



Mittal Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

10/437, Khalasi Lines, Kanpur -208001

Tel: 0512-3158490 E-mail: mgco@mgco.in

Independent Auditor's Report

To

The Members of

Ehaat Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Ehaat Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 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 then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information including notes to the financial statements (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, as amended ("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, thereof ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report and





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Business Responsibility & Sustainability report including Annexures to Board's Report and Corporate Governance and Shareholder's information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, thereof. 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; design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our





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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 scepticism 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.





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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 the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss including other comprehensive income, statement of cash flow and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements.
 - g) Since, the company has not paid managerial remuneration to any director during the year, therefore provision of Section 197 of the Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the company.





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- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2026 on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No 18.1 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company has made provisions, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivatives contracts; and
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2026.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
(b) The Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
(c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that has caused us to believe that the representation under sub- clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e) as provided under paragraph (2) (h)(iv) (a) & (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or proposed dividend during the year.





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- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same 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. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN:001874C

Dinesh Kumar Nigam
(Dinesh Kumar Nigam)



Partner

Membership No. 414272

Place: New Delhi

Date: 20.05.2026

UDIN: 26414272MAMWBH3897



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Annexure A referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report to the member of Ehaat Limited of even date:

In terms of the information and explanation sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i. (a) The company is not having any property, plant and Equipments. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph (i) (a) to (i) (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2026 for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and the nature of its business. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records in each class of inventory is less than 10% and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records, in our opinion, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investment in or provided any security or guarantee, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms and limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a), (c) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of Loans granted, Investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there under. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





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- vi. According to the information and explanation given to us maintenance of Cost Records U/s-148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 as prescribed by the Central Government are not applicable to the company.
- vii. a) According to the records of the company and information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Income-tax, Tax deducted at sources, Tax collected at source, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and any other statutory dues applicable to it, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no outstanding statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, goods and service tax and any other material statutory dues that have not been deposited on account of any dispute
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of accounts, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, as income during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- ix. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the books and records examined by us, in our opinion, the Company has not availed any fund based working capital facilities from any banks, financial institutions and lenders. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us including representation received from the management, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lenders or government or any government authority.
- c) The Company has not availed any Term loans from any banks and financial institution during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- d) On overall examination of the financial statement of the Company, prima facie, no funds raised on short term basis had been used for long term purposes by the Company.
- e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the company.





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- f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- x. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the books and records examined by us, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the books and records examined by us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(x) (b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- xi. a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xi) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- b) According to the information & explanations and representation made by the management, no whistle- bower complaints have been received during the year (and up to the date of the report) by the company.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- xv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence the provisions of paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3 (xvi) (a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





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- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly provision of paragraph 3 (xvi) (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph (xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and 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, 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 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. Since, the Company is not required to spend any Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure under the provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year, the provisions of paragraph (xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN:001874C


(Dinesh Kumar Nigam)

Partner

Membership No. 414272

Place: New Delhi

Date: 20.05.2026





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“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statement of Ehaat Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) as referred to in paragraph 2(h) of ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section.

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **Ehaat Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 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 Management and Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“ICAI”). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 with reference to Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.





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Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

- a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- b) 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
- c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.





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Opinion

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

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN:001874C


(Dinesh Kumar Nigam)
Partner



Partner

Membership No. 414272

Place: New Delhi

Date: 20.05.2026

EHAAT LIMITED
C/o Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Bijnor, Dhampur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 246761
CIN: U74110UP2016PLC087282
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2026

(₹ In Lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
	Assets			
(1)	Non - current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
	(b) Other intangible assets		-	-
	(c) Financial assets			
	(i) Loans		-	-
	(ii) Others financial assets		-	-
	(d) Deferred tax asset (net)		-	-
	(e) Income tax assets(net)	4	11.89	14.67
	(f) Other non - current assets		-	-
	Total Non - current assets		11.89	14.67
(2)	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories		-	-
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	5	0.99	27.58
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	15.44	104.52
	(iii) Loans	7	-	0.45
	(iv) Other financial assets		-	-
	(c) Other assets	8	555.21	361.91
	(d) Assets held for disposal		15.45	15.45
	Total current assets		587.09	509.91
	Total assets		598.98	524.58
	Equity and liabilities			
(1)	Equity			
	(a) Share Capital	9	377.00	377.00
	(b) Other equity	10	211.21	132.67
	Total Equity		588.21	509.67
(2)	Liabilities			
	Non - current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(b) Other Liabilities		-	-
	Total Non - current liabilities		-	-
(3)	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(ii) Trade payables	11	-	-
	(a) Due of MSME		-	-
	(b) Due of other than MSME		3.07	6.21
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities		-	-
	(b) Other Liabilities	12	7.70	8.70
	Total current liabilities		10.77	14.91
	Total Equity and liabilities		598.98	524.58

