortised is presented separetely under the respective head in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.06 Taxes
The tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comrehensive income or equity.

Current tax
Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Current income taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates position taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subjected to interpretation and establishes provisions, where appropriate.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised , based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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

1.07 Property, plant and equipment
Property, plant and equipement are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the assets.

Subsequent cost
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated as per the estimated useful life of assets prescribed by the Schedule II to the Companies Act
The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Derecognition of assets
An item of property plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

1.08 Intangible assets
Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Derecognition of assets
An item of intangible asset and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

Intangible assets comprising of Software are amortised on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life or maximum 5 years, whichever is shorter.

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The contingent liability is not recognized in books of account but its existence is disclosed in financial statements.

A contingent assets, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable, an entity shall disclose a brief description of the nature of the contingent assets at the end of the reporting period, and, where practicable, an estimate of their financial effect, measured using the principles set out for provisions in Ind AS 37.

1.10 Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

1.11 Impairment of assets

a) **Financial assets**

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 months ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets (and the related impairment allowances) are written off in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The Company may apply enforcement activities to certain qualifying financial assets written off.

b) **Non-financial assets**

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset. unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

1.12 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

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.
On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Financial assets are subsequently classified as measured at

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

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL): A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

Trade Receivables:
Trade receivables are initially recognized at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

Debt Instruments:
Debt instruments are initially measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') or fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') till derecognition on the basis of (i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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

(b) Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Measured at fair value through profit or loss: A financial asset not classified as either amortised cost or FVOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Instruments:
All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value , the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument is recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition
The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

Financial Liabilities:
Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of borrowings trade payables and other financial liabilities, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade payables, deposits and other financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(a) Borrowings: Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the EIR method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(b) Trade and Other Payables:
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

(c) Deposits:
They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, 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 recognized 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.13 Segment Reporting:
Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.

Segment Policies:
The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

Segment information
Companies whole business is being considered as one segment.

1.14 Lease
As a lessee:

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgment in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.
The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.
The discount rate is generally based on the borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

1.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits which are 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, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

1.16 Retirement benefits

i) Defined contribution plans

In accordance with Indian Law, eligible employees receive benefits from Provident Fund, Pension Fund and Labour welfare fund which is defined contribution plan. In case of Provident fund, both the employee and employer make monthly contributions to the plan, which is administrated by the Government authorities, each equal to the specific percentage of employee's basic salary. The Company has no further obligation under the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Obligation for contributions to the plan is recognised as an employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

ii) Defined benefit plans (Gratuity)

In accordance with applicable Indian Law, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan (the Gratuity Plan) covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lumsump payment to vested employees, at retirement or termination of employment, and amount based on respective last drawn salary and the years of employment with the Company. The Company's net obligation in respect of the Gratuity Plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that the employees have earned in return of their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service cost and the fair value of plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is yield at reporting date on risk free government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligation. The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the total of any unrecognised past service cost and the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan.

The Company recognises all remeasurements of net defined benefit liability/asset directly in other comprehensive income and presented within equity.

iii) Short term benefits

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as a related service provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

iv) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The liability in respect of unutilized leave balances is provided at the end of year and charged to the statement of profit and loss.

1.17 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

1.18 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules from time to time. During the year ended 31 March 2026, MCA has issued certain amendments to existing Ind AS, including amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows, and Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments. These amendments primarily relate to disclosure requirements and clarifications. The Company has evaluated the impact of these amendments and based on its assessment, there is no material impact on its financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor the impact of these amendments in future periods.

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

2 (a) Cash and cash equivalents

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Cash on hand	0.58	0.16
Balances with banks	55.60	774.13
	56.18	**774.29**

2 (b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Fixed deposits with banks*	100.00	55.00
	100.00	**55.00**

*Bank deposits lien is held as Margin Money or Security Deposit with Stock Exchange, FIMMDA and overdraft facilities with Banks

3 Trade Receivables

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Unsecured considered good	92.42	157.79
	92.42	**157.79**

Undisputed trade receivable - considered good

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment;		
Less than 6 months	92.42	157.78
6 months - 1 year	-	0.01
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	92.42	**157.79**

a) There are no disputed receivables as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.
b) There are no unbilled revenues as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

4 Investments

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026		As at 31-March-2025	
	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss	Through Other Comprehensive Income	Through profit or loss
(I)Mutual Funds				
i) Quoted	-	220.08	-	-
(II)Alternative Investment Fund				
i) Unquoted	-	-	-	199.23
(III)Equity instruments				
i) Quoted*	33.68	-	55.05	-
Total (A)	**33.68**	**220.08**	**55.05**	**199.23**
(i) Investments outside India	-	-	-	-
(ii) Investments in India	**33.68**	**220.08**	**55.05**	**199.23**
Total (B)	**33.68**	**220.08**	**55.05**	**199.23**
Less: Allowance for Impairment loss (C)	-	-	-	-
Total D= (A)-(C)	**33.68**	**220.08**	**55.05**	**199.23**
Total	**253.76**		**254.28**	

*Equity shares are held as Margin Money with Stock Exchange.

