



Gorantla & Co

Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of TORUS KLING FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TORUS KLING FINTECH PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies 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, 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, 2025, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Reporting of key audit matters as per SA 701, Key Audit Matters are not applicable to the Company



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 Report of the Board of Directors including Annexures thereto, 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 such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the 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 the 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.

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



Auditor's Responsibility 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 control 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 Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.



- e. 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 March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statement.
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

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

- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contract 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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds 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, 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; and

- c. Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

For Gorantla & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 016943S


Sri Ranga Gorantla
Partner
Membership No.: 222450
UDIN: 25222450BMIVDP2417



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 12th May, 2025

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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) (a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
B. The Company does not hold any intangible assets. Hence, reporting under this clause is not applicable
- (b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ` 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable..

- (iii) The Company has not provided guarantee or granted any loans or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.
 - (a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to any other entity during the year. Accordingly, reporting on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) Based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions of the investment made are, *prima facie*, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

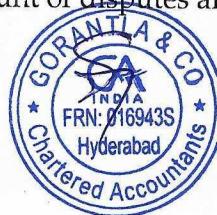


- (c) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security to which provision of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 is applicable. Further, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to investments made.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3 (v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:

- (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) No statutory dues as referred in subclause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2025 on account of disputes are pending.



- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix)
 - (a) In our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings, or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
 - (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
 - (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and hence, requirement to report on clause 3 (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) We report that no funds have been raised on short-term basis by the Company. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (e) On overall examination of the financial statements, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.
 - (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiary.
- (x)
 - (a) The company has not raised any monies by way of Initial Public Offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company has made private placement during the year and complied with Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the funds raised through private placement were used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.
- (xi)
 - (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
 - (b) No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
 - (c) No whistle blower complaints were received during the year.



- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence requirement to report on clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies 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.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
 - (b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, requirement to report on clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) The Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash loss of 17.99 lakhs during the financial year covered by our audit and of Rs 13.49 lakhs for immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.



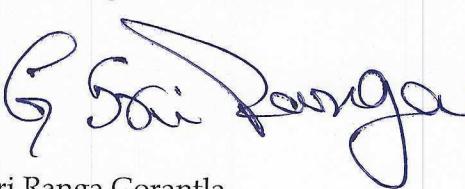
(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence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

(xx) (a) The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 in relation to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxii) The company has not made investments in the subsidiary company. Therefore, the company does not require to prepare a consolidated financial statement. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company

For Gorantla & Co
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No.: 016943S



Sri Ranga Gorantla
 Partner
 Membership No.: 222450
 UDIN: 25222450BMIVDP2417



Place: Hyderabad
 Date: 12th May, 2025

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

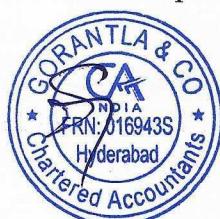
We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited (the "Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. 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.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls 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 controls 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

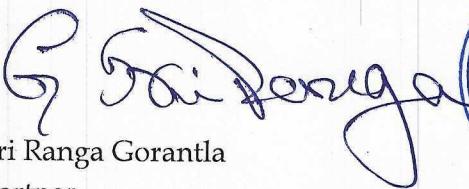
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation 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.



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Gorantla & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 016943S


Sri Ranga Gorantla
Partner
Membership No.: 222450
UDIN: 25222450BMIVDP2417



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 12th May, 2025

Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited

CIN : U72900TG2021PTC155189

Pt-205/A Raidurg Now khalsa, Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, 500008

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(in ₹ lakhs)

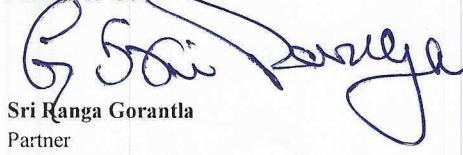
Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(A) ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	27.71	-
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4	98.06	59.79
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	15.00	15.00
Total Non-current assets		140.77	74.79
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	16.16	43.48
(ii) Others Financial Assets	7	29.07	-
(b) Other current assets	8	5.06	0.13
Total current assets		50.28	43.61
Total Assets (1 + 2)		191.05	118.40
(B) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share capital	9	221.48	127.80
(b) Other Equity	10	(36.15)	(18.03)
Total Equity		185.33	109.77
LIABILITIES			
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Other current liabilities	11	5.72	8.63
Total Liabilities		5.72	8.63
Total Equity and Liabilities		191.05	118.40
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1-23		

