

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**To the Members of PCPL FOUNDATION****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PCPL FOUNDATION**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with 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 surplus, other comprehensive income, 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 Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us 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 to be included in Director'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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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, the Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 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.

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 of to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

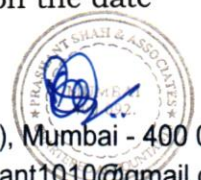
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the company. We are therefore, not required to report on paragraph 3 and 4 of Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020.
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 Income and Expenditure including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are 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 other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
Since the Company is registered under section 8, the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act are not applicable to it.
- (g) 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has no pending litigations on 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;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company;
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, as on the date



of this audit report, that the Company shall, 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; and

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, and according to the information and explanations provided to us by the Management in this regard 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 mis-statement.

- v. The Company is registered under section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the provisions section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
- vi. Based on our examination, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account during the year ended March 31, 2026, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. Further, during the course of our examination, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

For **Prashant Shah & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 108137W

Prashant K. Shah

Prashant K. Shah

Proprietor

Membership No.: 040541

UDIN: 26040541PUPWJY1706



Place: Mumbai

Date: 09/05/2026.

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF PCPL FOUNDATION

[Referred to in paragraph 2(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Members of PCPL FOUNDATION on the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of PCPL FOUNDATION as of March 31, 2026 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company, 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, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note").

Managements' and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, 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 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.



B.Com. (Hons.) F.C.A.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, 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 Controls With reference to Financial Statements

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **Prashant Shah & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No.: 108137W

**Prashant K. Shah**

Proprietor

Membership No.: 040541

UDIN: 26040541PUPWJY1706



Place: Mumbai

Date: 09/05/2026

PCPL Foundation

Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(A) ASSETS			
(I) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment		-	-
(b) Intangible assets		-	-
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Other non-current financial assets	5	10	10
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(e) Other non-current assets		-	-
Total non-current assets (I)		10	10
(II) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	66	29
(ii) Other bank balances		-	-
(iii) Other current financial assets		-	-
(b) Other current assets		-	-
Total current assets (II)		66	29
Total assets (I+II)		76	39
(B) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(I) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	7	100	100
(b) Other equity	8	(86)	(86)
Total equity (I)		14	14
(II) Liabilities			
(i) Non-current liabilities		-	-
Total non-current liabilities (i)		-	-
(ii) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables	9		
a) Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises		42	25
b) Due to others		20	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
(b) Other current liabilities		-	-
(c) Provisions		-	-
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Total current liabilities (ii)		62	25
Total liabilities (i+ii)		62	25
Total equity and liabilities (I+II)		76	39

Significant accounting policies

1-4

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Ind AS Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

FOR PRASHANT SHAH & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No.: 108137W

Prashant K. Shah

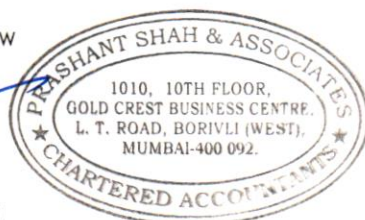
Proprietor

Membership No: 040541

UDIN: 26040541PUPWJY1706

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PCPL Foundation

CIN: U88100MH2023NPL400297

Pranav Kiran Ashar

Director

DIN: 06800729

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026

Ravi Ramalingam

Director

DIN: 08752000

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026



PCPL Foundation

Statement of Income and Expenditure

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Grant or donation	10	9,507	6,552
Other income		-	-
Total income (A)		9,507	6,552
Expenditure			
Donation paid	11	9,405	6,468
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-
Other expenses	12	102	77
Total expenditure (B)		9,507	6,545
Surplus before tax (A-B)^		0	7
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expenses (C)		-	-
Surplus for the year (D)^		0	7
Earnings per share (Face value of INR 10/- per equity share)	13		
Basic earnings per share (INR)		0.02	0.70
Diluted earnings per share (INR)		0.02	0.70

Significant accounting policies

1-4

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Ind AS Financial Statements.

