

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE MEMBERS OF
ADCC INFOCOM PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **ADCC INFOCOM PRIVATE 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 notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "**the Financial Statements**").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026 and its loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

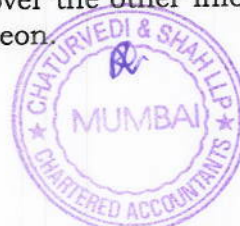
Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the management discussion & analysis and director's report included in the annual report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. The above information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the above other information, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the Financial Position, Financial Performance including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and fair 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.

Those Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



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

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

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

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



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standard specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

The company has not paid any remuneration to its directors; hence the section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the company.
 - 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 and as represented by the management:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position.



- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. (a) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements, during the year no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other 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) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements, during the year no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2) (h) (iv) (a) & (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend is declared and paid during the year by the Company is in compliance of section 123 of the Act and has also not proposed any dividend for the year.



vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software at the application level, further audit trail records at the database level are not available to verify changes directly made to the database in accounting software SAP for the year ended March 31, 2026. Further, during the course of our audit where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101720W / W100355

R. P. Shah

Rupesh Shah
Partner

Membership No. 117964
UDIN No. 26117964XFPGZW3201



Mumbai

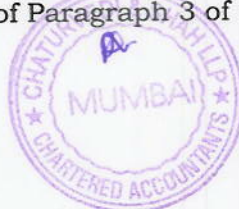
Date: May 10, 2026

ANNEXURE "A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of ADCC INFOCOM PRIVATE LIMITED on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026)

- i. In respect of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - a. (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment on the basis of available information.

(B) The company does not have any Intangible Assets. Therefore, clause (i)(a)(B) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.
 - b. As explained to us, Property, Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased periodical manner, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification as compared with the available records
 - c. According to information and explanation given to us, the company does not have any immovable property; therefore, clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - d. According to information and explanations given to us and books of account and records produced before us, Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or Intangible Assets or both during the year.
 - e. According to information and explanations and representations made to us by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988(45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii. In respect of its Inventories:
 - a. According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, no inventory has been held by the company as on March 31, 2026; therefore clause (ii)(a) of the Paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - b. According to information and explanation given to us, at any point of time of the year, the company has not sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions; and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, no inventory has been held by the company as on March 31, 2026; therefore clause (ii)(b) of the Paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
- iii. During the year, the Company has not made any investment or provided any guarantee or security provided or any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties; therefore, clause (iii) of Paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.



- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or made investment or provided any guarantees or security; therefore, clause (iii) of Paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
- v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit 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. Therefore, the provisions of clause (v) of the paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of the activities undertaken by the Company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- a. The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance Income Tax, Customs Duty, Cess, Goods and Service Tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authority on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and representation made to us by the management, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- ix. a. Based on our audit procedures and information and explanations given by the Management, during the year the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to any lenders. The Company does not have any debenture.
- b. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given and records examined by us, the company has not raised any money by way of term loans from banks, financial institution.
- d. According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, we report that, *prima facie*, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.



- e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or joint venture; therefore. The clause (ix)(e) of the Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- f. According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, during the year, the Company has not raised any loan on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or joint venture. Therefore, provisions of clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- x. a. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Therefore, the provisions of clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b. During the year, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares and Debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible); therefore, the clause (x)(b) of Paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the company.
- xi. a. Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and on the basis of the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act has been filed by auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. In our opinion, Company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act and their details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. The company is not required to appoint an Internal Auditor as per section 138 of the Act read with Rule 13(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014; therefore, the provision of clause (xiv) (a) and (b) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.



- b. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year as per the Reserve bank of India Act 1934.
- c. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- d. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group does not have any Core Investment Company (CIC).
- xvii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has incurred a cash loss of Rs. 3.08 Lakhs during the financial year and Rs. 2.63 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 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 also state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The Company does not have any obligation towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) since it was incurring losses in immediately preceding three financial years. therefore, clause (xx) (a) and (b) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.