5 Other financial assets

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Stock of securities (measured at fair value through profit or loss)		
(I)Debt securities		
-Quoted	10,686.52	11,409.79
	10,686.52	**11,409.79**
(i) Stock of securities outside India	-	-
(ii) Stock of securities in India	10,686.52	11,409.79
Total (A)	**10,686.52**	**11,409.79**
(Measured at amortised cost)		
Receivable from stock exchanges	172.36	1.23
Deposits with Exchanges/Depository/Clearing House	327.10	439.29
Rental deposits	35.97	33.28
Other deposits	0.40	0.40
(Measured at fair value through profit or loss)		
Interest receivable on stock of securities / deposits / investments	183.20	927.74
Receivable from Alternative Investment Fund	-	2.49
Total (B)	**719.03**	**1,404.43**
Total (A+B)	**11,405.55**	**12,814.22**

6 Deferred tax assets (net)

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Deferred tax assets		
On account of:		
Expenses allowable on payment basis (gratuity)	39.67	38.12
Depreciation on property plant and equipments and intangible assets	2.75	4.52
Lease Liability	14.18	34.09
Less: Deferred tax liabilities		
On account of:		
Fair valuation of financial assets as at reporting date	5.30	6.43
Right-of-use assets	10.17	25.37
Deferred tax assets (net)	**41.13**	**44.93**

7 Property, plant and equipment

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Building Owner-occupied property	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross block							
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	53.75	9.05	26.35	112.90	46.14	-	248.19
Additions	1.25	3.29	-	-	2.64	22.96	30.14
Disposals	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	1.90
As at 31 March 2025	**53.10**	**12.34**	**26.35**	**112.90**	**48.78**	**22.96**	**276.43**
As at 31 March 2025	53.10	12.34	26.35	112.90	48.78	22.96	276.43
Additions	37.44	0.55	-	-	1.64	-	39.63
Disposals	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	5.29
As at 31 March 2026	**85.25**	**12.89**	**26.35**	**112.90**	**50.42**	**22.96**	**310.77**
Accumulated depreciation							
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	36.68	6.85	9.81	5.16	20.88	-	79.38
Additions	10.15	1.12	6.19	3.71	6.24	1.64	29.05
Disposals	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	1.90
As at 31 March 2025	**44.93**	**7.97**	**16.00**	**8.87**	**27.12**	**1.64**	**106.53**
As at 31 March 2025	44.93	7.97	16.00	8.87	27.12	1.64	106.53
Additions	6.37	1.10	6.19	3.77	6.44	2.88	26.75
Disposals	5.29	-	-	-	-	-	5.29
As at 31 March 2026	**46.01**	**9.07**	**22.19**	**12.64**	**33.56**	**4.52**	**127.99**
Net Block							
As at 31 March 2025	**8.17**	**4.37**	**10.35**	**104.03**	**21.66**	**21.32**	**169.90**
As at 31 March 2026	**39.24**	**3.82**	**4.16**	**100.26**	**16.86**	**18.44**	**182.78**

1) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment.

2) There was no impairment loss on the property, plant and equipment on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

3) The title deed of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company

Rs. in Lakhs

Description of item of property	Building
Gross carrying value	112.90
Title deeds held in the name of	Company
Whether title deed holder is relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director	No
Property held since which date	23/11/2022
Reason for not being held in the name of the Company	NA

8 Intangible assets

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Software	Total
Gross block		
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	16.33	16.33
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**16.33**	**16.33**
As at 31 March 2025	16.33	16.33
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	**16.33**	**16.33**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	16.02	16.02
Additions during the year	0.31	0.31
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	**16.33**	**16.33**
As at 31 March 2025	16.33	16.33
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	**16.33**	**16.33**
Net Block		
As at 31 March 2025	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	-	-

1) The Company has not revalued any of its Intangible assets.

2) There was no impairment loss on the property, plant and equipment on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

9 Right-of-use assets

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Right-of-use assets
Gross block	
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	314.58
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2025	**314.58**
As at 31 March 2025	314.58
Additions	-
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2026	**314.58**
Accumulated depreciation	
Opening balance as at 1 April 2024	146.80
Additions	62.91
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2025	**209.71**
As at 31 March 2025	209.71
Additions	62.84
Disposals	-
As at 31 March 2026	**272.55**
Net Block	
As at 31 March 2025	**104.87**
As at 31 March 2026	**42.03**

*Refer Note No. 42

1) The Company has not revalued any of its Right-of-Use assets.

10 Other non-financial assets

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Prepaid Expenses	12.97	15.29
Balance with Government authorities	0.02	1.78
Other Advance	3.02	0.30
	16.01	**17.37**

11 Trade Payables

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.05	2.35
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	235.23	142.86
	239.28	**145.21**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2026

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
	MSME	
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
Less than 1 year	3.46	2.35
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Unbilled dues	0.59	-
Total Trade Payables	**4.05**	**2.35**

Trade Payables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
	Others	
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment		
Less than 1 year	208.18	116.38
1-2 years	0.13	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Unbilled dues	26.92	26.48
Total Trade Payables	**235.23**	**142.86**

Following disclosures as required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made to the extent information available with the Company :

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	4.20	2.35
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

Note- Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year are subsequently paid within due dates.

Note Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year includes amount payable to creditors for capital goods amounting to Rs.0.15 Lakhs as at 31 March 2026; previous year Rs. NIL. Refer note no-14 and the said amount are subsequently paid within due dates.

12 Borrowings (Other than debt securities)

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Loans repayable on demand (i)from banks - Secured*	7,242.54	9,361.78
Total (A)	**7,242.54**	**9,361.78**
Borrowings in India	7,242.54	9,361.78
Borrowings outside India	-	-
Total (B)	**7,242.54**	**9,361.78**

* Bank overdraft facilities are secured against lien of Government securities & Corporate Bonds.

(a) The Company has used the borrowings from banks for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

(b) The quarterly results or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with books of accounts and there is no discrepancies in the same.

(c) The Company is not declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(d) The Company has registered all the charges towards secured borrowings outstanding as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. There is no satisfaction of charge pending on secured borrowings which are repaid during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

(e) There are no instances of breach of any covenant and security cover towards loan avalied by the Company.