^ indicates amount below INR 500

As per our report of even date

FOR PRASHANT SHAH & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No.: 108137W

Prashant K. Shah

Proprietor

Membership No: 040541

UDIN: 26040541PUPWJY1706

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

PCPL Foundation

CIN: U88100MH2023NPL400297

Pranav Kiran Ashar

Director

DIN: 06800729

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026

Ravi Ramalingam

Director

DIN: 08752000

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026



PCPL Foundation

Statement of Cash flow

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus before tax^	0	7
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	-	-
Surplus before working capital change^	0	7
Adjustments for:		
Increase in trade payables	37	(4)
Increase in current liabilities	-	(3)
Cash generated from operations	37	(7)
Direct taxes refund/(paid) [net]	-	-
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)^	37	0
Cash flows from investing activities		
Deposits given	-	-
Net cash flows generated from investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from Shares Issued	-	-
Net cash flows generated from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)^	37	0
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	29	29
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 6)	66	29

Significant accounting policies

1-4

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Ind AS Financial Statements.

Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" as specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

^ indicates amount below INR 500

As per our report of even date

FOR PRASHANT SHAH & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No.: 108137W

Prashant K. Shah

Prashant K. Shah

Proprietor

Membership No: 040541



UDIN: 26040541PUPWJY1706

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

PCPL Foundation

CIN: U88100MH2023NPL400297

Pranav Kiran Ashar

Pranav Kiran Ashar

Director

DIN: 06800729

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026

Ravi Ramalingam

Ravi Ramalingam

Director

DIN: 08752000

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026



PCPL Foundation

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Equity Shares (Fair Value of INR 10/-)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2025	10,000	100
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	10,000	100

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1 April 2024	10,000	100
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	10,000	100

(B) Other equity

For the year ended 31 March 2026

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 April 2025	(86)	(86)
Surplus for the year^	0	0
As at 31 March 2026	(86)	(86)

For the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 April 2024	(93)	(93)
Surplus for the year	7	7
As at 31 March 2025	(86)	(86)

Significant accounting policies

1-4

The accompanying notes form an integral part of Ind AS Financial Statements.

^ indicates amount below INR 500

As per our report of even date

FOR PRASHANT SHAH & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No.: 108137W

Prashant K. Shah

Prashant K. Shah

Proprietor

Membership No: 040541



UDIN: 26040541PUPWJY1706

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PCPL Foundation

CIN: U88100MH2023NPL400297

Pranav Kiran Ashar

Pranav Kiran Ashar

Director

DIN: 06800729

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026

Ravi Ramalingam

Ravi Ramalingam

Director

DIN: 08752000

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026



PCPL Foundation

Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

PCPL Foundation (the "Company") is a Section 8 company incorporated in India under the Companies Act, 2013 vide CIN U88100MH2023NPL400297. Its registered and principal office of business is located at 1001, 10th Floor, DLH Park, Nr MTNL, S.V. Road, Goregaon (West), Mumbai - 400 104.

The company is formed to Promote Commerce, Art, Science, Sports, Education, Research, Social Welfare Activity and Contribute to Other Socio-Economic Development or any such Objects.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and amendments if any.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousands as per requirement of Schedule III of the Act, unless otherwise stated.

2.3 Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for the following material items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:-

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments)
- ii) Net Defined Benefit Obligations

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.4 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date, reported amount of revenue and expenses for the period and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the Balance Sheet date. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis. Revisions to accounting estimates, if any, are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected. Refer Note 3 for detailed discussion on estimates and judgments.

2.5 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:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on their respective operating cycle. Operating cycle for assets and liabilities have been considered as 12 months.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment loss (if any). Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable/allocable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. The cost also includes direct cost and other related incidental expenses. Revenue earned, if any, during trial run of assets is adjusted against cost of the assets. Cost also includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment.

