

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Members of Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited (CIN - U42902MH2025PTC456370)** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, and the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2026, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its loss including other comprehensive income, its Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our 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 Board's Report including annexure to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement 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 opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.



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

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) The report on the accounts of any branch office of the Company audited under sub-section (8) by a person other than the Company's auditor has not been sent to us, as there are no branch offices of the Company.
- e) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on date from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- g) Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13, 2017; and.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position in its financial statements
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses under the applicable law or accounting standards;
 - iii. There were no amounts, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or



share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(d) The Company has not paid, proposed or declared any dividend during the year and until the date of report, Hence, Compliance in accordance with section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

- v. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used accounting software's for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 which has a feature of recording audit trail (Tally prime) Facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software's. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of Audit Trail feature being tampered with.

For Maheshwari and Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

Nitesh Rajpurohit

Nitesh Rajpurohit
(Partner)

Membership No: 196033



Place: Mumbai

Date : May 6, 2026

UDIN: 26196033VUCYPL6917

Annexure “A” to the Independent Auditor’s report on the financial statements of the Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited.

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our Report of even date to the Members of the Company)

In terms of the information and explanations 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.

According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible asset in the current year. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (i) (a), (b), (c), (d) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

e) As per the information and explanations and representation given 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 (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii.

a) According to the records of the Company and based on the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not holding any inventory in the current year, therefore, the provisions of Clause(ii) (a), of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause (ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii.

a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (iii)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) The investments made are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, therefore the provisions of Clause (iii)(c), (d), (e) and (f) are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Companies Act 2013 (the “Act”). The Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, wherever applicable, in respect of loan, investments, guarantees and securities.



- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has accepted deposits from its member and has complied with the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 and any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, to the extent applicable. Further, no Order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or any court or any other Tribunal against the Company.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations provided 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. Hence the reporting requirement under Clause (vi) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
- a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues, whichever is applicable, have been generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.
- b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2026, on account of disputes.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, any transactions which are not recorded in the books of account.
- ix.
- a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (ix)(a) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not raised any term loans, therefore the provisions of Clause (ix)(c) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 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 no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.



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- e. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, therefore the provisions of Clause (ix)(e) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- f. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, therefore the 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) and hence clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence the requirements to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi.
- a. Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the Financial Statements and as per information and explanations given to us, 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 us or by any other auditor in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c. The Company is not required to have Whistle Blower Mechanism under applicable rules and regulation. Further, as represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii)(a), (b), (c) of Paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xiv. As per Section 138 of Companies Act 2013, the Company does not have to appoint an internal auditor therefore the provision of clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.



Nil

- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its Holding Company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi.
- a) To the best of our knowledge and according to 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 information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
 - c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - d) According to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management, the Group has more than one Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group as per the definition of Group contained in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016. There are 2 CICs forming part of the Group.
- xvii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year of Rs 0.09 million.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, the 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 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 the 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. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribution under section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xx) (a) & (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Maheshwari and Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105834W

Nitesh Rajpurohit

Nitesh Rajpurohit
(Partner)
Membership No: 196033



Place: Mumbai
Date : May 6, 2026
UDIN: 26196033VUCYPL6917

Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited Statement of Audited Standalone Financial Results for the Year ended 31st March, 2026 <i>(All Amounts are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)</i>			
PARTICULARS	Quarter Ended		Year Ended
	31st March, 2026	31st December, 2025	31st March, 2026
	Audited	Unaudited	Audited
Income			
Revenue From Operations	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-
Total Income	-	-	-
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	-	-	-
Employee benefits expense	-	-	-
Finance costs	-	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	-	-
Other Expenses	0.03	0.06	0.09
Total Expenses	0.03	0.06	0.09
Profit Before Tax	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.09)
Tax expense			
Current Tax	-	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-	-
Short/(Excess) Provisions of earlier years	-	-	-
Total Tax expense	-	-	-
Profit After Tax	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.09)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss :			
Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of the defined benefits plan	-	-	-
Income tax (expenses)/income on remeasurements of the defined benefits plan	-	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (net of tax)	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.09)

