ENBEE TRADE AND FINANCE LIMITED
Regd. Office: B4 / C5 Gods Gift CHS Ltd, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013
Ph: 022- 79692512, Email: enbeetrade@gmail.com
CIN No: L50100MH1985PLC036945

July 24, 2026

To,
BSE Limited,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Mumbai,
Maharashtra 400001

Scrip Code: 512441

Subject: Outcome of the Board Meeting held on Friday, July 24, 2026

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 (read with Part A of Schedule III) and Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, we would like to inform your good office that the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held today, Friday, July 24, 2026, inter alia, considered and approved the following:

1. **Appointment of Mr. Nishith Kartik Pandit as Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from July 24, 2026**

   The Board has appointed of Mr. Nishith Kartik Pandit as Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from July 24, 2026. The details as required under SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/123 dated 13 July 2023 are enclosed as **Annexure A.**

2. **Re-Appointment of M/s. Spire Risk Advisors LLP, as Internal Auditor for Financial Year 2025-26 to Financial Year 2027-28;**

   The Board has Re-appointed M/s. Spire Risk Advisors LLP, as Internal Auditor for Financial Year 2025-26 to Financial Year 2027-28 as required under Regulation 30 of SEBI (LODR) regulations, 2015 for the said matter is enclosed as **Annexure B.**

The Board meeting commenced at 06:15 P.M concluded at 06:45 P.M.

Request you to kindly take this letter on record and acknowledge the receipt.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely,
For ENBEE TRADE AND FINANCE LIMITED

AMARR NARENDRA GALLA
Digitally signed by AMARR NARENDRA GALLA
Date: 2026.07.24 18:48:11 +05'30'

Amarr Narendra Galla
Managing Director
DIN: 07138963

Encl: As above

ENBEE TRADE AND FINANCE LIMITED
Regd. Office: B4 / C5 Gods Gift CHS Ltd, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013
Ph: 022- 79692512, Email: enbeetrade@gmail.com
CIN No: L50100MH1985PLC036945

Annexure A

1.	Name of the Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Nishith Kartik Pandit
2.	Reason for Change viz. appointment, ~~re-appointment, resignation, removal, death or otherwise~~	Appointment
3.	Date of appointment/ ~~cessation (as applicable)~~	24th July 2026
4.	Brief Profile (In case of Appointment)	Nishith Kartik Pandit holds MBA degree in Finance. He is Personable and enthusiastic professional with 20 years of experience in finance. Adept at managing high-profile client accounts and establishing strong business relationships which result in an overall increase in revenue and the attainment of defined corporate goals. Spent 10 years with ING Vysya Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank in core banking roles, followed by 10 years as a Finance Professional driving corporate finance, strategy, and business operations. He has a strong background in banking, credit, risk management, and financial planning.
5.	Disclosure of relationship between directors (In case of Appointment)	Nil
6.	Number of Shares held	580

ENBEE TRADE AND FINANCE LIMITED
Regd. Office: B4 / C5 Gods Gift CHS Ltd, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013
Ph: 022- 79692512, Email: enbeetrade@gmail.com
CIN No: L50100MH1985PLC036945

Annexure B

7.	Name of the Internal Auditor	M/s. Spire Risk Advisors LLP
8.	Reason for Change viz. ~~appointment~~, re-appointment, ~~resignation, removal, death or otherwise~~	Re-Appointment
9.	Date of appointment/ ~~cessation (as applicable)~~	24th July 2026
10.	Brief Profile (In case of Appointment)	The brief profile of M/S. Spire Risk Advisors LLP is enclosed herewith.
11.	Disclosure of relationship between directors (In case of Appointment)	Nil
12.	Number of Shares held	Nil

Request you to kindly take this letter on record and acknowledge the receipt.

Thanking You
Yours Sincerely,
For ENBEE TRADE AND FINANCE LIMITED

AMARR NARENDRA GALLA
Digitally signed by AMARR NARENDRA GALLA
Date: 2026.07.24 18:48:37 +05'30'

Amarr Narendra Galla
Managing Director
DIN: 07138963

Spire Consulting Private Limited

Risk Advisory Services

Management Ensures

↓

Auditors Assure

Contents

About Us

Spire Consulting Private Limited, has been successfully carrying out its professional activities to facilitate timely and prompt Risk Management services.