(f) Refer Note - 32

13 Lease Liability

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Lease Liability*	56.35	135.47
	56.35	**135.47**

*Refer Note No. 42

14 Other financial liabilities

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Employee dues	90.96	104.99
Creditors for capital goods	14.81	-
Payable to stock exchanges	-	620.65
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	0.37
	105.77	**726.01**

15 Provisions:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note no. 30)	157.60	151.45
	157.60	**151.45**

16 Other non-financial liabilities

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Statutory dues	49.54	67.96
	49.54	**67.96**

17 (a) Share Capital

Equity share capital — Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026		As at 31-March-2025	
	Numbers of shares	Amount	Numbers of shares	Amount
Authorized:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,50,00,000	1,500.00	1,50,00,000	1,500.00
Total		**1,500.00**		**1,500.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up:				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	1,20,00,000	1,200.00	1,20,00,000	1,200.00
Total		**1,200.00**		**1,200.00**

Details of shares held by promoters in the Company :

Promoter name	As at 31-March-2026		As at 31-March-2025	
	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares
A. K. Capital Services Limited	1,20,00,000	100%	1,20,00,000	100%

The is no percentage change in the shareholding of promoters during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company :

Name of the shareholder	As at 31-March-2026		As at 31-March-2025	
	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding	Numbers of shares	Percentage of shareholding
A. K. Capital Services Limited	1,20,00,000	100.00%	1,20,00,000	100.00%

The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Shares at the beginning of the period	1,20,00,000	1,20,00,000
Add :Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares at the end of the year	**1,20,00,000**	**1,20,00,000**

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive assets in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. However there exist no preferential liability as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

The Company has not bought back any of its shares during the five year period immedaitely proceeding the year ended 31 March 2026.

17 (b) Other equity

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-March-2025
Opening balance of retained earnings	2,782.01	2,611.84
Add: Profit for the year	572.29	170.17
Closing balance of retained earnings (A)	**3,354.30**	**2,782.01**
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	(112.92)	(86.57)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	(17.23)	(26.35)
Closing balance of other comprehensive income (B)	**(130.15)**	**(112.92)**
Total (A+B)	**3,224.15**	**2,669.09**

Refer Note - 32

18 Brokerage & Fees Income

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Brokerage Income	1,739.27	1,453.09
Fees Income	1,053.69	561.54
	2,792.96	**2,014.63**

19 Interest Income

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026		For the year ended 31-March-2025	
	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial Assets classified at fair value through profit or loss	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial Assets classified at fair value through profit or loss
Interest Income on financial instruments	-	800.63	-	835.88
Interest Income on fixed deposits	3.88	-	4.23	-
Other Interest Income	2.70	-	2.49	-
	6.58	**800.63**	**6.72**	**835.88**

20 Net gain on fair value changes

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value		
-Investments	3.15	79.20
-Stock of securities	166.18	114.31
Total	**169.33**	**193.51**
Net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value		
-Realised	148.29	146.39
-Unrealised	21.04	47.12
Total	**169.33**	**193.51**
Additional Information :		
Gain / (Loss) on sale of Investments (actual) (A)	5.67	19.56
Net gain/(loss) on investments due to fair value change (B)		
-Realised	(2.52)	58.69
-Unrealised	-	0.95
Total (A+B)	**3.15**	**79.20**
Gain / (Loss) on sale of stock of securities (actual) (C)	168.18	65.42
Net gain/(loss) on stock of securities due to fair value change (D)		
-Realised	(23.04)	2.72
-Unrealised *	21.04	46.17
Total (C+D)	**166.18**	**114.31**

Refer Note - 38

21 Other income

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Other Charges Received	0.50	0.01
Profit on sale of fixed assets	0.68	0.07
Liabilities and provisions written back	-	62.88
	1.18	**62.96**

22 Finance costs (On Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost)

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Interest on borrowings	513.40	558.93
Interest on taxes	-	1.37
Other interest expenses	8.05	13.99
	521.45	**574.29**

23 Employee benefits expenses

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Salaries and wages	1,532.35	1,442.65
Gratuity (Refer Note 30)	36.12	36.10
Employers contribution to provident fund and other funds	62.50	58.11
Staff welfare expenses	67.03	40.07
	1,698.00	**1,576.93**

24 Other expenses

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Brokerage expenses	232.41	183.79
Referral fees expenses	18.09	22.62
Conference and annual meet expenses	-	50.00
Stock exchange expenses	15.88	13.86
Communication Costs	14.88	16.15
Rent, taxes and energy costs	22.19	25.47
Repairs and maintenance expenses	4.28	3.65
Software expenses	40.63	152.43
Insurance expenses	11.10	11.72
Auditor's remuneration		
-for audit fees	2.40	2.40
-for tax audit fees	0.65	0.65
-for other services	1.95	1.89
Legal and Professional charges		
- Professional Fees	30.47	52.99
- Legal Expenses	181.63	-
Travelling expenses	11.65	18.30
Advertisement & business promotion expenses	33.51	18.60
Office expenses	37.04	35.33
Corporate social responsibilities (Refer Note 26)	-	8.40
Director Sitting Fees	2.00	1.50
Miscellaneous Expenses	37.07	20.68
Total	**697.83**	**640.43**

25 Other comprehensive income

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Item that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss		
a. Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	5.55	(4.14)
b. Equity instruments through other comrehensive income	(21.38)	(23.25)
Total	**(15.83)**	**(27.39)**

26 Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure

During the finacial year 2025-26, the Company is not required to spend amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility as it does not fulfill the condition given under section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 .
However, during the year 2024-25, the Company was required to spend amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly, the Company had spent two percent of the average net profti on the approved CSR activities.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	NA	8.39
Less: Previous years' excess	NA	-
Net amount required to be spent by the Company during the financial year	NA	8.39
Amount of expenditure incurred	NA	8.40
Short fall / (Excess) in CSR expenditure	NA	-0.01
Total of previous year shortfall	NA	Nil
Reason for Shortfall	NA	NA
Nature of CSR activities	NA	Contribution to any fund set up by the Central Government for socio - economic development and relief qualifies
Details of related party transaction	NA	NA

As on March 31, 2025, the Company has spent two percent of the average net profits on the approved CSR Activities for the financial year 2024-25.The Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on March 8, 2025 approved the spending of CSR expenditure on the Government approved project(s) as per the Act and the Company's CSR Policy.