For **CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101720W / W100355

R. P. Shah
Rupesh Shah
Partner
Membership No. 117964
UDIN No.: 26117964XFPGW3201
Mumbai



Date: May 10, 2026

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of **ADCC INFOCOM PRIVATE LIMITED** on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **ADCC INFOCOM PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company') as of March 31, 2026, in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Control with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

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



Opinion

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

For **CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 101720W / W100355

R. P. Shah

Rupesh Shah
Partner

Membership No. 117964
UDIN No.: 26117964XFPGZW3201
Mumbai

Date: May 10, 2026



ADCC Infocom Private Limited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026			
(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	0.75	0.85
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	164.14	164.16
Total Non-Current Assets		164.89	165.01
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	3.49	1.12
(b) Other Current Assets	6	1.10	0.83
Total Current Assets		4.59	1.95
Total Assets		169.48	166.96
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	61.00	51.00
(b) Other Equity	8	102.21	105.41
Total Equity		163.21	156.41
LIABILITIES			
(1) Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	-	8.85
(ii) Trade Payables	10	-	-
(A) Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises;		-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	0.35
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	11	6.14	1.33
(b) Other Current Liabilities	12	0.13	0.02
Total Current Liabilities		6.27	10.55
Total Equity and Liabilities		169.48	166.96
Material accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 25		

As per our report of even date

FOR CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 101720W / W100355

R. P. Shah

Rupesh Shah

(Partner)

Membership Number : 117964

Date: May 10, 2026



For And On Behalf of The Board of Directors
ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Abhay S Kimmatkar

Abhay S Kimmatkar

(Director)

(DIN: 01984134)

Rahul Joharapurkar

Rahul Joharapurkar

(Director)

(DIN: 08768899)

ADCC Infocom Private Limited				
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2026				
(Rs. in Lakhs)				
Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	
I. Other Income	13	-	0.07	
II. Total income (I)		-	0.07	
III. Expenses				
Finance costs	14	0.98	0.54	
Depreciation expense	15	0.10	0.42	
Other expenses	16	2.10	2.16	
Total Expenses (III)		3.18	3.12	
IV. (Loss) Before Exceptional Items and Tax (II-III)		(3.18)	(3.05)	
V. Exceptional items		-	-	
VI. (Loss) Before Tax (IV- V)		(3.18)	(3.05)	
VII. Tax Expense				
(i) Current Tax		-	-	
(ii) Income tax for earlier year		-	-	
(iii) Deferred Tax	4	0.02	2.21	
VIII. (Loss) for the year (VI - VII)		(3.20)	(5.26)	
IX. Other Comprehensive Income				
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss :				
- Remeasurements Gain/(Loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-	
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	
X. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VIII+IX)		(3.20)	(5.26)	
Earnings per equity share (Face Value of Rs.100/- each)				
Basic (in Rs.)	17	(5.25)	(10.31)	
Diluted (in Rs.)	17	(5.25)	(10.31)	
Material accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 25			

As per our report of even date

FOR CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 101720W / W100355

R. P. Shah

Rupesh Shah

(Partner)

Membership Number : 117964

Date: May 10, 2026



For And On Behalf of The Board of Directors
ADCC Infocom Private Limited

[Signature]

Abhay S Kimmatkar

(Director)

(DIN: 01984134)

[Signature]

Rahul Joharapurkar

(Director)

(DIN: 08768899)

ADCC Infocom Private Limited		
Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended March 31, 2026		
	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Loss before Tax	(3.18)	(3.05)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation Expense	0.10	0.42
Finance Cost	0.98	0.54
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Operating Loss Before Working Capital Changes	(2.10)	(2.09)
Adjustments for :		
Increase in Trade and Other Receivables	(0.27)	5.97
Increase in Trade and Other Payables	0.45	(1.17)
Cash used in operations	(1.92)	2.71
A. Net Cash used in Operating Activities:	(1.92)	2.71
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
B. Net Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Increase in Share Capital	10.00	-
Short Term Borrowings (Net)	(8.85)	2.64
Finance Costs	3.14	(5.11)
C. Net Cash generated from Financing Activities	4.29	(2.48)
Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	2.37	0.24
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of Financial Year	1.12	0.88
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of Financial Year	3.49	1.12

Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities on account of Current Borrowings

	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Particulars	31.03.2026	31.03.2025
Opening balance of liabilities arising from financing activities	8.85	2.97
(a) Changes from Financing Cash Flows	(8.85)	5.88
Closing Balance of Liabilities arising from Financing Activities	-	8.85

- i) The above statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in IND AS 7- "Statement of Cash Flows"
- ii) Figures in Brackets indicate Outflows
- iii) Previous Years Figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of current year

As per our report of even date

FOR CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 101720W / W100355

R. P. Shah

Rupesh Shah
(Partner)

Membership Number : 117964

Date: May 10, 2026



For And On Behalf of The Board of Directors
ADCC Infocom Private Limited

[Signature]

Abhay S Kimmatkar
(Director)
(DIN: 01984134)

[Signature]

Rahul Joharapurkar
(Director)
(DIN: 08768899)

ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2026

A. Equity Share Capital		(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Particulars	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Changes during 2025-26	Balance as at March 31, 2026	Balance as at March 31, 2024	Changes during 2024-25
Equity Share Capital	51.00	10.00	61.00	1.00	50.00
					51.00

B. Other Equity			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total other equity	
	Retained earnings			
Balance As at April 01, 2024	110.67		110.67	
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(5.26)		(5.26)	
Balance As at March 31, 2025	105.41		105.41	
Balance As at April 01, 2025	105.41		105.41	
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(3.20)		(3.20)	
Balance As at March 31, 2026	102.21		102.21	

As per our report of even date

FOR CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 101720W / W100355

R. Shah

Rupesh Shah
(Partner)
Membership Number : 117964

Date: May 10, 2026



For And On Behalf of The Board of Directors
ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Abhay S Kimmattkar

Abhay S Kimmattkar
(Director)
(DIN: 01984134)

Rahul Joharapurkar

Rahul Joharapurkar
(Director)
(DIN: 08768899)



1) Corporate Information

ADCC Infocom Pvt. Ltd ('the Company') is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated in 10/5, IT Park, In front of VNIT, Nagpur. The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily involved in Geospatial services. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Ceinsys Tech Limited ('the Holding Company').

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved and adopted by board of directors in their meeting held on **10th May, 2026**.

1.1) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments and initial recognition of assets acquired under business combinations which have been measured at fair value. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company during the year.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest lakhs and two decimals thereof, except when otherwise indicated.

1.2) Statement of compliance

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

2) Material accounting policies

i) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to the bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably. In case of Property, Plant and Equipment, the Company has availed the carrying value as deemed cost on the date of transition i.e. 1st April, 2016.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on the Property, Plant and Equipment is provided using straight line method over the useful life of the assets as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.



The asset's residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Losses arising from the retirement of, and gains or losses arising from disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in statement of profit and loss.

Investments and Other Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset.



Amortized cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss:

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost including Loans, Unbilled Revenue, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss ("ECL") allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.



iii) Employee Benefits

a) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

b) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave which are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Re-measurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

c) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange of these benefits. The Company recognizes termination benefits at earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognizes cost for a restructuring that is within the Scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of reporting period are discounted to the present value.

d) Bonus Plans

The Company recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

iv) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when there is 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 there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.



When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

Contingent assets are disclosed when there is a possible asset arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company.

v) Revenue recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily by providing Enterprise Geospatial & Engineering Services.

a) Revenue from enterprise geospatial & engineering services:

Revenue is recognized when control of the promised goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Arrangements with customers are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis. Revenue is recognized based on performance obligations satisfied from the contracts; where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability, consideration is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method on the basis of cost incurred. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which The Company refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned revenue).

In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods or rendering of service, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration and provisional pricing, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.



Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

b) Interest

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits 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 amortized cost and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Dividend and interest income is included under the head 'Other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

vi) Taxes on Income

Tax expense for the period, comprising current tax and deferred tax, are included in the determination of the net profit or loss for the period. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the separate financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.



Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) is applicable to the Company. Credit of MAT is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

vii) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

viii) Fair value measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each Balance Sheet date.

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

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

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



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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy.

3) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. The Company has reviewed these amendments and determined that there is no material impact on the financial statements.

i. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendment refines the criteria for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. It clarifies that a right to defer settlement of a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period must exist at the end of the reporting period and have substance. The amendment also introduces explicit guidance on how compliance with covenants affects the classification of liabilities.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

ii. Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments

The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires entities to disclose qualitative and quantitative information regarding the characteristics, carrying amounts, and payment term ranges of supplier finance arrangements. Concurrently, Ind AS 107 has been amended to incorporate supplier finance arrangements as a key factor when evaluating and disclosing liquidity risk concentrations.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.

iii. Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 21 to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments require disclosures that enable users of financial statements to understand how a lack of currency exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025.



ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Notes forming part to the Financial Statements for period ended March 31, 2026

Note : 3 Property, Plant and Equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Furniture & Fixtures	Electrical Installation	Office Equipment	Computer	Total
Balance As at April 01, 2025	3.47	0.14	0.72	6.36	10.69
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2026	3.47	0.14	0.72	6.36	10.69
Balance As at April 01, 2024	3.47	0.14	0.72	6.36	10.69
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Balance As at March 31, 2025	3.47	0.14	0.72	6.36	10.69
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance As at April 1, 2025	3.26	0.14	0.40	6.04	9.84
Depreciation for the period	0.01	-	0.09	-	0.10
Balance As at March 31, 2026	3.27	0.14	0.49	6.04	9.94
Balance As at April 01, 2024	2.94	0.13	0.31	6.04	9.42
Depreciation for the year	0.32	0.01	0.09	-	0.42
Balance As at March 31, 2025	3.26	0.14	0.40	6.04	9.84
Net Carrying Amount					
Balance As at March 31, 2026	0.20	-0.00	0.23	0.32	0.75
Balance As at March 31, 2025	0.21	-0.00	0.32	0.32	0.85



Note : 4 Income Tax

4.01 Current Tax :-

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Current Tax for the year	-	-
Income tax for the earlier year	-	-
Total Current Tax	-	-

4.02 The major components of Tax Expenses for year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025 are as follows:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Current Tax (as refer note 4.01)	-	-
Deferred Tax:-Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	0.02	2.21
Total Tax Expenses	0.02	2.21

4.03 Reconciliation between tax expenses/(income) and accounting profit multiplied by tax rate for the year ended 31st March, 2026 and 31st March, 2025:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Accounting loss before tax	(3.20)	(5.26)
Applicable tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed Tax Expenses	0.00	0.00
Tax effect on account of:		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	0.02	2.21
Income tax expenses / (income) recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	0.02	2.21

4.04 Deferred tax relates to the following:

	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
Particulars	Balance Sheet		Statement of profit and loss and Other Comprehensive Income	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	0.27	0.29	(0.02)	(2.21)
MAT Credit Entitlement	163.87	163.87	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	164.14	164.16	(0.02)	(2.21)

4.05 Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Asset (net):

	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Opening balance	164.16	166.37
Deferred Tax income recognised in statement of profit and loss and MAT Credit Entitlement	(0.02)	(2.21)
Closing balance	164.14	164.16



ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Notes forming part to the Financial Statements for period ended March 31, 2026

Note : 5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Balances with banks in current accounts	3.43	1.03
Cash on Hand	0.06	0.09
TOTAL	3.49	1.12
Note : 6.01 For the purpose of Statement of Cash Flow, Cash and Cash	3.49	1.12

Note : 6 Other Current Assets

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Unsecured: Considered Good		
Balances with government authorities	1.03	0.83
Prepaid Professional Tax	0.07	-
TOTAL	1.10	0.83



Note : 7 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL		
1,01,000 (March 31, 2025: 1,01,000) (Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each)	61.00	51.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP CAPITAL		
61,000 (March 31, 2025: 51,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each, Fully Paid up	61.00	51.00
TOTAL	61.00	51.00

7.01 Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026		For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of Equity Shares	(Rs. In Lakhs)	No. of Equity Shares	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	51,000	51.00	51,000	51
Add: Issued During the Year (Refer Note 7.02)	10,000	10.00	-	-
Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year	61,000	61.00	51,000	51.00

7.02 During the year as approved by shareholders :

In 2026 the company has allotted 10,000 Equity Shares to Ceinsys Tech Limited (Holding Company).