Maheshwari & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number : 105834W  Nitesh Rajpurohit Partner Membership No. 196033 Place : Mumbai Date : 06/05/2026		For and on behalf of Board of Directors Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited CIN : U42902MH2025PTC456370  Shubham Lad Director (DIN-07557584)	
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Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited**Balance sheet as at 31st March 2026***(All Amounts are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March 2026
Assets		
Current Assets		
Inventories		
Financial Assets		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	3	0.05
Income tax assets (net)		
Other current assets		
Total Current Assets		0.05
Total Assets		0.05
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	4	0.10
Other equity	5	(0.09)
Total Equity		0.01
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(a) Trade payables		
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	6	0.01
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
Other current liabilities		
Provisions	7	0.03
Total current liabilities		0.04
Total Liabilities		0.04
Total Equity and Liabilities		0.05

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

Maheshwari & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105834W

**Nitesh Rajpurohit**

Partner

Membership No. 196033

Place : Mumbai

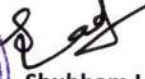
Date : 06/05/2026



For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of

Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

CIN : U42902MH2025PTC456370


Shubham Lad

Director

(DIN-07557584)


Saily Lad

Director

(DIN-05336504)



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited**Statement of Profit And Loss for the year ended 31st March 2026***(All Amounts are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended
		31st March 2026
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Other income		-
Total Income		-
Expenses		
Cost of material and store and spare consumed		-
Employee benefit expense		-
Finance costs		-
Depreciation and amortisation expense		-
Other expenses	8	0.09
Total Expenses		0.09
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		(0.09)
Exceptional Items		-
Profit / (loss) before tax from continuing operations		(0.09)
Tax expense:		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Total Tax Expenses		-
Profit / (loss) for the year		(0.09)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Re-measurement losses on defined benefit plans		-
Deferred tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(0.09)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value ₹ 10/- per share)		
Basic (in INR)	9	(9.24)
Diluted (in INR)		(9.24)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

Maheshwari & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105834W

**Nitesh Rajpurohit**

Partner

Membership No. 196033

Place : Mumbai

Date : 06/05/2026



For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of

Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

CIN : U42902MH2025PTC456370

**Shubham Lad**
Director
(DIN-07557584)**Saily Lad**
Director
(DIN-05336504)

Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited**Statement of changes in Equity for the quarter ended 31st March 2026***(All Amounts are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)*

(A) Equity share capital (Issued and Subscribed)				
Particulars			Note	Amounts
Balance as at beginning				-
Changes in equity share capital			4	0.10
Balance as at 31st March 2026				0.10
(B) Other equity				
Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Items of other comprehensive income	Other Equity attributable to Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset	
Balance as at beginning	-	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	(0.09)	-	(0.09)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2026	-	(0.09)	-	(0.09)

As per our attached report of even date
Maheshwari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number : 105834W


Nitesh Rajpurohit
Partner
Membership No. 196033
Place : Mumbai
Date : 06/05/2026



For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of
Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited
CIN : U42902MH2025PTC456370


Shubham Lad
Director
(DIN-07557584)


Saily Lad
Director
(DIN-05336504)



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited**Statement Of Cash Flows for year ended 31st March 2026***(All Amounts are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31st March 2026	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax from Continuing Operation		(0.09)
Net profit before tax		(0.09)
Operating profit before change in working capital		(0.09)
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Trade payables, other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions		0.04
Changes in working capital		0.04
Less : Tax paid		-
Cash flows from operating activities	A	(0.05)
Cash flows from Investing Activities	B	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceed from fresh issue of shares		0.10
Cash flows from financing activities	C	0.10
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	A + B + C	0.05
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year (refer note 3)		-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year		0.05
Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 3)		
Cash on hand		-
In current account with Banks		0.05
Cash and cash equivalents as per standalone statement of cash flows		0.05

The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard:7 on "Statement of Cash Flows".

