

Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited
(Formerly Reliance Mobile Commerce Limited)

Financial Statements

March 31, 2025



PRITI V. MEHTA & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited (Formerly Reliance Mobile Commerce Limited)

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited (Formerly Reliance Mobile Commerce Limited)** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by The Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its Loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 independent requirement that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on standalone 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.

Information other than standalone financial statements and Auditors report thereon

The company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the information included in the management discussion and analysis, Boards report including annexure to Boards Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholders information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statement, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statement or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appear 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments



and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on



the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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

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

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.



- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the standalone financial statements dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2014 as amended;
- e) As per the management representation we report,
- no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.
 - no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such 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 guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.
 - Based on the audit procedures performed, we report that nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations given under sub-clause (i) and (ii) by the management contain any material mis-statement.
- f) In our opinion Company has complied with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to dividend declared/paid during the year.
- g) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st, March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- h) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".



- i) 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.
- j) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software's for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 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's. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.
As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

For Priti V. Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 129568W)

P. V. Mehta
Priti V. Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No: 130514
UDIN: 25130514BMMLSS3862



Place: Mumbai
Date: 26/05/2025

Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited (Formerly Reliance Mobile Commerce Limited)

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31st, 2025:

We report that:

i). Property, Plant and Equipment:

- a. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment, capital work-in progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- b. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- c. As explained to us, Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- d. All the properties, plants and equipments and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- e. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right to use assets) or Intangible assets or both during the year.
- f. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, 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). Inventory:

As explained to us, inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancy of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification of stocks by the management as compared to book records.

During any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

iii). Loans, Guarantee and Advances given:

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of clauses iii (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.



iv). Loans, Guarantee and Advances to Director of Company:

During the year the company has not provided any loans, guarantees, advances and securities to the director of the company and the company is compliant provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v). Deposits:

The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

vi). Maintenance of costing records:

As per information & explanation given by the management, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause(vi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

vii). Deposit of statutory liabilities:

- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Gst, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the extent applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st March,2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no amount payable in respect of income tax, gst, service tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess whichever applicable, which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.

viii). Surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments:

The Company does not have any transactions to be recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix). Default in repayment of borrowings:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the Company does not have any dues to a financial institution, bank, Government or debenture holders.



x). Funds raised and utilisation:

Based on our audit procedures and according to the information given by the management, the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or taken any term loan during the year.

The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.

xi). Fraud and whistle-blower complaints:

- According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- 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 upto the date of this report.
- As informed, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year and upto the date of this report.

xii). Nidhi Company:

The company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, clause (xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xiii). Related Party Transactions:

According to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 wherever applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv). Internal Audit:

The company does have an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business. Reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor.

xv). Non Cash Transactions:

The company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and therefore the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act' 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi). Registration under RBI act:

The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.



xvii). Cash Losses:

The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year

xviii). Resignation of Statutory Auditors:

There has been no instance of any resignation of the statutory auditors occurred during the year.

xix). Material uncertainty on meeting liabilities:

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.

xx). Transfer to fund specified under Schedule VII of Companies Act, 2013

In respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has not transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act;

xxi). There is no consolidation of financial statements, accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable to the company.

For Priti V. Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No: 129568W)

P. V. Mehta
Priti V. Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No: 130514
UDIN: 25130514BMMLSS3862



Place: Mumbai
Date: 26/05/2025

"ANNEXURE B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited (Formerly Reliance Mobile Commerce Limited)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited (Formerly Reliance Mobile Commerce Limited ("the Company")) as of March 31st, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS 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 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our



audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 my /our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, 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

For Priti V. Mehta & Company

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No: 129568W)

P. V. Mehta



Priti V. Mehta

Proprietor

Membership No: 130514

UDIN: 25130514BMMLSS3862

Place: Mumbai

Date: 26/05/2025

Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(₹) in thousand
As at
March 31, 2024

Notes
As at
March 31, 2025

ASSETS

Current Assets

(a) Financial Assets					
(i) Other Receivables	2.01	50		32	
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.02	584	634	584	616
TOTAL			634		616

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

Equity

(a) Equity Share Capital	2.03	20 000		20 000	
(b) Other Equity	2.04	(22 435)	(2 435)	(22 306)	(2 306)

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

(a) Financial Liabilities					
Other Financial Liabilities	2.05		3 069		2 914
(b) Other Current Liabilities	2.06				8
TOTAL			634		616

Significant Accounting Policies	1	-
Notes to the Financial Statements	2	

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date
For Priti V Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No 129568W