Material Accounting Policies

1-3

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 FIRM REGN. NO: 001874C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Dinesh Kumar Nigam)
 Partner
 M.No.414272

(Vineet Kumar Gupta)
 Director
 DIN-07780622

(Akshat Kapoor)
 Director
 DIN-03284659

Place : New Delhi
 Date :- 20.05.2026

UDIN: 26414272 m m W B H 3897

EHAAT LIMITED

C/o Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Bijnor, Dhampur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 246761

CIN: U74110UP2016PLC087282

Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended 31st March, 2026

(₹ In Lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
(1)	Revenue from operations	13	11,292.56	11,938.44
	Other income	14	0.57	11.64
	Total Income		11,293.13	11,950.08
(2)	Expenses			
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	15	11,189.94	11,802.60
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock - in - trade and work - in - progress		-	-
	Employee benefits expenses		-	-
	Finance costs		-	-
	Depreciation and amortization expenses		-	-
	Other expenses	16	24.65	163.80
	Total Expenses		11,214.59	11,966.40
(3)	Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax 3=(1-2)		78.54	(16.32)
(4)	Exceptional items		-	-
(5)	Profit/(Loss) before tax 5=(3-4)		78.54	(16.32)
(6)	Tax expense	18.2		
	(a) Current tax		-	-
	(b) Deferred tax		-	-
(7)	Profit/(Loss) after tax 7=(5-6)		78.54	(16.32)
	Other comprehensive income			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit & loss :		-	-
	(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit & loss		-	-
(8)	Total Other comprehensive income		-	-
(9)	Total comprehensive income for the year 9=(7+8)		78.54	(16.32)
(10)	Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share (₹)	17	2.08	(0.43)

Material accounting policies

1-3

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FIRM REGN. NO: 001874C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**(Dinesh Kumar Nigam)**

Partner

M.No.414272

(Vineet Kumar Gupta)

Director

DIN-07780622

(Akshat Kapoor)

Director

DIN-03284659

Place : New Delhi

Date :- 20.05.2026

EHAAT Limited
C/o Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Bijnor, Dhampur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 246761
CIN: U74110UP2016PLC087282
Statement of change in Equity for year ended March 31, 2026

Equity Share Capital (₹ In Laacs)	
Particulars	Amount
Equity share capital as at April 01, 2024	377.00
change during the year	-
Equity share capital as at March 31, 2025	377.00
change during the year	-
Equity share capital as at March 31, 2026	377.00

Other Equity (₹ In Laacs)			
Particular	Retained Earning	Items of other Comprehensive Income	Total
As at April 01, 2024	148.99	-	148.99
Profit / (Loss) after tax for the Years	(16.32)	-	(16.32)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	132.67	-	132.67
Profit after tax for the Years	78.54	-	78.54
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2026	211.21	-	211.21

Material accounting policies

1-3

The accompanying notes from 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 FIRM REGN. NO: 001874C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


 (Dinesh Kumar Nigam)
 Partner
 M.No.414272
 Place : New Delhi
 Date :- 20.05.2026


 (Vineet Kumar Gupta)
 Director
 DIN-07780622


 (Akshat Kapoor)
 Director
 DIN-03284659



EHAAT LIMITED			
C/o Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Bijnor, Dhampur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 246761			
CIN: U74110UP2016PLC087282			
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2026			
		₹ in Lakhs	
	Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
A	Cash flow from operating activities		
	Net Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax	78.54	(16.32)
	Adjustments :-		
	Balance written off	2.18	-
	Excess provision written back	-	(0.19)
	Reversal of current liability Write Back in earlier year	-	125.27
	Interest Received on financial assets and others	(0.57)	(1.98)
	Operating profit before working capital adjustments	80.15	106.78
	Working capital adjustments		
	(Increase) /Decrease in trade receivables	24.41	1,036.48
	(Increase) /Decrease in inventories	-	-
	(Increase)/decrease in non current and other current assets	(193.30)	(392.01)
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(3.14)	(712.73)
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(1.00)	6.99
	Cash generated from operations	(92.88)	45.51
	Tax (paid)/received	3.35	(8.54)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	(89.53)	36.97
B	Investing activities		
	Interest received	-	1.98
	Sale of PPE	-	5.63
	Loan (given)/received back during the year	0.45	52.43
	Net cash flow from / (used in) investing activities	0.45	60.04
C	Financing activities		
	Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	-	-
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(89.08)	97.01
	Opening cash & cash equivalents	104.52	7.51
	Closing cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15.44	104.52