7.03 Terms and rights attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100/- per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholder in the ensuring annual general meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of 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 shareholder. Holder of equity share present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll the voting rights of members shall be in proportion to his share in the paid-up equity share capital of the company.

7.04 Details of shareholder holding more than 5% Shares of the Company

Name	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026		For the Year Ended March 31, 2025	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Ceinsys Tech Limited (Holding Company)	61,000	100%	51,000	100%

7.04 Disclosure of shareholding of promoters

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026		For the Year Ended March 31, 2025		% change from 31st March 2025 to 31st March 2026
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	
1 Ceinsys Tech Limited	60994	99.99%	50994	99.99%	19.61%
2 Prashant Kamat	0	0.00%	1	0.00%	-100.00%
3 Vishal Pawar	0	0.00%	1	0.00%	-100.00%
4 Manish Ingle*	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
5 Abhay Kimmatkar*	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
6 Rahul Joharapurkar*	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
7 Kaushik Khona*	1	0.00%	1	0.00%	0.00%
8 Amita Saxena*	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%
9 Prakash Yadav*	1	0.00%	0	0.00%	100.00%

Note: *Manish Ingle, Abhay Kimmatkar, Rahul Joharapurkar, Kaushik Khona, Amita Saxena and Prakash Yadav hold shares as Nominee shareholder on behalf of Ceinsys Tech Limited as on March 31, 2026.

7.05 Dividend Paid and Proposed :

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Dividend Declared and paid		
Dividend declared and paid during the year	Nil	Nil
Proposed Dividend	Nil	Nil



Note : 8 Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	105.41	110.67
Add: (Loss) For the year	(3.20)	(5.26)
TOTAL	102.21	105.41

Note: 8.1 Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represent the accumulated Profits made by the company over the years.

Note : 9 Current Borrowings

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
Inter Corporate Loans from Ceinsys Tech Limited (Refer Note No. 9.01)	-	8.85
TOTAL	-	8.85

9.01 The company has taken the above Inter Corporate Loans for business purpose at interest rate of 12% p.a. for 12 months.

Note : 10 Current Financial Liabilities -Trade Payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Total outstanding of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Others	-	0.35
Total	-	0.35

Trade Payable Ageing as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025 are as below :-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as at March 31, 2026				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-



(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding from due date of payment as at March 31, 2025				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	-	0.14	0.21	-	-	0.35
iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	0.14	0.21	-	-	0.35

Note : 11 Other Current Financial Liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Interest accrued and due	4.12	-
Others	2.02	1.33
TOTAL	6.14	1.33

Note : 12 Other Current Liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Statutory Liability	0.13	0.02
TOTAL	0.13	0.02



ADCC Infocom Private Limited
Notes forming part to the Financial Statements for period ended March 31, 2026
Note : 13 Other Income
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Misc. Income	-	0.07
TOTAL	-	0.07

Note : 14 Finance costs

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Interest expenses on Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost	0.98	0.54
TOTAL	0.98	0.54

Note : 15 Depreciation Expense

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer note 3)	0.10	0.42
TOTAL	0.10	0.42

Note : 16 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Rent	0.12	0.12
Professional and Consultancy Charges	0.26	0.60
Professional Tax	0.02	-
Payment to Auditor	1.00	1.00
Rates and taxes	0.68	0.31
Other Expenses	0.01	0.13
TOTAL	2.10	2.16

Note : 16.01 Details of Payment to Auditors
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Payment to the auditor as:		
Audit Fees	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00



ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Notes forming part to the Financial Statements for period ended March 31, 2026