27 DISAGGREGATED REVENUE INFORMATION

The table below represents disaggregation of Company's revenue from contracts with the customers. The Company believes that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenues and cash flows are affected by industry, market and other economic factors.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Type of goods or service		
Brokerage Income	1,739.27	1,453.09
Fees income	1,053.69	561.54
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**2,792.96**	**2,014.63**
Geographical markets		
-India	2,792.96	2,014.63
-Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**2,792.96**	**2,014.63**
Relation with customer		
-Non related party	2,683.43	1,910.55
-Related Party	109.53	104.08
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**2,792.96**	**2,014.63**
Timing of revenue recognition		
-Service transferred over a period of time	-	-
-Service transferred over a point of time	2,792.96	2,014.63
Total revenue from contracts with the customers	**2,792.96**	**2,014.63**

Geographical revenue is allocated based on the location of the services.

28 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Net profit after tax as per statement of profit and loss (Rs. in lakhs)	572.29	170.17
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for basic and diluted earnings per share (Nos.)	1,20,00,000	1,20,00,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	4.77	1.42
Nominal value of share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

29 Segment reporting

In accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108, the Company operates in a single operating segment i.e. "Stock Broking Activity" within India. Accordingly, no separate disclosure is required. The Board of Directors of the Company are collectively Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODMs) of the Company.

30 Employee Benefit Obligation

A. Defined Contribution Plans

The following amount recognized as an expense in statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	62.50	58.11

B. Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has a unfunded defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of Rs.20.00 Lakhs. (31 March 2025 - Rs 20.00 Lakhs)

The following tables summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
(a) Statement of profit and loss		
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost		
Current service cost	25.62	26.85
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	10.50	9.25
(Gain) / losses on settlement	-	-
Total expense charged to profit and loss account (included in salaries, wages and incentives) (A)	**36.12**	**36.10**
(b) Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Opening amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income outside profit and loss account	**-**	**-**
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(6.61)	1.55
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographical assumptions	-	0.74
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	1.06	1.85
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (B)	**(5.55)**	**4.14**
Gratuity expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)	**30.57**	**40.24**
(c) Reconcilation of net liability / assset		
Opening defined benefit liability / (assets)	151.45	127.90
Expense charged to profit & loss account	36.12	36.10
Amount recognised in outside profit and loss account	(5.55)	4.14
Benefit Paid	(24.42)	(16.69)
Closing net defined benefit liabiity / (asset)	**157.60**	**151.45**
(d) Movement in benefit obligation and balance sheet		
Opening defined benefit obligation	151.45	127.90
Current service cost	25.62	26.85
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	10.50	9.25
Remeasurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(6.61)	1.55
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	0.74
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	1.06	1.85
Benefits paid	(24.42)	(16.69)
Closing defined benefit obligation [liability / (asset)] recognised in balance sheet	**157.60**	**151.45**
(e) Net liability is bifurcated as follows :		
Current	41.45	40.46
Non-current	116.15	110.99
Net liability	**157.60**	**151.45**

Employee Benefit Obligation (Continued):

30 (f) The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligation for the company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Discount rate	7.70%	6.93%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (p.a.)		
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%
Withdrawal rate:		
upto 30 years	30%	30%
from 31 to 44 years	24%	17%
above 45 years	25%	23%
Mortality pre-retirement	100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	100% of Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
(g) A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:		
Indian gratuity plan:		
Assumptions -Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase / (decrease) by)	0.50%	0.50%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -increase of sentivity level	(2.54)	(2.90)
Impact on defined benefit obligation -decrease of sentivity level	2.63	3.02
Assumptions -Future salary escalations rates		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase / (decrease) by)	0.50%	0.50%
Impact on defined benefit obligation-increase of sentivity level	2.68	3.06
Impact on defined benefit obligation-decrease of sentivity level	(2.62)	(2.97)

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plans in future years.

-

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Within 1-2 year	65.17	57.27
2-3 year	85.16	51.71
3-4 year	80.77	75.48
4-5 year	95.55	69.06
5-6 year	120.12	81.55

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 8.45 years (31 March 2025- 8.61 years)

The employees of the Company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the Company. The liability in respect of unutilized leave balances is provided at the end of year and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

31 Code On Social Security, 2020

On November 21, 2025, the Government of India brought into force provisions of the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, collectively referred to as the "Labour Codes". The Labour Codes consolidate twenty-nine existing Central labour laws and introduce, among other matters, a uniform definition of wages and certain changes relating to employee benefits.

The Company has assessed the potential financial impact of the Labour Codes on its employee benefit obligations, including gratuity and compensated absences. Based on such assessment, including the basis presently considered by the Company for determining eligible wages for such employee benefits, the impact on the measurement of gratuity and leave encashment liabilities is not material to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Accordingly, no separate incremental adjustment has been recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2026 on account of the Labour Codes. The Company will continue to monitor further developments, including final notification of applicable Rules and implementation guidance, and will evaluate any impact, if applicable, in future periods.

32 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

(a) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) No funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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.