Notes:

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7
- Figures in brackets indicate cash outflow from respective activities.
- Cash and cash equivalents as at the Balance Sheet date consists of :

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balances with banks :		
-On current account	15.44	104.52
Cash on hand	-	-
Total	15.44	104.52

- Disclosure requirement as per Ind AS 7 (Amended) Statement Of Cash Flow related to changes in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities is not applicable to the Company.

As per our report of even date

FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO: 001874C

Dinesh Kumar Nigam
(Dinesh Kumar Nigam)
Partner
M.No.414272
Place : New Delhi
Date :- 20.05.2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vineet Kumar Gupta
(Vineet Kumar Gupta)
Director
DIN-03284659

Akshat Kapoor
(Akshat Kapoor)
Director
DIN-03284659

EHAAT LIMITED

CIN: U74110UP2016PLC087282

C/o Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited, Bijnor, Dhampur, Uttar Pradesh, India, 246761

1. Corporate Overview

EHAAT Limited ("the Company") is a Public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Its shares are unlisted. The CIN No. of the company is U74999UP2016PLC087282. The company is engaged in the business of E-commerce. These financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2026 are approved and authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 20.05.2026

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

i) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and relevant amendment rules thereafter and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

These financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS 105 as applicable for discontinuing operations using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarized below. 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 accounting policy hitherto in use. In those cases the new accounting policy is adopted in accordance with the transitional provisions stipulated in that Ind AS and in absence of such specific transitional provision, the same is adopted retrospectively for all the periods presented in these financial statements.

ii) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

During the year the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) announced amendment to Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The key amendments, applicable to the company include revisions to Ind AS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements", Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" Ind AS 8 " Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", Ind AS 10" Events after Reporting Period" ,Ind AS 21 "The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", Ind AS 107 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures". These amendments primarily relate to:

(i) Clarification of classification of liabilities as current and non-current based on rights existing as at reporting date, including conditions relating to borrowings and covenants, which are particularly relevant for the Company's financing arrangements;



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- (ii) additional disclosure requirements relating to suppliers' finance arrangements, including trade payables and structured payment arrangements with vendors, which are relevant in the context of Company's supply chain and working capital management;
- (iii) Clarification of treatment and disclosure of events occurring after the reporting periods, including those affecting the going concern assumptions;
- (iv) Providing guidance on determination of exchange rate in case of non-exchangeable foreign currency.
- (v) Providing definition of Accounting Estimates.

In addition, certain minor amendments were made to Ind AS 12, Ind AS 28, Ind AS 32, Ind AS 101 and Ind AS 108, which are not considered relevant to the Company. The Company has applied these amendments in accordance with the respective transitional provisions. The adoption of these amendments has not had any material impact on the financial position, financial performance or cash flows of the Company.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards as under:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026, as outlined below.

Under the existing Ind AS 1, where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach. However, the amended requirements stipulate that entities will no longer be permitted to consider lender waivers of Covenants (without differentiation between material and immaterial) that are granted after the reporting date but before the financial statements are approved for the purpose of classification of loans. This amendment is required to be applied retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8. The Company does not expect this amendment to have an impact on its operations or financial statements.

iii) Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) that are measured at fair value and less cost of sale wherever require. The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in notes to financial statements.



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iv) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is company functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to nearest in lacs unless otherwise indicated.

v) Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 based on the nature of services rendered and time between the acquisition of asset for providing services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- Expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
- Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.



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2.3 Material Accounting Policies

A. Property Plant& Equipment & Capital work in Progress

a) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are tangible items that are held for use in the production or supply for goods and services, rental to others or for administrative purposes and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is being recognized as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The cost of an asset includes the purchase cost of material, including import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to the location and condition of its intended use. Interest on borrowings used to finance the construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset until such time that the asset is ready for its intended use.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalized. Other spare parts are carried as inventory and recognized in the statement of profit and loss on consumption. When parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate component.