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. 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 Income and Expenditure during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives

The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the Written Down Value method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Plant & Machinery	5 - 15 years
Office Equipment	5 - 15 years
Vehicle	8 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years



Based on the technical experts assessment of useful life, certain items of property plant and equipment are being depreciated over useful lives different from the prescribed useful lives under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Management believes that such estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

Depreciation on addition to property plant and equipment is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of acquisition. Depreciation on sale/deduction from property plant and equipment is provided up to the date preceding the date of sale, deduction as the case may be. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Income and Expenditure under 'Other Income'.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

The carrying amount of property plant and equipment is reviewed periodically for impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use.

Property plant and equipment are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure in the period of de-recognition.

2.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and impairment loss (if any).

Cost comprises the acquisition price, development cost and any attributable/allocable incidental cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Intangible assets v.i.z. Computer Software are amortized proportionately over a period of three years.

The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

The carrying amount of intangible asset is reviewed periodically for impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. Gain or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure when the asset is derecognised.

2.8 Foreign Currency Transactions

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Gains/Losses arising out of fluctuation in foreign exchange rate between the transaction date and settlement date are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are restated at the year end at the exchange rate prevailing at the year end and the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

2.9 Income Recognition

Donation are recognised as income upon compliance with significant condition, if any, and where it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection and the Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and rate applicable.

I Donations and Government Grants

The income includes Donations and grants sanctioned from donor agencies for the activity of the company. Donation income is recognised on receipt basis other than in case of restricted grants which are recognised based on fulfilment of conditions.

II Other/Interest Income

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments, is recognised using the effective interest rate method to the net carrying amount of the financial assets and is included in 'Other Income'. It is recognised on a time proportionate basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest.

2.10 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the period. Current and deferred taxes are recognized in statement of Income and Expenditure, 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.

(a) Current income tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the period end date. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



(b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in financial statements. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. 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. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each period end whether there is any objective evidence that a non financial asset or a group of non financial assets is impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount and the amount of impairment loss.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in Statement of Income and Expenditure and reflected in an allowance account. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash in flows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.12 Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flows are reported using the Indirect Method, whereby net profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts and payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, cash on hand and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and short-term deposits net of bank overdraft.

2.14 Provisions and contingent liabilities

(i) A provision is recognised when:

- (a) The Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- (b) It is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- (c) A reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

(ii) 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.

(iii) A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably may not, require an outflow of resources. A contingent liability also arises in extreme cases where there is a probable liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

(iv) Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation such that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

2.15 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



(a) **Financial assets**

(i) **Initial recognition and measurement**

At initial recognition, financial asset is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly 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.

(ii) **Subsequent measurement**

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

- a) at amortized cost; or
- b) at fair value through other comprehensive income; or
- c) at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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. Interest income from these financial assets is included in 'other income' using the effective interest rate method (EIR).

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in Statement of Income and Expenditure. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Income and Expenditure and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity instruments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument- by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Income and Expenditure.

(iii) **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

(iv) **Derecognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

(b) **Financial liabilities**

(i) **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and at amortized cost, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

(ii) **Subsequent measurement**

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

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. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

(iii) **Derecognition**

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

(c) **Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

2.16 Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

Fair Value hierarchy

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.



2.17 Employee Benefits**(a) Short term employee benefits**

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by the employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employee renders the services.

These benefit include performance incentive and compensated absences.

(b) Gratuity

The Government of India has notified four new labour Codes, effective 21 November 2025 viz. The Code on Wages, 2019, The Occupational Safety, Health And Working Conditions Code, 2020, The Code On Social Security, 2020 and The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 relating to employee benefits. The past service cost of gratuity and long-term absences arising on transition to the New Labour Codes is not applicable. Accordingly, no adjustment have been made to the financial statements in this regard.

2.18 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss 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 surplus or expenditure for the period after deducting preference dividends, if any, and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all the years presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, consolidation/ share split, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net surplus or deficit 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.

3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

3.1 Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the period end date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Impairment of non-financial assets

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating units based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

(b) Useful Life Of Property, Plant And Equipments, Intangible Assets And Investment Properties

The Company determines the estimated useful life of its Property, Plant and Equipments, Investment Properties and Intangible Assets for calculating depreciation/ amortisation. The estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the assets or physical wear and tear. The company periodically reviews the estimated useful life and the depreciation/ amortisation method to ensure that the method and period of depreciation/ amortisation are consistent with the expected pattern of economic benefits from these assets.