As per our attached report of even date

Maheshwari & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105834W

Nitesh Rajpurohit

Nitesh Rajpurohit

Partner

Membership No. 196033

Place : Mumbai

Date : 06/05/2026



For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of

Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

CIN : U42902MH2025PTC456370

Shubham Lad

Shubham Lad

Director

(DIN-07557584)

Saily Lad

Saily Lad

Director

(DIN-05336504)



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Note 1 & 2 - Company Information & Material Accounting Policies

1 Company Background

Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited (the "company") is a Private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is at 0-17, PLOT-9/11, Shivaji Fort Co-op. Hsg Society, N S Mankikar Marg, Sion (East) Mumbai- 400022.

2 Material Accounting Policies:

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued Indian Accounting Standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing Indian Accounting Standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The standalone Ind AS financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹) which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts have been rounded off to the nearest millions, unless otherwise stated.

Basis for Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following:

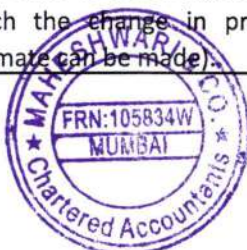
- i. Certain financial assets and liabilities that are qualified to be measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments);
- ii. employee benefits where plan asset is measured at fair value less present value of defined benefit obligations ("DBO").

2.2 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- i. **Contingent liabilities:** Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed in the notes. They are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required for an item previously dealt with as a contingent liability, a provision is recognised in the financial statements of the period in which the change in probability occurs (except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made).



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

- ii. **Income taxes:** Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including the amount expected to be paid or recovered in connection with uncertain tax positions.
- iii. **Impairment of financial assets:** The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost.
- iv. **Measurement of defined benefit obligations:** Key actuarial assumptions used for actuarial valuation.
- v. **Property, plant and equipment:** Useful life of asset.
- vi. **Other estimates:** The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

2.3 Measurement of Fair Value

Some of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and nonfinancial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2.4 Current and non-current classification

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

1. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

1. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, 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.

2.6 Financial Instruments

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

A Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

1. Financial assets at amortised cost
2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
4. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Financial asset at amortised cost

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

1. The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
2. Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial asset at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

1. The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
2. The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Financial asset at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, a company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments Other than Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value and are classified as FVTPL.

De-recognition

The Company derecognises financial assets when:

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

1. The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
2. Full time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

The Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments- for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk of trade receivable. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables on the basis of its historical credit loss experience. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

B Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
2. Loans and borrowings measured on amortised cost basis
3. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

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

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of profit and loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

C Off-setting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

D Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects profit or loss or treated as basis adjustment if a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

Premium/Discount, in respect of forward foreign exchange contract, is recognised over the life of the contracts. Exchange differences on such contracts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the exchange rate changes. Profit/Loss on cancellation / renewal of forward exchange contract is recognized as income/expense.

2.7 Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments:

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

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

1. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
2. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
3. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

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

2.8 Taxes

Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the entity operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

Deferred Tax

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

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

1. deductible temporary differences;
2. the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
3. the carry forward of unused tax credits.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

2.9 Segment Reporting

Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along these business segments viz Cleaning services.

2.10 Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue is recognized when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of the promised services or goods to the customer.

The Company's receivables are rights to consideration that are unconditional. Unbilled revenues comprising revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as financial asset when the right to consideration is unconditional and is due only after a passage of time. Unbilled revenues are presented under Trade receivables, while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as unearned revenue.