When the significant part of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company derecognized the replaced parts and recognised the new parts with its own associated life and it is depreciated accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement, if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use, if any, is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statement upon sale or retirement of the asset and resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Assets identified and technically evaluated as obsolete are retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.



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Capital work-in-progress, representing expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for their intended use, are carried at cost. Cost includes related acquisition expenses, construction cost, related borrowing cost and other direct expenditure

b) Subsequent Expenditure.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

B. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

C. Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant & Equipments is provided for over the useful life of the Assets specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on Straight Line Method.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic life of the assets. The Company uses a rebuttable presumption that the useful life of intangible assets is ten years from the date when the assets is available for use.

Right of use assets are depreciated on straight line method (SLM) over the period of life of right of use assets or lease terms whichever expire earlier except in case of right of use assets, the ownership of which is proposed to be transferred to the company or the cost of such assets reflects that the company



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will exercise a purchase option, the same is depreciated on straight line method (SLM) over the useful life of the assets.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each financial year and are given effect to wherever appropriate.

D. Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

(a) The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the company assesses whether:

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- (iii) The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.



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The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Right of use assets is evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows

(b) As a lessor

Leases for which the company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

E. Borrowing cost



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Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

F. Employee benefit plans:

All Employees' benefits payable wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short term employees benefits and are recognized as expense in the period in which the employee renders the related services.

Company's contributions paid/payable toward Employee State Insurance Scheme and Provident Fund are recognized as expense in the profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related services. Employees Gratuity Act, 1972 is not applicable to the Company during the year.

G. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value (NRV) is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The bases of determining cost for different categories of inventory are as follows:

Stock in trade	-	First in first out (FIFO)
Scraps	-	At Net realizable value

H. Financial Instruments

a) Financial Asset.

i. Classification

The company classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

ii. Initial Recognition and Measurement



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All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

The financial assets include trade and other receivables, loans and advances, cash and bank balances.

iii. Subsequent Measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the following categories:

- At amortized cost,
- At fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and
- At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

iv. De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognized when:

The right to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or

○ The company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or

The company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the assets

b) Financial liabilities

i. Classification

Debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definitions of a financial liability and equity instrument.

ii. Initial recognition and measurement

The company recognizes financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provision of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value minus, for financial liability not subsequently measured at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of financial liability.

iii. Subsequent Measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

iv. Financial liability at amortized cost



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After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gain and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transaction cost. Their amortization is included as finance cost in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to loans & borrowings.

v. Financial liability at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognized by the company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designed as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gain or loss arises on re-measurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

vi. Equity Instrument

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue cost.

Repurchase of the company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue, or cancellation of the company's own equity instruments.

vii. De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are, substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amount recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instrument



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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.

I. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cheques on hand, deposits held at call with banks, balance with banks on current accounts and short term, highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short term deposits, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they being considered as integral part of the company's cash management.

J. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured.

Sale of Goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration, the company expect to receive in exchange of those products or services. Revenue is excluding estimated discount and pricing incentives, rebates, other similar allowances to the customers and also excluding value added taxes, goods and other taxes and amounts collected on behalf of third parties or government, if any.

Interest Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably i.e. in case of interim dividend, on the date of declaration by the Board of Directors; whereas in case of final dividend, on the date of approval by the shareholders.

Export Incentives



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Export incentives are accounted for in the year of exports based on eligibility and when there is no significant uncertainty in receiving the same.

Insurance Claims

Insurance claim are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

K. Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

L. Foreign currency translations

Financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency

a) Initial Recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

b) Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Any income or expense arising on account of foreign exchange difference either on settlement or on translation is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the initial transaction.

M. Taxes

a) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

b) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.



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

c) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- Temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. In case of a history of continuous losses, the company recognizes a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realized. Deferred tax assets – unrecognized or recognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognized/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized, or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current



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tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

N. Impairment

(i) Non-financial assets

Goodwill and Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization but are tested annually for impairment.

Other intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date, if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factor. An asset is impaired when the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

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.

(ii) Financial assets

The company applies 'simplified approach' measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instrument and are measured at amortized cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- Trade receivables:

The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognized impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.



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O. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/loss for the year (before other comprehensive income), attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) for the year (before other comprehensive income), adjusting the after tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares which could be issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

P. Provisions

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

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.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is not recognized but disclosed, when possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

Q. Statement of Cash Flow

Cash flows are stated using the indirect method, whereby profit/loss before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of incomes and expenses associated with investing or



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financing flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3. Use of Estimates and management judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management of the company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. 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 any future periods affected.