(c) Classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current

The management classifies the assets and liabilities into current and non-current categories based on the operating cycle of the respective projects.

(d) Fair value measurements

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument/assets. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this may not always be available. In that case Management uses the best relevant information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

4 Recent pronouncements

The company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. The company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

- (i) **Lack of exchangeability** - The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates 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 also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency 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.

The application of Ind AS 21 does not have any material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

- (ii) **Classification of liabilities as current or non-current and non-current liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to Ind AS 1**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

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

The application of Ind AS 1 does not have any material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.



PCPL Foundation

Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Supplier Finance Arrangements - Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk.

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

The application of Ind AS 7 and 107 does not have any material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

(iv) International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to Ind AS 12

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified amendments to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before its effective date.

The mandatory temporary exception, the use of which is required to be disclosed, applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before March 31, 2026.

The application of Ind AS 12 does not have any material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt this new and amended standard, when it becomes effective.

Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current:

The amendment requires that if a covenant breach is rectified after the reporting date, the same will be treated as a non-adjusting event. This amendment will be applicable from annual reporting periods beginning on or after the April 01, 2026.

The amendment is not expected to have any material impact on the Company's Financial Statements.



PCPL Foundation

Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial Statements

As at 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
5 Other non-current financial assets (Unsecured, Considered good) Security Deposit-NSDL	10	10
	10	10

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
6 Cash and cash equivalents Balances with banks: In current accounts	66	29
	66	29

7 Share capital

(i) Share capital authorised, issued, subscribed and paid up

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<u>Authorized</u>				
Equity Share of INR 10 each	50,000	500	50,000	500
Total	50,000	500	50,000	500
Particulars	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<u>Issued, subscribed and fully paid up</u>				
Equity Share of INR 10 each	10,000	100	10,000	100
Total	10,000	100	10,000	100

(ii) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding is set out below:

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	100	10,000	100
Add: Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares Outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	100	10,000	100

(iii) Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

Equity Shares: The Company has issued and paid up equity shares having par value of 10/- per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iv) Details of equity shares held by promoters

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held at the end of the year	% of total shares	Number of shares held at the end of the year	% of total shares
Equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid				
Pranav Constructions Limited (formerly known as Pranav Constructions Private Limited)	9,990	99.90%	9,990	99.90%
Ravi Ramalingam	10	0.10%	10	0.10%

(v) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares held at the end of the year	% of total shares	Number of shares held at the end of the year	% of total shares
Equity shares of INR 10/- each fully paid				
Pranav Constructions Limited (formerly known as Pranav Constructions Private Limited)	9,990	99.90%	9,990	99.90%



PCPL Foundation
Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial Statements
As at and for the year ended 31 March 2026

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
8 Other equity		
Securities Premium	-	-
Retained Earnings	(86)	(86)
	(86)	(86)
9 Trade payables		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	42	25
b) Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	-
Total trade payables	62	25

* The information as required to be disclosed pursuant under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified based on the information information available with the Company.

The Company has amounts due to suppliers under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED Act, 2006) as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025. The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(a) Amount remaining unpaid:		
Principal	42	25
Interest due thereon	-	-
(b) Interest paid by the Company under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
(c) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;	-	-
(d) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
(e) Interest remaining due and payable (pertaining to prior years), until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	-	-

Ageing of Trade Payables as at As at 31 March 2026

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payments				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed MSME	35	-	7	-	-	-	42
Undisputed Others	-	-	20	-	-	-	20
Disputed MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35	-	27	-	-	-	62

Ageing of Trade Payables as at As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Not due	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payments				Total
			Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed MSME	25	-	-	-	-	-	25
Undisputed Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25	-	-	-	-	-	25

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
10 Grant or donation*		
CSR Donation	9,405	6,452
Other Donation	-	100
CSR Administrative Overhead Expenses	102	-
	9,507	6,552