The core execution team consist of professionals certified from renowned professional bodies across the globe that cater to the needs of its clients in the <u>following core areas of Risk Management defined in the new Companies Act 2013</u>:

- Internal Audit [Sec 138]
- Risk Management Policy [Sec 134(3)]
- Internal Financial Controls [Sec 134(5)]

Risk Management Solutions

- Risk Based Internal Audit (Proactive Model)
- Compliance Audit
- Internal Financial Controls (IFC)
- IT General & Application Controls
- Standard Operating Procedures

Risk Based Internal Audit (Proactive Model)

Traditional Internal Audit model has been reviewing / testing past events or transactions that identifies past issues and problems ***but*** it fails to inform stakeholders on exposure to emerging risk and potentially fraudulent activities in advance.

Hence, there is a need for new, more proactive, IA model that respond to the existing stakeholders concerns ***about*** greater assurance, maximized business performance processes and broader risk management efforts..... while providing for traditional compliance audits as well.

Traditional (Reactive) Model	New Age (Proactive) Model
Audit in silos	Risk based (Integrated) audit
Auditing around the system	Auditing within the system
Bottom–up approach	Top-down approach
Act as an internal control	Controls embedded within the process & fixing process owner accountability for continuous monitoring
Focus on limited principals such as compliance and assurance.	Concurrent focus on multiple principals such as risk assessment, compliance, cost reduction, etc

Internal Audit Process Flow

Step 1: Planning

- Defining scope
- Assessment of materiality
- Mapping SPOC
- Defining the time plan

Step 2: Walkthrough

- Discussion with process owners
- Identification of inherent risk
- Control Mapping
- Assessment of design level deficiencies
- Defining control test assertions

Step 3: Control Testing

- Sample selection
- Substantive control testing
- Assessment of operating efficiencies
- Interim discussions with process owners
- Revalidation of control test results
- Draft summary of IFC deficiencies

Step 4: Reporting

- Exit meeting & remediation plan
- Assessment of deficiencies for materiality levels
- Risk Classification
- Issue Management report
- Compliance Tracking

Need for Compliance Audit

Companies Act 2013, has taken some major steps to enforce & hold corporates in India accountable with compliance to ***"ALL APPLICABLE LAWS"***. Directors are responsible for:

- ✓ Devising *adequate systems* to help ensure compliance with these provisions
- ✓ Comment on *adequacy & operating effectiveness* of such systems & processes

Hence, a ***comprehensive compliance framework is now mandatory*** to ensure that all applicable laws are identified, mapped to respective process owners across functions and locations.

In order to discharge its responsibilities effectively, Board ***needs to demonstrate*** that all applicable laws are being complied with and non-compliances, if any, have been properly dealt with.

Regular Compliance Audit, including periodic reporting to the Board, is an effective tool that can help every organization:

- ✓ Assess its compliance management framework
- ✓ Evaluate existing controls and processes for compliance management
- ✓ Review its adherence to applicable regulatory guidelines
- ✓ Continuously monitor and report on adherence to applicable provisions.

Key Compliance Risk

Component	Key Risk
Governance & Risk Assessment	▪ Formal policies and adequate risk mitigation plans are often lacking ▪ Compliance risks not considered in the overall risk assessment ▪ Boards are unaware of compliance risks taken on by Management
Business Planning & Strategy	▪ Business decisions made without considering regulatory implications ▪ Inefficiencies due to delay in incorporation of regulatory changes ▪ Operations commenced without necessary licenses result in closure
Process Automation	▪ Compliance requirements & reporting process not automated ▪ Manual processes & controls over monitoring resulting in higher risk ▪ Lack of adequate maker-check /escalations within the system
Compliance Monitoring & Regular Reporting	▪ Exposure levels to regulatory risks are not monitored ▪ Absence of clear reporting mechanism to highlight non-compliance ▪ Follow up procedures not in place to verify corrective actions taken
Employee Management	▪ Employees put business gain ahead of compliance related issues ▪ Absence of rewards for positive performance on compliance goals ▪ Employees not trained to carry out compliance responsibilities

Effective Compliance Framework

Following activities that considerably reduce the compliance risk must be considered in evaluation of an effective Compliance Framework

Process for monitoring ***legislative changes*** at both global & national levels to ensure integration of compliance strategies with geographical growth strategies.