The areas involving critical judgment are as follows:

i) Recoverability of trade receivables:

The Company has a stringent policy of ascertaining impairments, if any, as result of detailed scrutiny of major cases and through determining expected credit losses. Despite best estimates and periodic credit appraisals of customers, the Company's receivables are exposed to delinquency risks due to material adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the party's ability to meet its obligations. All such parameters relating to impairment or potential impairment are reviewed at each reporting date.

ii) Provision and contingencies:

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change.

iii) Useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets:

The useful life and residual value of plant, property equipment and intangible assets are determined based on technical evaluation made by the management of the expected usage of the asset, the physical wear and tear and technical or commercial obsolescence of the asset. Due to the judgments involved in such estimations, the useful life and residual value are sensitive to the actual usage in future period.



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iv) Estimation of current tax and deferred tax

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses and unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit would be available against which the losses could be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.



"4" - Income Tax Assets

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Income Tax Payments	10.60	13.38
Amount paid under Protest	1.29	1.29
Total	11.89	14.67

"5" - Trade receivables-Current

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Trade receivables Secured, considered good		
Trade receivables Unsecured, considered good	0.99	27.58
Trade receivables Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Trade receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	0.99	27.58

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule

As at 31.03. 2026

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 Year to 2 Year	2 Year to 3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivable considered Good	-	0.65	-	0.34	-	-	0.99
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.65	-	0.34	-	-	0.99

As at 31.03. 2025

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 Year to 2 Year	2 Year to 3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivable considered Good	-	25.40	-	2.18	-	-	27.58
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	25.40	-	2.18	-	-	27.58

"6" - Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Balances with banks :		
-In Current Account	15.44	104.52
-In Cash	-	-
Total	15.44	104.52

"7" - Loans -Current

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Receivables Secured, considered good	-	-
Receivables Unsecured, considered good*	-	0.45
Receivables Significant Increase in Credit Risk	-	-
Receivables -Credit Impaired	-	-
Sub Total	-	0.45
less: Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	-	-
Total	-	0.45

* Maximum Amount outstanding during

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	Maximum Amount outstanding during	
	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
DETS LIMITED	0.45	52.88

"8" - Other Assets-Current

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Balance with revenue authorities	137.09	138.96
Less: Reversal of Provision for doubtful Balances	(54.44)	(56.55)
Advances to Supplier / Contractors*	469.76	274.87
Prepaid Exps	2.27	4.10
Security Deposit	0.50	0.50
Advances to Employees	0.03	0.03
Total	555.21	361.91

*Refer Note No. 18



"9" - Share capital

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Equity shares				
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	5000000	500.00	5000000	500.00
Paid-up				
Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	3770000	377.00	3770000	377.00
TOTAL		377.00		377.00

9.1. The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below.

Amount

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Paid-up shares equity shares				
At the beginning of the year	3770000	377.00	3770000	377.00
Add : Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	3770000	377.00	3770000	377.00

9.2. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares is set out below:

Name of shareholders	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited (Holding Company)	37,70,000	377.00	37,70,000	377.00

9.3. Promoters Details :

Promoters	As at 31.03.2026		As at 31.03.2025	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Dhampur Sugar Mills Limited (Holding Company)	37,69,400	99.98	37,69,400	99.98
Mr Ashok Kumar Goel	100	-	100	-
Mr Gaurav Goel	100	-	100	-
Ms Ishira Goel	100	-	-	-
Mr Susheel Kumar Mehrotra	100	-	100	-
Mr Vineet Kumar Gupta	100	-	100	-
Mr Akshat Kapoor	100	-	100	-
Mr. Rahul Lal Bhai Menta	-	-	100	-
Total	37,70,000	99.98	37,70,000	99.98

9.4. - Terms/right attached to equity shares

(i) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

"10" - Other Equity

(₹ In Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	132.67	148.99
Add: Profit /(Loss) for the year	78.54	(16.32)
TOTAL	211.21	132.67

i) Retained earnings represents the undistributed profit/loss or amount of accumulated profit/loss of the Company.