* Refer note 15(A)(iv)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
11 Donation paid for		
- Promotion of education	4,727	3,100
- Promotion of healthcare	3,350	1,768
- Promotion of sports	778	500
- Community development	550	1,100
	9,405	6,468

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
12 Other Expenses		
Professional Fees	25	8
Bank Charges	9	4
Rates & Taxes	3	3
Auditors Remuneration (refer note 12.1)	46	31
Miscellaneous Expenses	19	31
	102	77

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
12.1 Details of payments to the Auditors		
Audit fees	20	15
Other services	26	16
Total	46	31



PCPL Foundation**Notes forming part of the Ind AS Financial Statements****For the year ended 31 March 2026**

(All amounts in INR thousands, except per share data and unless otherwise stated)

13 Earnings per share

Surplus attributable to equity holders

Weighted average number of equity shares

Basic earnings per share (INR)

Diluted Earnings per share (INR)

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	0	7
	10,000	10,000
	0.02	0.70
	0.02	0.70

14 Segment information

The Company is operating in Promotion of Commerce, Art, Science, Sports, Education, Research, Social Welfare Activity and Contribute to Other Socio-Economic Development or any such Objects. Hence, there are no reportable segment as defined under Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments'.

15 Related Party Disclosures

Information on Related Party Transactions as required by Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures".

(A) Names of related parties and description of relationship as identified by the Company:**(i) Name of related party and nature of relationship**

Name of related party	Nature of relationship
Pranav Constructions Limited (formerly known as Pranav Constructions Private Limited)	Holding Company
PCPL Infra Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)/Directors

Mr. Pranav Kiran Ashar

Mr. Ravi Ramalingam

(iii) Entity in which directors exercise control

Angstroms	Proprietorship Concern of Director
Angstroms	Partnership Firm of Directors
Krish Investment	Partnership Firm of Directors
Nine Realms Advisory LLP	Firm of Directors
Nine Realms Constructions	Partnership Firm of Directors
Positive constructions	Partnership Firm of Directors
Professional Homes	Partnership Firm of Directors
Krish Development Corporation	Partnership Firm of Directors
Techsec Digital Global Private Limited	Entity in which directors exercise control
En-vision Design Studio Private Limited	Entity in which directors exercise control
Commedge Education Private Limited	Entity in which directors exercise control (Until 01/07/2025)
Comquest Education Private Limited	Entity in which directors exercise control
Synergy Centre of Excellence LLP	Entity in which directors exercise control (Body Corporate DP Nominee)

(iv) List of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year are as follows**CSR Donation**

Pranav Constructions Limited (formerly known as Pranav Constructions Private Limited)

Mr. Ravi Ramalingam

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
	9,507	6,452
	-	100
	9,507	6,552

16 Ratios

The Company is registered under Section 8 of Companies Act, 2013 and is not for profit organisation. Therefore the requirement of disclosure of financial ratios is not applicable to the Company.

17 Other Statutory Information

(i) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(iii) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(v) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender.

18 Effective November 21, 2025, the Government of India consolidated 29 existing labour regulations into four Labour codes, namely, The Code on Wages, 2019, The Industrial Relations Code, 2020, The Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, collectively referred to as the 'New Labour Codes'. The Company has evaluated the impact of the New Labour Codes in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and concluded that there is no material impact on the provision for employee benefits. Accordingly, no adjustment, including any recognition of past service cost, has been made in the Financial Statements for year ended 31 March 2026. Upon notification of the related Rules to the New Labour Codes by the Government and any further clarification from the Government on other aspects of the New Labour Codes, the Company will evaluate and account for additional impact if any, in subsequent periods.

As per our report of even date

FOR PRASHANT SHAH & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No.: 108137W

Prashant K. Shah

Proprietor

Membership No: 040541

UDIN: 26040541PUPWJY1706

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PCPL Foundation

CIN: U88100MH2023NPL400297

Pranav Kiran Ashar

Director

DIN: 06800729

Place: Mumbai

Date: 09 May 2026

Ravi Ramalingam
Director
DIN: 08752000

Place: Mumbai
Date: 09 May 2026