For and on behalf of the Board

P. V. Mehta
Priti V Mehta
Proprietor
Membership No. 130514



Srinivasan Gopalan
Srinivasan Gopalan
Director
DIN No :- 10573694

Konika Shah
Konika Shah
Director
DIN No :-09600137

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 26, 2025



Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	(₹) in thousand For the year ended March 31, 2024
I INCOME			
Other Income		-	-
Total Income (I)		-	-
II EXPENDITURE			
General Administration Expenses	2.07	129	140
Total Expenses (II)		129	140
III Loss before Tax (I- II)		(129)	(140)
IV Tax expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Short/ (Excess) provision of earlier years		-	-
V Loss after Tax		(129)	(140)
VI Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VII Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) during the year		(129)	(140)
VIII Earning per share of face value of ₹ 10 each for fully Paid	2.09		
Basic (₹)		(0.00)	(0.00)
Diluted (₹)		(0.00)	(0.00)

Significant Accounting Policies

1

Notes to the Financial Statements

2

Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date

For Priti V Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No 129568W

For and on behalf of the Board

P. V. Mehta

Partner

Membership No. 130514



Srinivasan Gopalan

Director

DIN No :- 10573694

Konika Shah

Director

DIN No :-09600137

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 26, 2025



Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹) in thousand

A: Equity**For the year ended
March 31, 2025****For the year ended
March 31, 2023**

Balance at the beginning of the year	20 000	20 000
Change in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	20 000	20 000

B: Other Equity**Surplus/ (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss****Particular****Retained Earnings**

Balance as at April 01, 2023	(22 086)
Add : Loss during the year	(140)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(22 226)
Add : Loss during the year	(129)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	(22 355)

The accompanying statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1-2).

As per our Report of even date

For Priti V Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No 129568W

*P. V. Mehta***Priti V Mehta**

Partner

Membership No. 130514

**For and on behalf of the Board***Srinivasan Gopalan***Srinivasan Gopalan**

Director

DIN No :- 10573694

*Konika Shah***Konika Shah**

Director

DIN No :- 09600137

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 26, 2025



Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	(₹) in thousand	
	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(129)	(140)
Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	<u>(129)</u>	<u>(140)</u>
Adjusted for:		
Receivables and Other Advances	(18)	(23)
Other Current Liabilities	<u>147</u>	<u>163</u>
Cash (Used in) Operations	<u>129</u>	<u>140</u>
Tax Refund	-	-
Tax Paid	-	-
Net Cash (used in) / Generated from Operating Activities	<u><u>129</u></u>	<u><u>140</u></u>
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash Generated from Investing Activities	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash from Financing Activities	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>584</u>	<u>584</u>
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 2.01)	<u><u>584</u></u>	<u><u>584</u></u>

Note:

- (1) Figures in brackets indicate cash outgo.
- (2) Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and bank balances including Fixed Deposits with Bank.
- (3) Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 "Statement of Cash Flow".

The accompanying statement of cash flow should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes (1-2).

As per our Report of even date

For Priti V Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No 129568W

P. V. Mehta

Priti V Mehta

Partner

Membership No. 130514



For and on behalf of the Board

Srinivasan Gopalan

Srinivasan Gopalan

Director

DIN No :- 10573694

Konika Shah

Konika Shah

Director

DIN No :- 09600137

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 26, 2025



Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited

Notes on accounts to the Financial Statements as at March 31, 2025

Note:1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

1.01 General Information

Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited (Formerly Reliance Mobile Commerce Limited) ("the Company"), is registered under Companies Act 1956, having Registered Office at H Block, 1st Floor, Dhirubhai Ambani Knowledge City, Navi Mumbai 400710 and wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Communications Limited.

1.02 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements are prepared under historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in India and in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules 2016 and other provisions of the Act to the extent notified and applicable, as well as applicable guidance note and pronouncements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the services and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.03 Use of Estimates

The preparation and presentation of Financial Statements requires estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates is recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised. Estimates and underlying assets are reviewed on periodical basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The preparation of financial statements require the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. The management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies.

This provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of 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 including the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require an adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities in future periods. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns giving due considerations to tax laws and establishes provisions in the event if required as a result of differing interpretation or due to retrospective amendments, if any.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Note:1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

1.04 Functional Currency and Presentation Currency

These financials statements are presented in Indian Rupees ("Rupees" or "₹") which is functional currency of the Company.

1.05 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets upto the commencement of commercial operations. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the year in which they are incurred.