Development of ***awareness on various compliance programs*** to which it is subject to & get an integrated view to assess the compliance levels across the entity.

Accountability within the organization for fostering a culture of compliance in their performance goals.

Comprehensive system for ***identification, monitoring & reporting*** on emerging compliance risk.

Periodic reporting system to identify level of non-compliance & ***steps taken to address & avoid recurrence***.

Internal Financial Control (IFC)

What is Internal Financial Controls ???

According to the Companies Act 2013, the term IFC has been defined as:

→ The policies and procedures adopted by the company
→ To ensure orderly and efficient conduct of its business,
→ Including adherence to company's policies,
→ Safeguarding of its assets,
→ Prevention and detection of frauds and errors,
→ Accuracy and completeness of accounting records and
→ Timely preparation of reliable financial information.

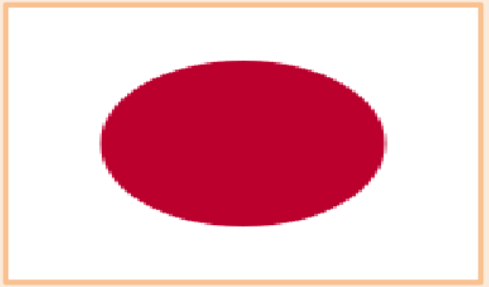
However, the expanded coverage and focus goes way beyond the above definition & includes all "key elements" of a Controls Framework, such as:

→ Tone at the top & culture within the Organization,
→ A demonstrable documented framework for internal financial controls,
→ Documentation of controls to mitigate risk of significant misstatements,
→ Continuous controls monitoring & Management reporting process,
→ Requisite accountability for financial reporting structure.

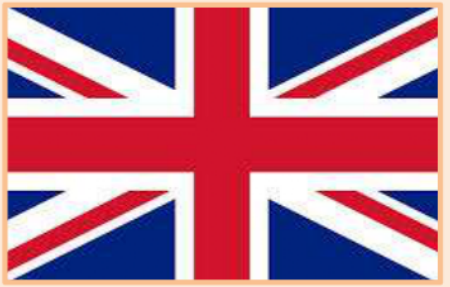
IFC Global Scenario

Indian regulations have traditionally been modified to reflect developments in Western world. Introduction of IFC in the new Companies Act 2013, further reflects continuation of this trend.

In June 2003, Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) adopted the Rules for implementation of **Sarbanes Oxley Act (SOX)** that required certification of Internal Controls over Financial Reporting (ICFR) by Management and Auditors.



In June 2006, National Legislature of Japan (DIET), passed the **Financial Instruments & Exchange Act (J-SOX)**. Requirements of this legislation are similar to the requirements of ICFR under SOX.



UK Corporate Governance Code specifies the Corporate Governance requirements for the Board, that inter alia, includes matters relating to **oversight & review of internal controls** in the Company.

For Better Corporate Governance & Improved Controls over Financial Reporting

IFC Scenario in India

The New Companies Act 2013

Section 134(5)(e): In the Directors Report, the **Board of Directors** of listed companies have to assume responsibility of laying down IFC and ensuring that such IFC are not only adequate but are also operating effectively.

Section 177: Audit Committee should act in accordance with the terms of reference specified in writing by the Board, which should, inter alia, include evaluation of IFC and risk management systems in the Company.

Section 143(3)(i): In the Auditors Report, the **Statutory Auditors** of all companies have to report on adequate IFC systems and their operating effectiveness.

Schedule IV: Deals with the **Code for Independent Directors** which emphasizes the requirement for independent directors to satisfy themselves on the strength of financial controls and the systems of risk management & ensure that the same are robust and defensible.

SEBI's revision of the Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement

Sub-clause III (D): Role of the **Audit Committee** includes evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems.

Sub-clause IX(C): **CEO & CFO**, to certify to the Board that they accept responsibility for establishing & maintaining internal controls for financial reporting & that they have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the Company pertaining to financial reporting.