33 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

i Related party relationships:

a Holding company
A. K. Capital Services Limited

b Fellow subsidiary
A. K. Capital Finance Limited
A. K. Capital Corporation Private Limited
A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited
Family Home Finance Private Limited
A. K. Capital (Singapore) Pte. Limited
A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited

c Directors/Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)
Annu Garg (Whole Time Director)
Madhusudhan Narayan (Whole Time Director)
Rajiv Bakshi (Independent Director)
Ranjit Dutta (CFO) (Resigned w.e.f November 22, 2025)
Sneha Tejas Chandan (CS) (Resigned w.e.f November 27, 2024)
Heena Dhameja (CS) (Resigned w.e.f August 14, 2025)
Sakshi Chouhan (CS) (Appointed w.e.f August 14, 2025)

d Relatives of KMP
Kavita Garg (Mother of Annu Garg)
Sanjiv Kumar (Father of Annu Garg)
Sanjiv Kumar (HUF) (KMP is Member of HUF)
Abhishek Kumar (Brother of Annu Garg)

e Enterprises in which relative of KMP is having influence
A. K. Capital Markets Limited (upto November 20, 2024)
A. K. Services Private Limited (upto November 15, 2024)
Family Home Consultancy Services Private Limited (upto November 15, 2024)
India Bond Private Limited (Upto February 5, 2025)

Notes:

a The related party relationships have been determined on the basis of the requirements of the Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) - 24 'Related Party Disclosures' and the same have been relied upon by the auditors.

b The relationship as mentioned above pertains to those related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year and the previous year, except where control exist, in which case the relationship has been mentioned irrespective of the transaction with the related parties.

ii Details of transactions with related parties are given as under:

Rs. in Lakhs

	Particular	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
A)	**Transaction with related parties:*,****		
	Brokerage received		
	A. K. Capital Services Limited	2.56	1.22
	A. K. Capital Finance Limited	103.51	100.78
	A. K. Services Private Limited	-	0.11
	A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited	-	0.03
	Annu Garg	0.00	0.00
	Kavita Garg	0.00	0.02
	Sanjiv Kumar	0.01	0.02
	Sanjiv Kumar (HUF)	0.31	0.00
	Demat charges received		
	A. K. Capital Services Limited	0.02	0.02
	A. K. Capital Finance Limited	3.02	1.28
	A. K. Capital Markets Limited	-	0.02
	A. K. Capital Corporation Private Limited	0.01	0.01
	A. K. Services Private Limited	-	0.02
	Family Home Consultancy Services Private Limited	-	0.02
	A. K. Wealth Management Private Limited	0.02	0.46
	Family Home Finance Private Limited	0.01	0.01
	India Bond Private Limited	-	0.02
	A. K. Alternative Asset Managers Private Limited	0.01	0.01
	Annu Garg	0.02	0.01
	Abhishek Kumar	-	0.01
	Kavita Garg	0.01	0.02
	Sanjiv Kumar	0.02	0.03
	Sanjiv Kumar (HUF)	0.02	0.00

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

Rs. in Lakhs

Particular	For the Year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Key managerial remuneration * **		
KMP	140.63	94.48
Director Sitting Fees	2.00	1.50
Sales of Securities (Excluding Accrued Interest)		
A. K. Capital Finance Limited	1,501.28	-
Brokerage Expenses		
India Bond Private Limited	-	43.52
Software Expenses		
India Bond Private Limited	-	95.90

Rs. in Lakhs

B) Balances of related parties:	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Balances payable		
A. K. Capital Services Limited - Margin Money for Stock Exchange	-	80.00
A. K. Capital Services Limited - Stock Exchange Payout	-	13.87
A. K. Capital Finance Limited	141.84	-
Annu Garg	0.00	-
Kavita Garg	0.44	-
Sanjiv Kumar	0.19	0.13
Sanjiv Kumar (HUF)	0.18	-
Balances receivable		
A. K. Capital Finance Limited	0.62	0.35
A. K. Capital Services Limited	-	0.25
Kavita Garg	-	0.00
Sanjiv Kumar	0.00	0.00
Sanjiv Kumar (HUF)	0.00	0.00

* Transaction amount are excluding taxes wherever applicable

**The amount of financial statements of the company have been reported in Rs.(in Lacs) rounded off to 2 decimals. However, while doing so, some of the above reported amounts might appear as ZERO (0) due to rounding off of amounts.

*** Key managerial remuneration related to retirement benefits (i.e. gratuity) are recognised under employee benefits expenses in statement of profit and loss along with other employees gratuity costs of the Company based on the actuarial valuation carried out by independent actuary.

34 Income Tax

(a) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	189.80	35.20
Short / (excess) provision for tax relating to earlier year	(0.09)	0.57
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	2.40	24.26
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**192.11**	**60.03**

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Profit before income tax as per Income Statement	764.40	230.20
Rate of Income tax	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expenses	192.38	57.94
Tax effect due to non-deductable expenses	(0.62)	1.83
Short / (excess) provision for tax relating to earlier year	(0.09)	0.57
Tax effect due to change in tax rates	(0.18)	(1.01)
Other	0.61	0.70
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**192.10**	**60.03**

(c) Movement in deferred tax balances

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to the below items and corresponding movement in deferred tax liabilities / assets:-

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) at the beginning of the year	44.93	68.16
Property plant and equipments	(1.77)	(0.54)
Gratuity	1.55	5.92
Fair value gain/(loss) on financial Assets	1.13	(27.31)
Right of use	15.20	15.21
Lease liability	(19.91)	(16.51)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) at the end of the year	**41.13**	**44.93**

(d) The Gross movement in the current income tax asset/(Liability)