1.06 Revenue Recognition and Receivables

i) Revenue is recognised when control over goods or services is transferred to a customer. A customer obtains control when he has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the good or service, there is transfer of title, supplier has right to payment etc. – with the transfer of risk and rewards now being one of the many factors to be considered within the overall concept of control.

ii) The Company determines whether revenue should be recognised 'over time' or 'at a point in time'.

iii) Interest income on investment is recognised on time proportion basis. Interest income is accounted using the applicable Effective Interest Rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

1.07 Taxation

Provision for income tax is made on the basis of taxable income for the year at current rates. Tax expense comprises of Current Tax and Deferred Tax at the applicable enacted or substantively enacted rates. Current tax represents the amount of Income Tax payable / recoverable in respect of the taxable income/loss for the reporting period. Deferred tax represents the effect of temporary difference between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statement and the corresponding tax base used in computation of taxable income. Deferred Tax Liabilities are generally accounted for all taxable temporary differences. The deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carried forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. MAT credit is recognised as an asset only if it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

1.08 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made. Contingent Assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements, when economic inflow is probable.

1.09 Earning per Share

In determining Earning per Share, the Company considers the net profit or loss after tax and includes the post tax effect of any extraordinary/ exceptional item. Number of shares used in computing Basic Earning per Share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive earning per share is computed and disclosed after adjusting effect of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any except when results will be anti dilutive. Dilutive potential Equity Shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

1.10 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

Classification

(i) The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flows characteristics of the financial asset.

(ii) In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risk existing at each reporting date. The method used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted market price. All method of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized. For all other financial instruments the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments.



Note:1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

(iii) Initial recognition and measurement

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

(iv) Financial Assets measured at amortised cost:

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost when asset is held within a business model, whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows and contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

(v) Financial Assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

Financial assets under this category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(vi) Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

(vii) 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 financial assets that are Investment in Mutual fund.

Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

(ii) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading, if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind - AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

(iv) Loans and Borrowings

Interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through 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.

(v) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

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

(vi) Derivative Financial Instrument and Hedge Accounting

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



Note:1 General Information and Significant Accounting Policies

1.11 Measurement of Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values for the financial instruments. The Company has an established control framework with respect to measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses evidence obtained from third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If inputs used to measure fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of fair value hierarchy, then fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred (Note 2.14) for information on detailed disclosures pertaining to the measurement of fair values.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise of cash on hand, demand deposits with Banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.



Globalcom Mobile Commerce Limited
Notes on accounts to the Financial Statements as at March 31, 2025

	As at March 31, 2025	(₹) in thousand As at March 31, 2024
2.01 Other Receivables		
GST Recoverable	50	32
	<u>50</u>	<u>32</u>
2.02 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance with Banks	584	584
	<u>584</u>	<u>584</u>

2.02.1 Other receivable represents GST input credit which shall be utilized against GST liabilities arises in future.

2.03 Equity Share Capital
Authorised

20 00 000 (20 00 000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	20 000	20 000
	<u>20 000</u>	<u>20 000</u>

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up

20 00 000 (20 00 000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	20 000	20 000
	<u>20 000</u>	<u>20 000</u>

2.03.01 Equity Shares held by Promoters

	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change during the year
Reliance Communications Limited, the Holding Company & its nominees.	20,00,000 (20,00,000)	100% (100%)	Nil (Nil)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
2.03.02 Shares held by Holding Company		

	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Reliance Communications Limited, the Holding Company & its nominees.	50 000	100%	20,00,000	100%

Equity Shares

a) All the 20 00 000 shares are held by Reliance Communications Limited, the Holding Company & its nominees.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
b) Equity Shares		
At the beginning of the year	20 00 000	20 00 000
Add/(Less): Changes during the year	-	-
	<u>20 00 000</u>	<u>20 00 000</u>

c) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after the distribution of all the preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings.

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
2.04 Other Equity		
Surplus/(Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
As per last Balance Sheet	(22 306)	(22 166)
Add: Loss during the year	(129)	(140)
Closing Balance	<u>(22 435)</u>	<u>(22 306)</u>
2.05 Other Financial Liabilities		
Provision for Expenses	70	70
Other Payables	166	175
Payable to Related Parties (Refer Note 2.13)	2 833	2 669
	<u>3 069</u>	<u>2 914</u>

2.06 Other Current Liabilities

GST Payable	-	5
TDS Payable	-	3
	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>



Notes on accounts to the Financial Statements as at March 31, 2025

(₹) in thousand
For the year ended March 31, 2025 For the year ended March 31, 2024

2.07 General administration Expenses

Professional Fees	15	-
Payment to Auditors - Audit Fees	14	14
Interest on TDS	-	1
Director's Sitting Fees	100	125
	<u>129</u>	<u>140</u>

2.08 The figures for the previous year have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever required. Amount in financial statements are presented in ₹, except as otherwise stated.