2.11 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period 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 item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026

2.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

2.13 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. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

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

(All Amounts are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

4 Equity Share capital

Particulars	31st March 2026
(a) Authorised	
10,000 (31st March 2025: NIL) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/-each	0.10
	0.10
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up	
10,000 (31st March 2025: NIL) Equity Shares of ₹10/- each	0.10
Total	0.10

Notes :

(i) Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares and Amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	31st March 2026	
	No. of Equity Shares	Amount
Equity shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Shares Issued during the year	10,000	0.10
Equity shares outstanding as at the end of the year	10,000	0.10

(ii) Shares held by holding company & promoter group

Name of the shareholder	31st March 2026	
	No. of Equity Shares	Amount
Krystal Integrated Services Limited	10,000	0.10
	10,000	0.10

(iii) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of Equity Shares of the Company

Name of the shareholder	31st March 2026	
	No. of Equity Shares	% of Holding
Krystal Integrated Services Limited	10,000	100.00%
	10,000	100.00%

(iv) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has single class of equity shares. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to received the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

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

(All Amounts are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

3 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	31st March 2026
In current account with Banks	0.05
Cash on hand	-
Total	0.05

5 Other Equity

Particulars	Amount
(a) Securities Premium Reserve	
As at Beginning of the Year	-
Add/(Less): Addition/(deletion) during the year	-
As at 31st March 2026	-
(b) Retained Earnings	
As at Beginning of the Year	-
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(0.09)
Add: Other comprehensive income	-
As at 31st March 2026	(0.09)

6 Trade Payables

Particulars	31st March 2026
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.01
Total	0.01

7 Provisions

Particulars	31st March 2026
Provision Others	0.03
Total	0.03

8 Other Expenses

Particulars	31st March 2026
Bank Charges	0.00
Ineligible GST Expenses	0.00
Legal and professional fees	0.01
Payment to auditors [refer note (i) below]	0.05
Rates and taxes	0.04
Total	0.09

Note: Values with ₹ 0.00 denotes amounts less than ₹ 5000.

Note - (i) : Payment to Auditor's (excluding GST)

Particulars	31st March 2026
- Statutory audit fees	0.04
- Tax Audit Fees	-
- Taxation matters	-
- Other matters	0.01



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

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

(All Amounts are ₹ in Millions unless otherwise stated)

Note - 9

Earnings per equity share

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive

Particulars	31st March 2026
i. Profit attributable to Equity holders	
Profit attributable to equity holders :	
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	(0.09)
Profit attributable to equity holders adjusted for the effect of dilution	(0.09)
ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares	
Issued ordinary shares as at	10,000
Weighted average number of shares at 31st March for EPS	10,000
Basic and diluted earnings per share	
Basic earnings (₹ per share)	(9.24)
Diluted earnings per share (₹ per share)	(9.24)

Note - 10 : Other Statutory Information:

- (i) The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (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 charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (v) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vi) The company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- (vii) The company has not been declared as Wilful defaulter by any Banks, Financial institution or Other lenders.
- (viii) The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 (as amended).



Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

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

Note - 11

Books of accounts of the company are maintained in accordance with section 128 of Companies Act, 2013. The Company was incorporated on 6th September, 2025. Accordingly, these first financial statements have been prepared for the period from 6th September, 2025 to 31st March, 2026. As these are the first financial statements of the Company since its inception, the figures for the current period are not comparable with any previous period, and no comparative financial information has been presented.

Note - 12

In the opinion of the management, the current asset, loan and advances and current liabilities are approximately of the value stated, if realised / paid in ordinary course of business. The provision for all known liabilities is adequate and is not in excess of amounts considered reasonably necessary.

Note - 13

Balances of advances, deposits, trade receivables, trade payables and other debit and credit balances are subject to confirmation and reconciliation in certain cases. Adjustments, if any, in this regard would be carried out as and when ascertained, which in view of the management would not be material.

Note - 14

The Company evaluated subsequent events through 7th May, 2026 which is the date on which the standalone financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors. Based on this evaluation, the Company is not aware of any other event or transaction that would require recognition or disclosure in the standalone financial statements.

As per our attached report of even date

Maheshwari & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number : 105834W

Nitesh Rajpurohit

Nitesh Rajpurohit

Partner

Membership No. 196033

Place : Mumbai

Date : 06/05/2026



For and on Behalf of Board of Directors of

Krystal Ports and Harbour Private Limited

CIN : U42902MH2025PTC456370

Shubham Lad

Shubham Lad

Director

(DIN-07557584)

Saily Lad

Saily Lad

Director

(DIN-05336504)