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the beginning of the year	64.32	(26.80)
Income tax paid	210.76	127.61
Current tax expenses	(189.80)	(35.20)
Interest on tax expenses	-	(0.72)
Short / (Excess) provision for tax relating to earlier year	0.09	(0.57)
Net current income tax asset/(liability) at the end of the year	**85.37**	**64.32**

35 Financial Instruments

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

The carrying value of financial instrument by categories as of 31 March 2026 were as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	At amortised cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total carrying value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	56.18	-	-	56.18
Bank Balance other than above	100.00	-	-	100.00
Trade receivables	92.42	-	-	92.42
Investments	-	220.08	33.68	253.76
Other financial assets	535.83	10,869.72	-	11,405.55
TOTAL	**784.43**	**11,089.80**	**33.68**	**11,907.91**
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	239.28	-	-	239.28
Borrowings	7,242.54	-	-	7,242.54
Lease Liability	56.35	-	-	56.35
Other financial liabilities	105.77	-	-	105.77
TOTAL	**7,643.94**	**-**	**-**	**7,643.94**

The carrying value of financial instrument by categories as of 31 March 2025 were as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	At amortised cost	At Fair value through profit and loss	At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	Total carrying value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	774.29	-	-	774.29
Bank Balance other than above	55.00	-	-	55.00
Trade receivables	157.79	-	-	157.79
Investments	-	199.23	55.05	254.28
Other financial assets	474.20	12,340.02	-	12,814.22
TOTAL	**1,461.28**	**12,539.25**	**55.05**	**14,055.58**
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	145.21	-	-	145.21
Borrowings	9,361.78	-	-	9,361.78
Lease Liability	135.47	-	-	135.47
Other financial liabilities	726.01	-	-	726.01
TOTAL	**10,368.47**	**-**	**-**	**10,368.47**

36 Risk Management

Financial Risk management

The risk management policies of the Company are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instruments.

Credit Risk

Exposure to credit risk

Financial asset for which loss allowance is measured using expected credit loss model:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Financial assets		
Receivables	92.42	157.79
Other financial assets	535.83	474.20
At end of the year	**628.25**	**631.99**

Revenue/Trade receivables

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 92.42 Lacs and Rs. 157.79 lacs as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers located in India. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal cause of business.

The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on trade receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. Based on the provision matrix, no provision is required to be made at the respective reporting date.

Company have provided details of revenue from revenue from single largest customer, revenue from top 5 customer and ageing of trade receivable below:

a) The following table gives details in respect of revenues generated from top customer and top 5 customers:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Revenue from top customer	730.00	434.50
Revenue from top 5 customers	1,191.65	887.37

(b) Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are not due as at the end of reporting year:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Within credit days	66.79	157.78

(c) Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Less than 90 days	24.23	-
91 to 180 days	1.40	-
181 to 270 days	-	0.01
271 to 360 days	-	-
Over 360 days	-	-
Total	**25.63**	**0.01**

Balances with banks and other financial assets:

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with bank, which are having highest safety ratings based on ratings published by various credit rating agencies. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on external credit ratings of the counterparties.

For other financial assets, the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on reasonable and supportive forward looking information. The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure for these items.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables taking into account historical credit loss experience.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Company has interest rate risk exposure mainly from changes in rate of interest on fixed deposits. The following table analyse the breakdown of the financial assets and liabilities by type of interest rate:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Financial assets		
Interest bearing		
- fixed interest rate		
Stock of securities	10,686.52	11,409.79
Bank Balance other than above	100.00	55.00
Other financial assets	35.97	35.29
Non interest bearing		
Cash and cash equivalents	56.18	774.29
Receivables	92.42	157.79
Investments	253.76	254.28
Other financial assets	683.06	549.90
Financial Liabilities		
Interest bearing		
- floating interest rate		
Borrowings	7,242.54	9,361.78
- fixed interest rate		
Lease Liability	56.35	135.47
Non interest bearing		
Trade payables	239.28	145.21
Other financial liabilities	105.77	726.01

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after the excluding the credit exposure for which interest rate swap has been taken and hence the interest rate is fixed. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Increase in basis points	50.00	50.00
Effect on profit before tax	(36.21)	(46.81)
Decrease in basis points	50.00	50.00
Effect on profit before tax	36.21	46.81

37 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost.

The Company maximum exposure to liquidity risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025 is the carrying amounts. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 30 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. The following table analysis financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Year ended 31 March 2026						
Trade payables	-	239.28	-	-	-	**239.28**
Borrowings	-	7,357.37	-	-	-	**7,357.37**
Lease Liability	-	21.79	36.32	-	-	**58.11**
Other financial liabilities	-	105.77	-	-	-	**105.77**
	-	**7,724.21**	**36.32**	**-**	**-**	**7,760.53**
Year ended 31 March 2025						
Trade payables	-	145.21	-	-	-	**145.21**
Borrowings	-	9,475.26	-	-	-	**9,475.26**
Lease Liability	-	21.79	65.37	58.11	-	**145.27**
Other financial liabilities	-	726.01	-	-	-	**726.01**
	-	**10,368.27**	**65.37**	**58.11**	**-**	**10,491.75**

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the 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. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	As at 31-Mar-2025
Trade payables	239.28	145.21
Borrowings	7,242.54	9,361.78
Lease Liability	56.35	135.47
Other financial liabilities	105.77	726.01
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(156.18)	(829.29)
Net debt (A)	**7,487.76**	**9,539.18**
Equity share capital	1,200.00	1,200.00
Other equity	3,224.15	2,669.09
Total member's capital (B)	**4,424.15**	**3,869.09**
Capital and net debt (C=A+B)	**11,911.91**	**13,408.27**
Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	**62.86**	**71.14**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any borrowings in the current year.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