IFC Applicability: Type of Companies

Companies Act 2013 (Section)	Responsibility	Listed Company	Unlisted Public Company	Private Limited Company
134(5)(e)	Director's Report	Yes	Yes[1]	Yes[3]
177 & Sch (IV)	Audit Committee	Yes	Yes[2]	No
143(3)(i)	Auditors Report	Yes	Yes	Yes

Notes:

1. While Sec 134(5)(e) specifies "Listed companies", Rule 8(5)(viii) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 read with Rule 8(4) talks about listed as well as unlisted public companies having a paid up share capital exceeding Rs. 25 crs at the end of preceding year.

2. Rule 6 & 7 of Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 the Board of every public company with paid up capital exceeding Rs. 10 crs or turnover exceeding Rs. 100 crs or having an aggregate outstanding loans / borrowings / debentures deposits exceeding Rs. 50 crs must constitute an Audit Committee.

3. Chapter IX – The Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 dated 31st March 2014 additionally require the Board Report for unlisted companies, to contain the details in respect of adequacy of IFC with reference to Financial Statements only.

Significance of IT Controls

- Organizations today operate in a Dynamic Global Multi-enterprise environment. ***IT infrastructure & commerce are integrated*** in almost every business processes within the entity.
- Increased connectivity & availability of systems & open environments have proven to be the ***lifelines of most business entities***.
- Most important decisions in an organizations are ***heavily dependent*** on information processed by IT applications, including the regular & timely flow of such information.
- Management wants to meet or exceed their business objectives & attain maximum profitability through an extremely high degree of ***information availability, faster response time, extreme reliability and a very high level of security.***
- *Design of such systems is complex & management is also very difficult. The increased use of technology therefore necessitates an the need for robust IT controls & greater awareness of IT risk at all levels.*

IT General Controls (ITGC)

- ITGC apply to all systems components, processes and data within an organizations IT environment.
- The objective is to ensure proper development & implementation of applications as well as integrity of programs, data files & computer operations.
- It involves review of complex technologies & communications protocols that includes the internet, intranet, electronic data interchange, client servers, local area networks, wide area networks, telecommunications & wireless technology.

Common ITGC's

IT Policies & Procedures	Logical access controls over IT infrastructure, applications & data
Review of IT system network architecture	Data center physical security controls
System development life cycle controls	Program change Management controls
Incident Reporting & Monitoring system	System & data backup & recovery controls

IT Application Controls

- IT application controls are automated processing activities performed by the IT applications.
- Application controls are designed to ensure complete and accurate processing of data, from input through output.
- These controls vary based on the business purpose of the specific applications and also help in safeguarding privacy and security of data transmitted between applications.

Classification of IT Application Controls

Input Controls

"All Transactions" are:

- ✓ Accepted by system
- ✓ Completely recorded
- ✓ Accurately recorded
- ✓ Entered only once

Processing Controls

All Transactions" are:

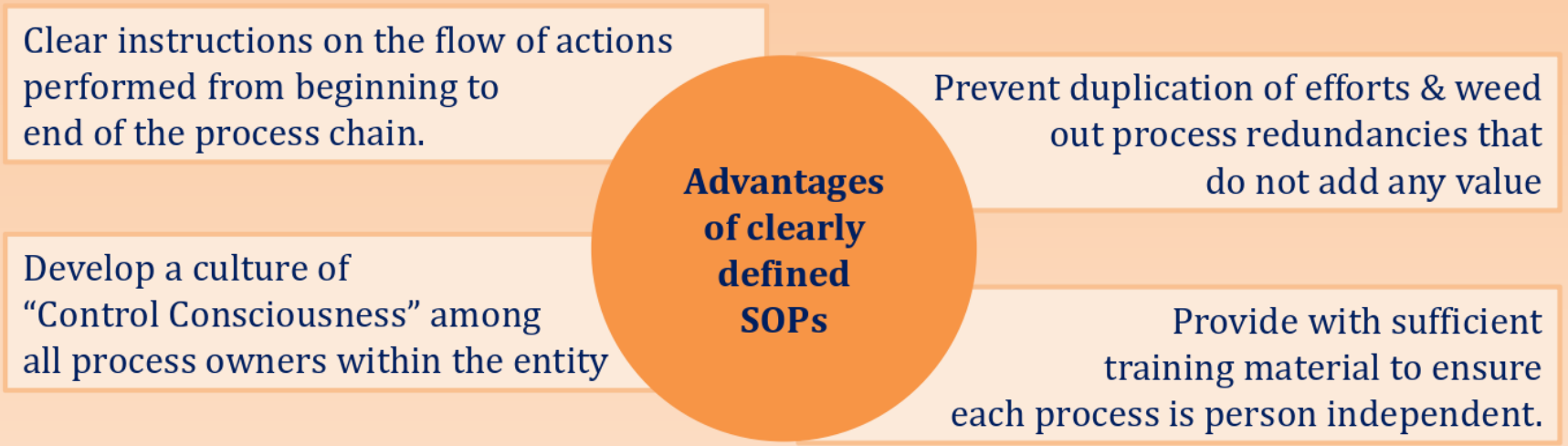
- ✓ Completely processed
- ✓ Errors identified & rectified
- ✓ Accurately processed
- ✓ Processed only once