As per our report of even date attached

For Gorantla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 016943S



Sri Ranga Gorantla

Partner

M.No 222450

UDIN 25222450BMIVDP2417



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited



Meenavalli Krishna Mohan

Director

DIN: 08243455





Meenavalli Ganesh

Director

DIN: 09330391

Place: Hyderabad

Date : 12th May, 2025

Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited
 CIN : U72900TG2021PTC155189
 Pt-205/A Raidurg Now khalsa,Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Hyderabad, Telangana, India, 500008
 Statement of Profit and Loss for the period March 31, 2025

Particulars	Note No	For the period March 31, 2025	For the period March 31, 2024	(in ₹ lakhs)
I Revenue from operations		-	-	
II Other Income		0.05	-	
III Total Income (I + II)		0.05	-	
IV Expenses				
Cost of operations		-	-	
Employee Benefits Expenses	13	15.98	7.91	
Finance cost		-	-	
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3	0.13	-	
Other Expenses	14	2.06	5.58	
Total Expenses (IV)		18.17	13.49	
V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(18.12)	(13.49)	
VI Exceptional items		-	-	
VII Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)		(18.12)	(13.49)	
VIII Tax expense:				
(1) Current tax		-	-	
(2) Deferred tax		-	-	
IX Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		(18.12)	(13.49)	
X Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	-	
XI Tax expenses of discontinued operations		-	-	
XII Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		-	-	
XIII Profit/(Loss) for the period (IX + XII)		(18.12)	(13.49)	
XIV Other Comprehensive Income				
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (XIII+XIV) Comprising Profit (Loss) and				
XV Other comprehensive Income for the period)		(18.12)	(13.49)	
XVI Earning per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation)				
(1) Basic		(1.41)	(35.59)	
(2) Diluted		(1.41)	(35.59)	
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statement.				

As per our report of even date attached

For Gorantla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 016943S

Sri Ranga Gorantla
 Partner
 M.No 222450
 UDIN 25222450BMIVDP2417



Place: Hyderabad
 Date : 12th May, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited


 Meenavalli Krishna Mohan
 Director
 DIN: 08243455


 Meenavalli Ganesh
 Director
 DIN: 09330391



A Equity share capital

(in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of reporting period	12,77,983	127.80	10,000	1.00
Shares issued during the period	9,36,851	93.69	12,67,983	126.80
Other movement	-	-	-	-
At the end of reporting period	22,14,834	221.48	12,77,983	127.80

B Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings		
At the beginning of reporting period	-	(18.03)	-	(18.03)
Profit / (loss) for the period	-	(18.12)	-	(18.12)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
At the end of reporting period	-	(36.15)	-	(36.15)

As per our attached report of even date

For Gorantla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 016943S

Sri Ranga Gorantla

Partner

M.No 222450

UDIN 25222450BMIVDP2417



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited

Meenavalli Krishna Mohan

Director

DIN: 08243455



Meenavalli Ganesh

Director

DIN: 09330391

Place: Hyderabad

Date : 12th May, 2025

Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited
 CIN : U72900TG2021PTC155189
 Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended March 31, 2025

(in ₹ lakhs)

Particulars	For the period March 31, 2025	For the period March 31, 2024
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax as per statement of profit and loss	(18.12)	(13.49)
Depreciation	0.13	-
Operating Profit Before working capital changes	(17.99)	(13.49)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in Current liabilities	(2.91)	(15.79)
(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets	(34.00)	(0.13)
Cash flows from / (used in) operating activities	(54.89)	(29.42)
Payment of taxes (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flows from / (used in) operating activities (A)	(54.89)	(29.42)
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment in Equity shares	-	(3.00)
Purchase of Property,Plant and Machinery	(27.84)	-
Capital work in progress	(38.28)	(51.41)
Net Cash flows from / (used in) from investment activities (B)	(66.12)	(54.41)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from allotment of equity shares	93.69	126.80
Net Cash flows from / (used in) Financing activities (C)	93.69	126.80
Net increase / (decrease) in cash or cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(27.33)	42.97
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	43.48	0.51
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	16.16	43.48

As per our attached report of even date

For Gorantla & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 016943S

Sri Ranga Gorantla
 Partner
 M.No 222450

Place: Hyderabad
 Date : 12th May,2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
 Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited


 Meenavalli Krishna Mohan
 Director
 DIN: 08243455


 Meenavalli Ganesh
 Director
 DIN: 09330391



Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited

CIN : U72900TG2021PTC155189

Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2025

1 Corporate information

Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited is a private limited company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act on September 23, 2021. The registered office of the company is located at Pt-205/A, Raidurg Now Khalsa, Gachibowli, Hyderabad - 500008. The company is principally engaged in the business of securities broking and carrying on all kinds of intermediary activity in the capital markets.