2.09 Earnings per Share (EPS)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Numerator - Profit after tax (₹)	(129)	(140)
Denominator - Weighted number of equity shares	20 00 000	20 00 000
Basic as well as diluted, earning per equity share (₹)	(0.00)	(0.00)

2.10 Deferred Tax Assets (net)

(₹) in thousand

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) Deferred Tax Assets		
Related to Carried forward Loss	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Significant management judgement considered in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. The Company on a conservative basis has restricted deferred tax asset to Nil.

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Current income tax	-	-
Short Provision pertaining to earlier year	-	-
Tax expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income - Rs. Nil

(c) Reconciliation of Tax Expenses

Loss before Tax	(129)	(140)
Applicable Tax Rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed Tax Expenses (I)	(34)	(36)
Add: Tax on Expenses disallowed under Income Tax Act	<u>34</u>	<u>36</u>



Notes on accounts to the Financial Statements as at March 31, 2025

2.11 Segment Reporting

There are no reportable Segments as per Ind AS-108 "Operating segment" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

2.12 Going Concern

The Accounts have been prepared on a 'Going concern basis' as the Company has been able to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business and considering the assurance of the financial support extended by the other body corporate.

2.13 Post Reporting Events

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and the date of authorisation.

2.14 Related Parties :

As per Indian Accounting Standard ("Ind AS")-24 of "Related Party Disclosures", the disclosures, the disclosure of transactions with the related parties as defined therein are given below:

a) Name of the Related Party	Relationship
i Reliance Communications Limited	Holding Company
ii Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited	Fellow Subsidiary Company
iii Reliance Comm Tamil Nadu Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary Company
iv Reliance Infra Projects Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary Company
v Reliance Realty Ltd (TFIL)	Fellow Subsidiary Company

b) Transactions during the year with related parties :

(₹) in thousand

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Total
1	Other Financial Liabilities	2 833 -(2 670)	2 833 -(2 670)

c) Details of Material Transaction with Related Party

Particulars	Related Party	(₹) in thousand
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Transaction during the year		
<u>Reimbursement of expenses (net)</u>		
Reliance Comm Tamil Nadu Ltd	-	9
Reliance Infra Projects Ltd	-	14
Reliance Realty Ltd (TFIL)	163	132
Balance Sheet (Closing Balance)		
<u>Other Financial Liabilities</u>		
Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited	2 504	2 504
Reliance Comm Tamil Nadu Ltd	9	9
Reliance Infra Projects Ltd	14	14
Reliance Realty Ltd (TFIL)	306	143

Note : 2.15

1 Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between the willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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

Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

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

The carrying value and fair value of the financial instruments by categories were as follows:



Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets at amortised cost:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 2.01)	584	584
Financial assets at fair value through Profit and Loss/ other Comprehensive Income:	Nil	Nil
Investments	Nil	Nil
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:		
Borrowings	Nil	Nil
Other Financial Liabilities	3 069	2 914
Financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss/ other Comprehensive Income:	Nil	Nil

2 Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company does not have any activity during the year and therefore no financial risks like market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Note : 2.16**Capital Management**

Capital of the Company, for the purpose of capital management, include issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise shareholders value. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals and financial support extended by the other body corporate.

Note : 2.17**Accounting Ratio**

Name of the Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	2024-25	2023-24	% Variance #
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.1903	0.2004	(0.051)%

The Company does not have business operations, Turnover, Inventory, Purchases and also having negative Net worth, during the year and previous year. Accordingly, ratios (i.e. Debt-Equity Debt Service coverage, Return on equity, Inventory turnover, Trade receivable turnover, Trade payable turnover, Net capital turnover, Net profit, Return on capital employed and Return on investment) are not applicable.

There is no significant change (i.e. more then 25%) in the above mentioned ratios during the year in comparison to Previous year.

Note : 2.18**Authorisation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 are approved by the Board of Directors on May 26, 2025.

As per our Report of even date

For Priti V Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No 129568W

P. V. Mehta

Priti V Mehta

Partner

Membership No. 130514

**For and on behalf of the Board**

[Signature]

Srinivasan Gopalan

Director

DIN No :- 10573694

[Signature]

Konika Shah

Director

DIN No :- 09600137



Place : Mumbai

Date : May 26, 2025