Note 17 : Earnings per share

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars		For the Year Ended March 31, 2026	For the Year Ended March 31, 2025
Basic Earnings per Share			
(Loss) Attributable to Equity Shareholders for Basic EPS	(A)	(3.20)	(5.26)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares Outstanding during the year for Basic EPS	(B)	61,000	51,000
Basic Earnings per Share of Rs.100/- each (In Rs.)	(A)/(B)	(5.25)	(10.31)
Diluted Earnings per Share			
Amount available for calculation of Diluted EPS	(A)	(3.20)	(5.26)
Weighted average number of Equity Shares		61,000	51,000
Add: Potential number of Equity Shares		-	-
No. of shares used for calculation of Diluted EPS	(B)	61,000	51,000
Diluted Earnings per Share of Rs.100/- each (In Rs.)	(A)/(B)	(5.25)	(10.31)



Note 18: Related Party Disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 24, on related party disclosures, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exist and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are as detailed below:

A List of related parties and related party relationship:

I Holding and fellow Subsidiaries

Ceinsys Tech Limited (CTL) (Holding Company)
Technology Associates Inc. (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CTL)
Allygrow Technologies UK Limited (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CTL)
Allygrow Technologies B.V (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CTL)
Allygrow Technologies GmbH (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CTL)
Ceinsys Tech (Singapore) Pte Limited (Wholly Owned Subsidiary of CTL)

II Enterprise which is Joint Venture of entities under Common Control

Allygram Systems and Technologies Private Limited (Joint Venture of Ceinsys Tech Limited)

III Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Dr. Abhay Kimmatkar
Mr. Rahul Joharapurkar
Mr. Kaushik Khona
Mr. Vishal Pawar (Resigned - w.e.f. 17-12-2025)



Note 18 B. Transaction with Related Parties

The following details pertain to transactions carried out with the Related Parties in the ordinary course of business and the balances outstanding at the year-end:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Issue of Equity Shares:				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd.	10.00	-		
Interest expenses on Loans taken :				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd.	0.98	0.54	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses:				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd.	0.61	-	-	
Rent paid				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd.	0.12	0.12	-	-
Inter Corporate Loans - Taken				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd.	-	8.85	-	-
Inter Corporate Loans Repaid				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd.	8.85	-		-

C. Balances as at the year end

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary	
	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Equity Share Capital:				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd	61.00	51.00		
Short Term Borrowings:				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd	-	8.85	-	-
Interest Accrued and Due:				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd	4.12	-	-	-
Trade Payables:				
Ceinsys Tech Ltd	-	0.35	-	-



Note 19: Fair Value

19.01 Financial Instruments by category:

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's Financial Assets and Liabilities that are recognised in the Financial Statements.

a) Financial Assets designated at amortised cost:-

Net Debt (Total Borrowing Net of Cash and Cash Equivalents) divided by Total 'Equity' (as shown in the Balance Sheet)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets designated at amortised cost:-				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.49	3.49	1.12	1.12
	3.49	3.49	1.12	1.12

b) Financial Liabilities designated at amortised cost:-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Liabilities designated at amortised cost:-				
Borrowings	-	-	8.85	8.85
Trade Payables	-	-	0.35	0.35
Other Financial Liabilities	6.14	6.14	1.33	1.33
	6.14	6.14	10.53	10.53

19.02 Fair Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

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

- 1 Fair value of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Deposits, Current Borrowings, Trade Payables and other Current Financial Liabilities are approximate at their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

19.03 Fair value hierarchy

Level 1- Quoted prices / published Net Assets Value (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the Balance Sheet date and financial instruments like mutual funds for which Net Assets Value is published by mutual fund operators at the Balance Sheet date.

Level 2- Inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the Company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.



Note 20: Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. 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 set by the Committee of Board of Directors.

A Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligation as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counter parties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Individual risk limits are periodically reviewed on the basis of such information.

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

B Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of short term borrowing, trade payable and other financial liabilities.