String Metaverse Limited is a holding company of Torus Kling Fintech Services Private Limited.

The financial statement were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution of directors on May 12, 2025.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statement.

These financial statements have been prepared in Indian Rupee which is also the functional currency of the Company and all values are rounded to the thousands, except when otherwise indicated. These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

2.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, 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 periods.

Critical accounting estimates

i. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the same can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

ii. Provisions and Contingent Liability

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

2.3 Current versus non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- i. Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- ii. Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii. Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv. 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:

- i. It is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- ii. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- iv. The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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



Operating cycle for current and non-current classification

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The company has taken Operating cycle to be twelve months.

2.4 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, Investments at fair value at each balance sheet date using valuation techniques. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic value. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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.

2.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

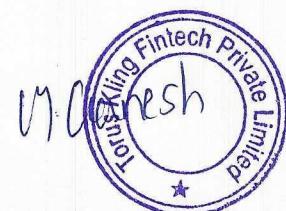
Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and initial estimate of decommissioning, restoring and similar liabilities. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of Property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.6 Intangible asset

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period with the effect of any change in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.



2.7 Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line basis over the useful lives of assets specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Software being intangible asset is amortised on straight-line basis

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

2.8 Impairment of Financial and Non-Financial Assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past

In case of non-financial assets, assessment of impairment indicators involves consideration of future risks. Further, the company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

2.9 Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from IT services comprising software development and related services, and trading in commodities.

Revenue from operation

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Contract balances

i. Trade receivables

The amounts billed on customer for work performed and are unconditionally due for payment i.e. only passage of time is required before payment falls due, are disclosed in the balance sheet as trade receivables.

ii. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration or is due from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier).

Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Interest income

Interest income from a financial assets is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend

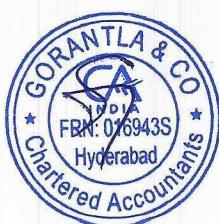
Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

2.10 Taxes on income

Current income tax

Tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). 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.



Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

i. When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

ii. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiary and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. 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, except:

i. When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

ii. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences 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. 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.

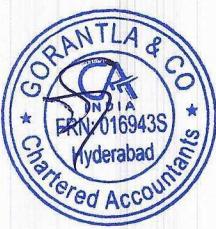
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

2.11 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity share holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as fresh issue, bonus issue that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shares holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.



2.12 Leases

Where the Company is lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use asset

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Foreign currencies transactions and translation

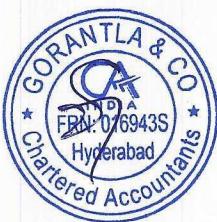
The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee, which is also the Company's functional currency.

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in the currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in the foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation or settlement of other monetary items are included in the statement of profit and loss for the period.

2.14 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, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.



2.15 Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on Projected Unit Credit Method made at the end of the financial year. Actuarial gains and losses for both defined benefit plans are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of OCI.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Termination benefits

The Company recognizes termination benefit as a liability and an expense when the Company has a present obligation as a result of 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. If the termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the balance sheet date, they are measured at present value of future cash flows using the discount rate determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on government bonds.

Compensated Absences

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit

2.16 Provisions and Contingencies

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.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

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

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

2.17 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds including interest expense calculated using the effective interest method, finance charges in respect of assets acquired on finance lease. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

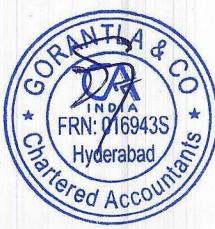
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until such time as the assets are substantially ready for the intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they occur.