"11" - Trade Payables**(₹ In Lacs)**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than MSME	0.57	1.00
Unbilled Expenses	2.50	5.21
Total	3.07	6.21

Trade Payable Aging**(₹ In Lacs)**

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 Year	1 Year to 2 Year	2 Year to 3 Year	More than 3 Year	Total
As at March 31, 2026						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	0.21	0.36	-	-	0.57
(iii) unbilled due	2.50	-	-	-	-	2.50
As at March 31, 2025						
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	1.00	-	-	-	1.00
(iii) unbilled due	5.21	-	-	-	-	5.21

Following are the relevant disclosures as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of period	Nil	Nil
b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of period	Nil	Nil
c) The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payments made to the micro and small enterprise beyond the appointed date during the period	Nil	Nil
d) 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 period but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	Nil	Nil
e) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the period	Nil	Nil
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	Nil	Nil

The above mentioned outstanding's are in normal course of business and the information regarding micro and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

"12" Other Liabilities- Current**(₹ In Lacs)**

Particulars	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Statutory Dues	0.03	1.01
Advance from Customer	7.67	7.69
Total	7.70	8.70



"13" - Revenue from operations**(₹ In Lacs)**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
Revenue from Operations:		
Revenue from contract with customers:		
Traded Goods- Sugar	11,292.56	11,938.44
TOTAL	11,292.56	11,938.44

"14" - Other income:**(₹ In Lacs)**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
Interest Received on Financial Assets	-	1.98
Interest on Income Tax refund	0.57	0.54
Misce. Income (Insurance Claim)	-	2.85
Excess Income Written back	-	0.19
Rental received	-	6.08
TOTAL	0.57	11.64

"15" - Purchase of Stock-in-trade**(₹ In Lacs)**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
Traded Goods- Sugar	11,189.94	11,802.60
Total	11,189.94	11,802.60

"16" - Other expenses**(₹ In Lacs)**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
Audit Fees (Refer Note No. 16.1)	2.50	2.50
Balance W/off	2.18	-
Freight Outward (Including Demurrage)	0.03	13.06
Insurance Expenses	10.62	4.22
Legal & Professional Charges	1.26	3.63
Loading and Unloading charges	-	1.59
Miscellaneous Exp.	1.64	0.80
Rent Exp.	2.31	4.06
Rates & Taxes	1.59	6.48
Security Expenses	2.52	2.19
Reversal of current liability Write Back in earlier year*	-	125.27
Total	24.65	163.80

"16.1" -Payment to auditor**(₹ In Lacs)**

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
Statutory audit Fees	2.50	2.50
Others Services	-	0.25
Total	2.50	2.75

* The management of the company has decided to reinstated the current liability in F.Y. 2024-25 towards the holding company amounting to ₹125.27 Lakhs which was written back in earlier years by the company.

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"17 " Earnings Per Share (EPS) :

Particulars	F.Y.2025-26	F.Y.2024-25
i) Net Profit/(loss) after tax for the year available to Equity shareholders (₹ In Lacs)	78.54	(16.32)
ii) Weighted Average No. of equity share Outstanding during the year :-		
iii) Earning Per Share		
-Basic & Diluted	3770000	3770000
(Equity Share of Face Value of Rs. 10 Each)	2.08	(0.43)

"18 " : Related Party Disclosures as required under Ind As 24 :-

A. Related Parties

- i. Holding company
- ii. subsidiary Company
- iii. Fellow Subsidiary
- iv. Associate Company

Name of Party

Dhampur sugar Mills Limited
NIL
DETS Limited
NIL

iv Key Management Personnel (KMP)

- a) Mr Vineet Kumar Gupta (Director)
- b) Mr Akshat Kapoor (Director)
- c) Mr Sanjiv Kumar Bhatnagar

B Disclosure of Transactions between the company and Related Parties and the Status of Outstanding balances as on 31 st March, 2026

Particulars	F.Y.2025-26	F.Y.2024-25
(₹ In Lacs)		
Loan Refund Back		
DETS Limited	0.45	52.43
Interest received		
DETS Limited	-	1.98
Rental Paid		
Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd	2.31	3.82
Reversal of current liability Write Back in earlier year*		
Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd	-	125.27
Purchase of Goods		
Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd	11,189.94	11,802.60
Expenses		
Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd	-	19.43
Amount due to / From Related Parties :	F.Y.2025-26	F.Y.2024-25
Unsecured Loans to Related Parties		
Dets Limited	-	0.45
Other Current Assets		
Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd	469.76	274.54



Note No. 18.1 "": Contingent Liabilities :