38 Fair Value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2026:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments				
Equity instrument measured at FVOCI	33.68	33.68	-	-
Mutual fund measured at FVTPL	220.08	-	220.08	-
Stock of Securities				
Debt instrument measured at FVTPL	10,686.52	-	10,686.52	-
Other financial assets				
Interest receivable on financial instruments	183.20	-	183.20	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2025:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2025	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments				
Equity instrument measured at FVOCI	55.05	55.05	-	-
Alternative Investment Fund measured at FVTPL	199.23	-	199.23	-
Stock of Securities				
Debt instrument measured at FVTPL	11,409.79	-	11,409.79	-
Other financial assets				
Interest receivable from AIF measured at FVTPL	2.49	-	2.49	-
Interest receivable on financial instruments	927.74	-	927.74	-

Assets class	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques and inputs
Debt instruments, Government securities, commercial paper and state development loan measured at FVTPL	Level 2	Valuation techniques and inputs in order of first preference are as
		1.Cost of securities only if the securities are allotted within last 20 days or purchased within 7 days from the measurement date, or Latest traded price reported on recognised stock exchange or settlement house close to measurement date i.e. in the range of 0-7 days. whichever is later.
		2.Latest subsequent traded price reported on recognised stock exchange or settlement house close to measurement date i.e. in the range of 0-7 days.
		3.Future cash flows are discounted using a discount rate arrived at by adding the spread provided by FIMMDA or other approved agencies and annualised government security yield provided by regulatory authorities.
Alternative Investment Fund measured at FVTPL	Level 2	The valuation is done based on the rating agency valuation provided by the Alternative Investment Fund.
Unquoted equity instruments measured at FVOCI	Level 3	Based on unobservable inputs which generally approximates to the carrying value of the investments unless significantly impaired. Fair value has been considered Nil for significantly impaired investments. Sensitivity change in the unobservable input does not have a significant impact in its value and accordingly, sensitivity disclosure is not given.

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, Trade receivable and other financial asset, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to short term maturity of these instruments.

39 Fair value of financial instrument not measured at profit and loss account

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument not measured at fair value by categories as of 31 March 2026 were as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Total carrying value	Fair Value Level 1	Fair Value Level 2	Fair Value Level 3
Assets:				
Trade receivables	92.42	-	-	92.42
Other financial assets	535.83	-	-	535.83
TOTAL	**628.25**	**-**	**-**	**628.25**
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	239.28	-	-	239.28
Borrowings	7,242.54	-	-	7,242.54
Lease Liability	56.35	-	-	56.35
Other financial liabilities	105.77	-	-	105.77
TOTAL	**7,643.94**	**-**	**-**	**7,643.94**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument not measured at fair value by categories as of 31 March 2025 were as follows:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Total carrying value	Fair Value Level 1	Fair Value Level 2	Fair Value Level 3
Assets:				
Trade receivables	157.79	-	-	157.79
Other financial assets	474.20	-	-	474.20
TOTAL	**631.99**	**-**	**-**	**631.99**
Liabilities:				
Trade payables	145.21	-	-	145.21
Borrowings	9,361.78	-	-	9,361.78
Lease Liability	135.47	-	-	135.47
Other financial liabilities	726.01	-	-	726.01
TOTAL	**10,368.47**	**-**	**-**	**10,368.47**

Measurement of Fair Value

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for the above financial instruments which are not recorded and measured at fair value in the financial statements, these fair values were calculated for disclosure purpose only.

a. Short Term Financial Assets And Liabilities

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short term maturity(less than twelve months), the carrying amounts, which are net of impairment, area reasonable approximation of their fair value. Such instruments include: other financial assets (excluding security deposit), trade payables and other financial liability.

b. Borrowings

In case of borrowings with floating rates, the interest rate represents the market rate. Consequently the carrying amount represents the fair value.

40 Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31-March-2026			As at 31-March-2025		
	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total	Within 12 Months	After 12 Months	Total
Financial Assets:						
Cash and Cash equivalents	56.18	-	**56.18**	774.29	-	**774.29**
Bank Balance other than (a) above	100.00	-	**100.00**	40.00	15.00	**55.00**
Trade receivables	92.42	-	**92.42**	157.79	-	**157.79**
Investments	220.08	33.68	**253.76**	199.23	55.05	**254.28**
Stock of Securities	10,686.52	-	**10,686.52**	11,409.79	-	**11,409.79**
Other financial assets	391.53	327.50	**719.03**	931.46	472.97	**1,404.43**
Financial Assets	**11,546.73**	**361.18**	**11,907.91**	**13,512.56**	**543.02**	**14,055.58**
Non Financial Assets:						
Current tax assets (net)	85.37	-	**85.37**	64.32	-	**64.32**
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	41.13	**41.13**	-	44.93	**44.93**
Property, plant and equipment	-	182.78	**182.78**	-	169.90	**169.90**
Right-of-Use assets	-	42.03	**42.03**	-	104.87	**104.87**
Other non financial assets	12.70	3.31	**16.01**	14.45	2.92	**17.37**
Non Financial Assets	**98.07**	**269.25**	**367.32**	**78.77**	**322.62**	**401.39**
TOTAL ASSETS	**11,644.80**	**630.43**	**12,275.23**	**13,591.33**	**865.64**	**14,456.97**
Financial Liabilities:						
Trade payables	239.28	-	**239.28**	145.21	-	**145.21**
Borrowings	7,242.54		**7,242.54**	9,361.78	-	**9,361.78**
Lease liability	56.35	-	**56.35**	79.09	56.38	**135.47**
Other financial liabilities	105.77	-	**105.77**	726.01	-	**726.01**
Financial Liabilities	**7,643.94**	**-**	**7,643.94**	**10,312.09**	**56.38**	**10,368.47**
Non Financial Liabilities:						
Provisions	41.45	116.15	**157.60**	40.46	110.99	**151.45**
Other Non-financial liabilities	49.54	-	**49.54**	67.96	-	**67.96**
Non Financial Liabilities	**90.99**	**116.15**	**207.14**	**108.42**	**110.99**	**219.41**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**7,734.93**	**116.15**	**7,851.08**	**10,420.51**	**167.37**	**10,587.88**
EQUITY						
Equity share capital	-	1,200.00	**1,200.00**	-	1,200.00	**1,200.00**
Other equity	-	3,224.15	**3,224.15**	-	2,669.09	**2,669.09**
TOTAL EQUITY	**-**	**4,424.15**	**4,424.15**	**-**	**3,869.09**	**3,869.09**