2.18 Related party transactions

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash or credit as per the terms of the arrangement. Impairment assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

2.19 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

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Following are the categories of financial instrument:

- a) Financial assets at amortised cost
- b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- a) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

- b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt financial assets measured at FVOCI:

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Equity Instruments designated at FVOCI:

On initial recognition, the Company makes an irrevocable election on an instrument-by-instrument basis to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments, other than equity investment which are held for trading. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

- c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

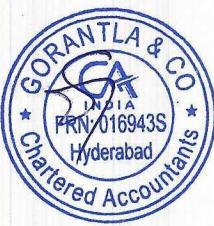
Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading. Other financial assets such as unquoted Mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, and
 - i. the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - ii. 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

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at FVTOCI.
- c) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- i) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument
- ii) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

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. In the balance sheet, 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.

Offsetting:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently **Financial liabilities**

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables. 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

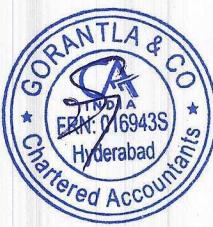
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through 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 P&L. 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 or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

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 P&L. However, the Group 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 or loss.



Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or 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.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition

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 de-recognition 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.

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.

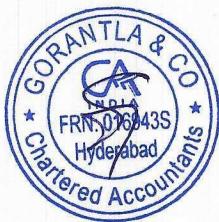
Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

2.20 Share Based Payments

Equity-settled share based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss such that the cumulative expenses reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the Share Based Payments Reserve.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.



Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2025

All amount are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Furnitures and Fixtures -		
Gross Value	27.84	-
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(0.13)	-
Net Value	27.71	-

4 Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital Work in Progress*	98.06	59.79
	Total	98.06
		59.79
Ageing schedule for Capital work-in-progress		
	Particulars	Less than 1 year
Projects in Progress/Development in Progress	38.28	59.79
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-
Total	38.28	59.79

5 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment in Thalassa Enterprises Ltd (1,00,000 shares of Rs 10 each)	15.00	15.00
	Total	15.00
		15.00

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balance with banks		
Balance with banks	6.06	43.08
In Fixed Deposit Accounts	10.00	-
Cash on hand	0.10	0.40
	Total	16.16
		43.48

7 Other Financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other Receivables	29.07	-
	Total	29.07
		-

8 Other Current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
GST Input	5.06	-
Balances with Revenue authority	-	0.13
	Total	5.06
		0.13



9 Equity share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	(in ₹ lakhs)	No. of shares	(in ₹ lakhs)
Authorised Capital				
Equity Share Capital of ₹ 10 each	25,00,000	250.00	25,00,000	250.00
Total	25,00,000	250.00	25,00,000.00	250.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid Up Capital				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	22,14,834	221.48	12,77,983	127.80
Total	22,14,834	221.48	12,77,983	127.80

9a. Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	12,77,983	127.80	10,000	1.00
Equity shares issued	9,36,851	93.69	12,67,983	126.80
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	22,14,834	221.48	12,77,983.00	127.80

9b. Rights, Preferences and Restrictions

The Company has only one class of equity shares, having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder of equity shares is eligible for one vote per share. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors, is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in the proportion of their shareholding.

9c. Shares of the Company held by the holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
String Metaverse Ltd (formerly Bio Green Papers Limited)	22,14,834	100.00%	12,77,983	100.00%
Total	22,14,834	100.00%	12,77,983	100.00%

9d. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% of a class of shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% held	No. of shares	% held
Equity shares				
String Metaverse Ltd (formerly known as Bio Green Papers Limited)	22,14,834	100.00%	12,77,983	100.00%
Total	22,14,834	100.00%	12,77,983	100.00%

There are no shares allotted as fully paid up without payment being received in cash / bonus shares / bought back.

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity share capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the levels of dividends to equity shareholders. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

10 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31,		As at March 31,	
	2025	2024		
Retained Earnings -				
Surplus / (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss				
Opening balance			(18.03)	(4.54)
Add: Profit/(loss) for the period			(18.12)	(13.49)
Total			(36.15)	(18.03)

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings pertain to the accumulated earnings / losses made by the company over the years. This reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013.



Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2025

All amount are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

11 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Creditors for expenses	0.20	0.20
Salaries Payable	4.28	7.47
Audit Fee Payable	1.10	0.40
Statutory Payable	0.14	0.56
Total	5.72	8.63



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31,2025

All amount are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

12 Other Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest Income	0.05	-
Total	0.05	-

13 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Salaries and Allowances	4.90	7.67
Contributions to other funds	0.58	0.24
Staff welfare expenses	10.50	-
Total	15.98	7.91

14 Other Expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Auditors fee	1.00	0.30
Business Promotion Expenses	0.50	-
Bank Charges	0.00	0.01
Electricity Charges and Fuel	0.03	-
Printing and stationery	0.01	-
Legal and Professional Charges	0.13	1.53
Rates and Taxes	0.10	0.07
Telephone and Postage expenses	0.00	-
License & fee	0.06	0.07
Miscellaneous expenses	0.07	-
Travelling, Boarding and Lodging	0.12	-
ROC Filing Charges	0.04	3.34
Office Maintainence	0.01	0.26
Total	2.06	5.58



Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2025

All amount are in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated

15 Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company was not required to spend any amount towards CSR as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

16 The company is principally engaged in carrying on the business of providing software services and has its operations within India. There being only one 'business segment' and 'geographical segment', hence the segment information is not provided.

17 The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or other kind of funds) 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, 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;

The Company has not received any funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, 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.

The disclosure on the following matters required under Schedule III as amended not being relevant or applicable in case of the Company, same are not covered:

- a. The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the period.
- b. No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- c. The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government
- d. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement.
- e. No satisfaction of charges are pending to be filed with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- f. There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- g. The Company does not possess any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) whose title deeds are not held in the name of the company during the financial
- h. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the
- i. There are no core investment company (CIC) in the group.

Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 for the period ended March 31, 2025

Details of transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company have not undertaken any transactions with any company whose name is struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 in the period ended March 31, 2025

Loans or advances to specified persons

The Company has granted loans or advances to promoters, directors, KMPs and related parties either severally or jointly with any other person, that are: (a) repayable on demand or, (b) without specifying any terms or period for repayment. Details of same as follows;

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
	-	-



18 Payment to Auditors

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Auditors Remuneration		
a) As Auditors		
Statutory Audit	0.30	0.30
b) In Other Capacity		
Other matter	-	
Total	0.30	0.30

19 Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Amount used as the numerators		
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax, attributable to shareholders	(18.12)	(13.49)
Net Profit/(Loss) available for equity shareholders	(18.12)	(13.49)
Amounts used as the denominators		
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	12,88,250	37,912
b) Basic earnings/(loss) per share of Rs. 10/- each		
	(1.41)	(35.59)

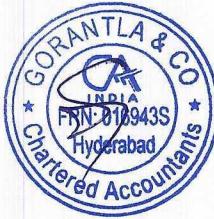
20 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Contingent liabilities	Nil	Nil
Capital commitments	Nil	Nil

21 Related party disclosure

Related Parties (as identified by the management) are classified as under:

Nature of Relationship	Particulars
Holding Company	String Metaverse Limited



Details of the transactions with the related parties:

Name of the Related party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
			Transactions during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year	Transactions during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
String Metaverse Limited	Holding Company	Investment Trade Advance	93.69 94.50	(221.48) -	127.40 69.80	127.80

Note:

Related party relationship is as identified by the company and relied upon by the auditors.

The transactions with related parties are disclosed only till the relationship exists.

There are no amounts written off or written back in the period in respect of debts due from or to related parties.

22 Balances grouped under Non-Current and Current Liabilities and Non-Current and Current Assets in certain cases are subject to confirmation and reconciliation from respective parties. Impact of the same, if any, shall be accounted as and when determined.

23 Ratio Analysis	Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	Variance (in %)
i) Current Ratio		8.79	5.05	73.92%
ii) Debt - Equity Ratio		-	-	-
iii) Debit Service Coverage Ratio		-	-	-
iv) Return on Equity Ratio		(0.10)	(0.12)	-20.45%
v) Inventory Turnover Ratio		-	-	-
vi) Trade Receivables turnover Ratio		-	-	-
vii) Trade Payables Turnover Ratio		-	-	-
viii) Net Capital turnover Ratio :		-	-	-
ix) Net Profit Ratio		-	-	-
x) Return on Capital Employed		(0.10)	(0.12)	-20.45%
xii) Return on Investments		-	-	-

As per our report of even date attached
For Gorantla & Co.

Chartered Accountants
FRN: 016943S



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Torus Kling Fintech Private Limited

Sri Ranga Gorantla
Partner
M.No 222450
UDIN: 25222450BMIVDP2417

Place: Hyderabad
Date : 12th May,2025

M. Venkatesh
Meenavalli Ganesh
Director
DIN: 09330391