(₹ In Lacs)		
Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
Contingent Liabilities :		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	NIL	NIL
Guarantees	NIL	NIL
Other Contingent Liabilities	NIL	NIL
* In respect of Goods and Service Tax	NIL	14.81
Amount Deposited (₹ 1.29 Lakhs)		
Commitments :		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account not provided for	NIL	NIL
Uncalled liabilities on shares and other investments partly paid	NIL	NIL
Other Commitments	NIL	NIL

Note No. 18.2 "": Income Tax :

a.) Tax Expenses

(₹ In Lacs)		
Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total	-	-

b) Reconciliation of Tax Expense and Accounting Profit Multiplied by India's Tax Rate

Particulars	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25
Profit Before Tax	78.54	(16.32)
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed Tax Expenses	19.77	(4.11)
Adjustments for:		
Expenses not allowed for tax purposes	-	30.99
DTA on carried forward business losses, disallowances of expenses and difference in wdv of PPE not recognised in earlier year	(19.77)	(26.89)
At the effective income tax rate of 25.17%	-0.00	-0.00

c) Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefit therefrom.

(₹ In Lacs)		
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Deferred tax:		
Tax effect on business losses	187.98	206.61
Tax effect on Disallowances of expenses	14.23	14.23
Tax effect on difference in wdv of PPE	3.37	4.52
Total	205.58	225.36

19 Financial Instruments - Accounting, classification and Fair Value Measurements

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2(1) to the financial statements.

A. Financial instruments by category- Assets and Liabilities

The criteria for recognition of financial instruments is explained in accounting policies of the Company.

As at 31.03.2026

Particulars	Refer Note No.	Carrying Value			(₹ in lacs)
		Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Asset					
Trade receivables	5	0.99	-	-	0.99
Loans	6	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	6	15.44	-	-	15.44
Total Financial Assets		16.43	-	-	16.43
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	10	3.07	-	-	3.07
Total Financial Liabilities		3.07	-	-	3.07

As at 31.03.2025

Particulars	Refer Note No.	Carrying Value			(₹ in lacs)
		Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
Financial Asset					
Trade receivables	5	27.58	-	-	27.58
Loans	6	0.45	-	-	0.45
Cash and cash equivalent	6	104.52	-	-	104.52
Total Financial Assets		132.55	-	-	132.55
Financial Liabilities					
Trade payables	10	6.21	-	-	6.21
Total Financial Liabilities		6.21	-	-	6.21

Note : The fair value of non-current financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is substantially same as their carrying amount.

B. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognized and measured at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Method and assumptions used to estimate fair values:

Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, loans and other current financial assets, trade and other payables and other current financial liabilities carried at amortized cost is not materially different from its carrying cost, largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

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 or indirectly.

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



Note 20 : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is governed by Financial Guidelines which are approved by the Board of Directors. The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial asset includes trade and other receivables, and cash and others financial assets that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or 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 risks, such as regulatory risk and commodity price risk. The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings obligations with floating interest rates.

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has no foreign transactions and hence no foreign currency risk is involve in it.

(c) Regulatory risk

The Company is a trading company and do not involve any specific regulatory risk.

(d) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the price uncertainty that adversely impacts the financial results of those who both use and produce commodities. The Company is a trading company and do not involve any specific Commodity price risk.

II. Credit risk

(a) Credit risk arises from the loss that counter party fails to repay debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Company is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables and deposits with banks. To manage this, Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings with the Company for extension of credit to customer. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. Concentrations of credit risk are limited as a result of the Company's large and diverse customer base. The ageing of the trade receivables is given below:

Expected credit loss for trade receivable on simplified approach :

The ageing analysis of the trade receivables (gross of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due:

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	As at 31.03.2026	As at 31.03.2025
Upto 6 months	0.65	25.40
More than 6 months	0.34	2.18
TOTAL	0.99	27.58



- (b) The impairment analysis is performed at each balance sheet date on individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The Company makes general provision for lifetime expected credit loss based on its previous experiences of provision/write off in the previous years.

The movement in the provision for doubtful debts, advances to suppliers and advance to employees is as under:

(₹ in lacs)		
Particulars	Trade Recievable	Other Balances
Balance as at April 01, 2024	1.37	56.55
Provided during the year	-	-
Provision written off during the year	-	-
Reversed during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1.37	56.55
Provided during the year	-	-
Provision written off during the year	(1.37)	(2.11)
Reversed during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	-	54.44

III.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of loans taken from Related Parties and other financial institutions.