41 Changes in liability arising from financing activities (Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows')

Rs. in Lakhs

Particular	As at 31.03.2026			As at 31.03.2025		
	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Interest on above borrowings	Borrowings	Lease liabilities	Interest on above borrowings
Opening balance	**9,361.78**	**135.47**	**0.37**	**5,249.05**	**201.06**	**37.19**
Cash Flows	(2,116.98)	(87.17)	(521.82)	4,117.90	(79.58)	(610.39)
Transaction cost	(2.26)	8.05	8.05	(5.17)	13.99	13.99
Interest accrual	-	-	513.40	-	-	559.58
Closing Balance	**7,242.54**	**56.35**	**-**	**9,361.78**	**135.47**	**0.37**

42 Leases

(i) Lease commitments as lessee:

The Company has entered into agreements for taking on lease certain office on lease and licence basis. The lease term is for a period of 60 months. The Company has contracts which have fixed rentals.

Based on use of practical expedients, the Company did not have any lease requiring reclassification or/ and measurement on initial application date. Consequently, the Company has reclassified the "Right-of-use assets", (representing its Right-of-use assets the leased asset over the lease term) from other financial assets to property, plant and equipment.
The Company has also recognised liability towards the present value of the balance of future lease payments for the leases.

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right-of-use assets (disclosed under note Note 9 - property, plant and equipment):

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Balance as at April 1, 2025		
Opening gross block value of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	**314.58**	**314.58**
Measurment on account of adoption of Ind AS 116	-	-
Deduction on account of termination of lease	-	-
Closing gross block value of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	**314.58**	**314.58**
Opening accumulated depreciation of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	**209.71**	**146.80**
Depreciation charged for the year	62.84	62.91
Deduction on account of termination of lease	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation of account on adoption of Ind AS 116	**272.55**	**209.71**
Closing net block value	**42.03**	**104.87**

The following is the movement in lease liabilities :-

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Balance at the beginning	**135.47**	**201.06**
Additions	-	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	8.05	13.99
Payment of lease liabilities	87.17	79.58
Balance at the end	**56.35**	**135.47**

Contractual maturities of lease liabilities:

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31-March-2026	For the year ended 31-March-2025
Less than one year	58.11	87.16
One to five years	-	58.11
More than five years	-	-
Total	**58.11**	**145.27**

The cash outflow of lease payments with respect to the above lease recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the financial year 2025-2026 is Rs.87.16 lakhs (previous year 79.58 lakhs)

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

43 There was no impairment loss on the non-financial assets on the basis of review carried out by the management in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

44 The Company does not have any capital working progress and intangible assets under development during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

45 The Company does not hold any Benami Property as defined under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act (45) of 1988 and rules made thereunder.

46 The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act 1956, during the financial year ending 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

47 The Company has complied with the number of layer prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on Number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

48 Additional regulatory information required under (WB) (xiv) of Division III of Schedule III amendment, disclosure of ratios pertaining to Capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR), Tier I CRAR and Tier II CRAR and Liquidity Coverage Ratio is not applicable to the Company.

49 There are no capital / other commitments and contingent liabilities as on 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

50 The Company does not have any undisclosed income during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

51 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

52 Balances of certain trade receivables, trade payables are subject to confirmation/reconciliation, if any. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the financial statements on such reconciliation/adjustments.

53 In the opinion of management, financial & non financial assets have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet. The provision for depreciation and all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably stated.

54 No fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

55 There is no scheme of arrangement of Company which is approved by the Competant Authority in terms of section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

56 Subsequent events
No subsequent events have been observed which may require an adjustment to the statement of financial position.

57 Previous year figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever considered necessary,to confirm with the current year's presentation.

Signatures to 1 to 57

As per our report of even date attached

For A A R C & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: W100191

Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa
Digitally signed by Rajesh Laxminiwas Balduwa
Date: 2026.05.16 17:55:48 +05'30'

CA Rajesh Balduwa
Partner
M No.163452

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of A. K. Stockmart Private Limited

ANNU GARG
Digitally signed by ANNU GARG
Date: 2026.05.16 17:39:32 +05'30'

Annu Garg
Director
DIN:07817550

MADHUSUDHAN NARAYAN
Digitally signed by MADHUSUDHAN NARAYAN
Date: 2026.05.16 17:41:38 +05'30'

Madhusudhan Narayan
Director
DIN:10292752

VINISH SURESHBHAI MAKWANA
Digitally signed by VINISH SURESHBHAI MAKWANA
Date: 2026.05.16 17:43:26 +05'30'

Vinish Makwana
Chief Financial Officer

SAKSHI CHOUHAN
Digitally signed by SAKSHI CHOUHAN
Date: 2026.05.16 17:45:59 +05'30'

Sakshi Chauhan
Company Secretary
(ACS : A72207)

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 16, 2026