Liquidity Risk Management

As Company does not have any borrowings from banks and hence it is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

The table below illustrates the aged analysis of the company's financial liabilities.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities:**(Rs. In lakhs)**

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities

Particulars	On Demand	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 Years	TOTAL
March 31, 2026				
Maturity of Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		6.14	-	6.14
Total	-	6.14	-	6.14
March 31, 2025				
Maturity of Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	8.85	-	-	8.85
Trade payables	-	0.35	-	0.35
Other financial liabilities		1.33	-	1.33
Total	8.85	1.68	-	10.53



Note 21: Capital Management

The primary objective of capital management is to safeguard their ability to continue as going concern, so they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company considers the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manages the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and risk management of the underlying assets.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt and equity ratio and maturity profile of overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Net Debt (Total Borrowing Net of Cash and Cash Equivalents) divided by Total 'Equity' (as shown in the Balance Sheet)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Net Debt	(3.49)	7.73
Equity	163.21	156.41
Capital and net debt	159.72	164.14
Debt equity ratio	NA	4.94%
Gearing Ratio	NA	4.71%

Calculation of net debt is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings		
Non Current	-	-
Current	-	8.85
	-	8.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.49	1.12
	3.49	1.12
Net Debt	(3.49)	7.73



Note 22: Segment Information

- 22.01 The Company is engaged only in the business of Enterprise Geospatial & Engineering Services which is a single segment in terms of Indian Accounting Standard 'Operating Segments (Ind AS-108).
- 22.02 Revenue from operations is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2025 : Rs. Nil) for the current year.
- 22.03 No Non-Current Assets of the Company is located outside India as on 31st March, 2026 and 31st March 2025.

Note 23: Other Statutory Information

- i) There are no balance outstanding on account of any transaction with companies strike off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- ii) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- iii) The company does not have any such transactions which is not recorded in the books of account surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- iv) No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- v) The company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender
- vi) 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 (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) 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.
- vii) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the (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 to or on behalf of the ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 24: Ratios Analysis and it's Components

0 0

Sr No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31,2026	As at March 31,2025	% Variance	Reason for Variance above 25%
1	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.73	0.18	296.52%	Mainly Due to increase in cash and cash equivalents
2	Debt Equity ratio	Total Debt	Total Equity (Equity Share capital + Other equity)	0.00	0.06	-100.00%	Mainly due to repayment of borrowings
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit after taxes + Depreciation & Amortization + Finance Cost + Non Cash Operating items + other adjustment)	Finance cost + principle repayment of long term borrowings during the period/year	-0.21	-7.98	-97.31%	Mainly due to repayment of borrowings
4	Return on Equity ratio	Net profit after tax	Average Total Equity [(Opening Total Equity + Total Equity)/2]	-0.02	-0.03	-39.45%	Mainly due to issue of equity share capital
5	Inventory Turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory (Opening Balance+ Closing Balance/2)	NA	NA		
6	Trade Receivables Turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivable (Opening Balance + Closing Balance /2)	NA	NA		
7	Trade Payables Turnover ratio	Cost of Materials Consumed	Average Trade Payable (Opening Balance + Closing Balance /2)	NA	NA		
8	Net Capital Turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working capital ((Current Asset Investments) - Current Liabilities)	NA	NA		
9	Net Profit ratio	Net Profit after tax	Revenue from Operations	NA	NA		
10	Return on Capital Employed	Profit Before Interest & Tax	Total Equity + Total Debts + Deferred Tax Liability	-1.35%	-1.52%	-11.34%	Mainly due to decrease in losses during the year
11	Return on Investment	Interest Income on fixed deposits + Profit on sale of investments + Income of investment - impairment on value of investment	Current Investments + Non Current Investments + Fixed Deposits with bank	NA	NA		



ADCC Infocom Private Limited

Notes forming part to the Financial Statements for period ended March 31, 2026

Note : 25 Previous Year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary to make them comparable with those of current year.

As per our report of even date

FOR CHATURVEDI & SHAH LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 101720W / W100355

R. P. Shah

Rupesh Shah

(Partner)

Membership Number : 117964

Date: May 10, 2026



For And On Behalf of The Board of Directors
ADCC Infocom Private Limited

[Signature]

Abhay S Kimmatkar

(Director)

(DIN: 01984134)

[Signature]

Rahul Joharapurkar

(Director)

(DIN: 08768899)