Liquidity risk is the risk that a company may encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. Since, the Company is making continuous losses, presently it monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs. The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date.

(₹ in lacs)				
As at 31.03.2026	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Total
Trade and other payables	3.07	3.07	-	3.07
Total	3.07	3.07	-	3.07
(₹ in lacs)				
As at 31.03.2025	Carrying Amount	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Total
Trade and other payables	6.21	6.21	-	6.21
Total	6.21	6.21	-	6.21



Note 21 : Capital Management

(a) Risk Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and other stake holders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in the financial condition 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 (buy back its shares) or issue new shares.

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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The Company has complied with these covenants and there have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

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



Note 22: Ratios to be disclosed are as under-

S.No.	Particulars	Units	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025	% Variance	Reason for Variance
i)	Current Ratio	Times	54.51	34.20	59.39%	Due to increase in profit
ii)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	NAP			
iii)	Debt Service Coverage ratio*	Times	NAP			
iv)	Inventory Turnover ratio**	Times	NAP			
v)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Times	790.52	21.87	3514.22%	Due to decrease in average trade receivable in Current Year
vi)	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Times	2,411.63	32.54	7310.44%	Due to in average trade payable in Current Year
vii)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	19.59	24.12	-18.76%	N.A
viii)	Net Profit ratio	Percentage	0.70%	-0.14%	-608.78%	Due to increase in profit
ix)	Return on Equity ratio	Percentage	14.31%	-3.15%	-553.98%	Due to increase in profit
x)	Return on Capital Employed	Percentage	13.35%	-3.20%	-516.99%	Due to increase in profit

S.No.	Particulars	Units	Year ended March 31, 2026		Year ended March 31, 2025	
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
i)	Current Ratio (Current Asset/Current Liability)	Times	587.09	10.77	509.91	14.91
ii)	Debt-Equity Ratio (Total Debt/Shareholders' Equity)	Times	NAP			
iii)	Debt Service Coverage ratio* (Profit After Tax + Interest on Term loan + Depreciation / Interest on Term Loan + Long Term Principal Repayment)	Times	NAP			
iv)	Inventory Turnover ratio** (Cost of goods sold /Average Inventory)	Times	NAP			
v)	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (Credit sales/Average Account Receivable)	Times	11,292.56	14.29	11,938.44	545.82
vi)	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio (Net Credit Purchases/ Average Account Payable)	Times	11,189.94	4.64	11,802.60	362.67
vii)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio {Net Sales/ Working Capital (i.e. Current Assets-Current Liabilities)}	Times	11,292.56	576.32	11,938.44	495.00
viii)	Net Profit ratio (Net profit/(loss) after tax/Net Sales)	Percentage	78.54	11,292.56	-16.32	11,938.44
ix)	Return on Equity ratio (Net profit/(loss) after tax / Average Shareholders' Equity)	Percentage	78.54	548.94	-16.32	517.83
x)	Return on Capital Employed (Earning before Interest and taxes/Tangible Net worth+ Total Debt+Deferred tax liability)	Percentage	78.54	588.21	-16.32	509.67

NAP- Not Applicable because of no Borrowing

NAP*- Not Applicable because of no repayment of loan & interest.

NAP**- Not Applicable as there is no inventory at year end



EHAAT LIMITED (CIN: U74110UP2016PLC087282)
Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

Note No. 23- In the opinion of the Board, current assets and loans and advances have realisable value in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the value at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

Note No. 24- Details of loan and advances given and investment made as required to be disclosed as per provisions of Section 186 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 have been disclosed under the respective head. The company has not given any guarantee in respect of loan taken by others.

Note No. 25- The company is mainly engaged in trading activity which has been considered as the only reportable business segment as per Indian Accounting Standard – IndAS 108 “Segment Reporting”.

Note No. 26- Other Statutory Information:

- (i) The Company does not have any transactions with struck off companies.
- (ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period/year.
- (iv) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (v) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (vi) The Company has not raised funds on short term basis which have been utilised for long term purposes.
- (vii) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (viii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, as amended.

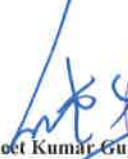
Note No. 27- Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classifications.

As per our report of even date
FOR MITTAL GUPTA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGN. NO: 001874C


(Dinesh Kumar Nigam)
Partner
M.No.414272



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


(Vinod Kumar Gupta)
Director
DIN-07780622




(Akshat Kapoor)
Director
DIN-03284659

Place : New Delhi
Date :- 20.05.2026