Output Controls

- ✓ Completeness of data
- ✓ Accuracy of data
- ✓ Data distribution
- ✓ Available to users
- ✓ Audit trail of data

Standard Operating Procedures

Written policies & procedures provide insights into the entities philosophies, values and ethical standards. Hence, it is important to define & work according to unambiguous Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).



The purpose of a SOP is to carry out the operations correctly and always in the same manner. If deviations from this instruction are allowed, the conditions for these should be documented including who can give permission for this and what exactly the complete procedure will be.

Other Allied Services

- Business Process Redesign
- Operational Cost Reduction Studies
- Financial & Compliance Due Diligence
- Bank Concurrent Audits
- ERP Implementation Support

Risk Consulting Team

- The lead client service Head for Risk Advisory practice, Mr. Prashant P. Jain, has obtained his ***Certified Internal Auditor (CIA)*** designation from Institute of Internal Auditor's (IIA), Florida (USA) and is also an Associate Member of the ***Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE)***, Texas (USA).

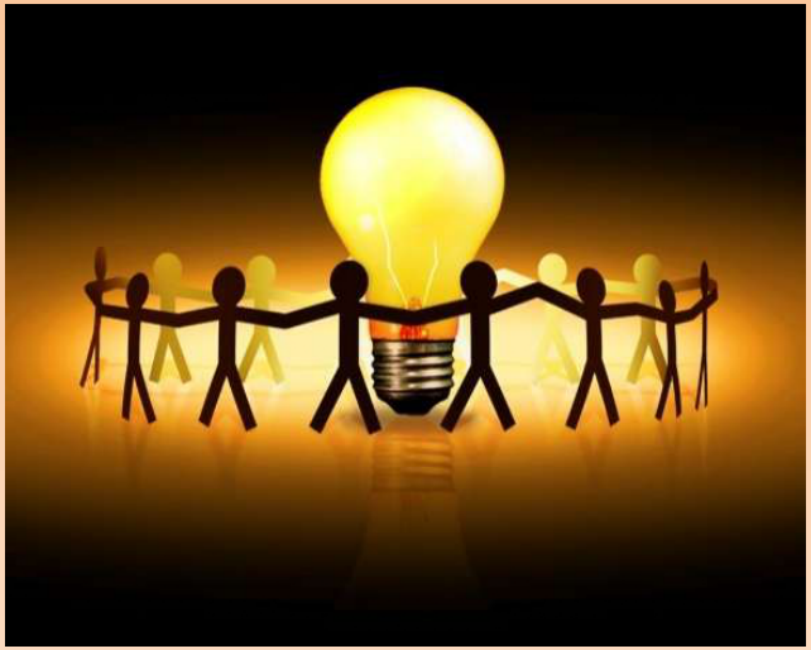
- The overall risk management experience of more than 22 years includes wide spread exposure to NBFC, BFSI, Media, Engineering, Manufacturing & Construction sector.

- Prior to professional practice, he has worked in various capacities with top Indian NBFC's, Global MNC's and Big4 consulting firms.

- He is supported by a team of experienced professionals, that are also academically certified by top professional institutions and includes Certified Internal Auditors, Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants & Company Secretaries.

Our Major Clients

Thank You



Mr. Prashant Jain
(Director)
Direct: +91 22 4315 3000
Mobile: +91 9833176543
prashantjain@spireindia.com

Office 31, 1st Floor
9/15, Morarji Velji Building
Kalbadevi, Mumbai 400002
Maharashtra, India
www.spireindia.com