INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Comfort Click Softech Private Limited
Report on the Standalone Ind AS

Financial Statements Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Comfort Click Softech Private Limited ("the Company")** which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, and profit/loss, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and informing our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Information Other than the Standalone 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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 standalone Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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 also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone Ind AS 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements is included in Annexure A. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Company do not maintain any books of account at the branch.
   d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   e) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
g) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Control with reference to Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure C"
h) 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(16) of the Act.
i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i) The Company have no pending litigations which wood impact its financial position.

   ii) The did not have any longterm contracts including derivatives 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) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

   The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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;

v) Based on such audit procedures which we have 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) contain any material mis-statement.

vi) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013", Hence clause not applicable.

vii) 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, 2026 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 Dipesh L. Sorathiya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 121363W

Sd/-

Dipeshkumar Laljibhai Sorathiya
Partner
Membership No.109939
Date: 16/05/2026
Place: Navsari

UDIN: 26109939IMLGVH4142

Annexure A

Responsibilities for Audit of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statement

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 standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone Ind AS 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 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.

For Dipesh L. Sorathiya & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 121363W

Sd/-

Dipeshkumar Laljibhai Sorathiya
Partner
Membership No.109939

Date: 16/05/2026
Place: Navsari

UDIN: 26109939IMLGVH4142

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Refer to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date) With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2026, we report the following:

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 have any intangible assets hence reporting under this clause of the order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all Property, plant and equipment physically verified by management at regular interval which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use assets) or Intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made there under.

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 five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks/Financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made investments in Mutual Funds, but has not provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. So, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) except 3(iii)(b) of the order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the investments made are not prejudicial to the interest of the company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records the Company has not given any loan, guarantee or provide any security in connection with any loan taken by director. Also, the company has not given any loan, guarantee or provide any security in connection with any loan to any other body corporate or person during the year. The Company has not acquired by way of subscription, purchase or otherwise, the security of any other body corporate during the year. Hence

Company is not required to complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. in relation to loans given and investments made. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public as per the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activity carried out by the company. Accordingly reporting under clause 3(iv) of the order is not applicable.

vii. (a) The Company does not have liability in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities during the year.

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 Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2026 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(viii) is not applicable.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix) (a) of the order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loans during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix) (c) of the order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, that that no funds have been raised on short term basis have been used for long term purposes by the company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix) (e) of the order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associates or joint venture during the year ended March 31, 2026. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix) of the order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

   (b) 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 as per requirements of the section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

   (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

   (c) The establishment of whistle blower mechanism is not applicable to the company hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) is not applicable.

xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.

xiv. (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company is not required to have internal audit system as per provision of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

   b) Since the company is not required to have internal audit system hence clause 3(xiv(b) is not applicable to the company.

xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors 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 reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

   (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

   (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Hence reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Hence reporting under the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence reporting under clause 3(xvii) of the Order is not applicable.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and 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, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project as CSR provisions are not applicable to the Company. Hence reporting under clause clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

xxi. CFS is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3 (xxi) of the Order is not applicable

For **Dipesh I. Sorathiya And Co.,**
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No. 121363W,

Place : **NAVSARI**
Date : **16/05/2026**

Sd/-
Dipeshkumar Laljibhai Sorathiya,
Membership No. 109939,

UDIN- 26109939IMLGVH4142

ANNEXURE - C TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

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 **COMFORT CLICK SOFTECH PRIVATE LIMITED**. ("The Company") as of 31 March 2026 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 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 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 judgment, 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 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 and applicable Ind AS. 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 applicable Ind AS, 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 31 March 2026, 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 **Dipesh I. Sorathiya And Co.,**
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No. 121363W,

Sd/-
Dipeshkumar Laljibhai Sorathiya,
Membership No. 109939,
UDIN: 26109939IMLGVH4142

Place : Navsari
Date : 16/05/2026

Comfort Click Softech Private Limited [CIN: U62099GJ2023FTC144591]
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
A. Assets				
1. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	**3**	93	346	62
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets	**4**	125	151	67
(c) Deferred tax assets(net)	**5**	19	9	3
Total Non-current Assets		**237**	**506**	**132**
2. Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	**6**	423	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	**7**	303	-	107
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	**8**	304	392	64
(b) Other current assets	**9**	73	75	40
(c) Assets for tax (net)	**10**	-	15	-
Total current assets		**1,103**	**482**	**211**
Total assets		**1,340**	**988**	**343**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(I) Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	**11**	1	1	1
(b) Other equity	**12**	947	439	116
Total equity		**948**	**440**	**117**
(II) Liabilities				
(i) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	**13**	-	23	-
(b) Long-term provisions	**14**	18	16	18
Total non-current liabilities		**18**	**39**	**18**
(ii) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables				
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	**15**	4	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**15**	51	51	20
(ii) Other financial liabilities	**16**	213	157	149
(iii) Lease liabilities	**13**	23	254	-
(b) Other current liabilities	**17**	22	22	31
(c) Short-term provisions	**14**	55	25	-
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	**18**	6	-	8
Total current liabilities		**374**	**509**	**208**
Total liabilities		**392**	**548**	**226**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,340**	**988**	**343**

Material accounting policies **2**
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For DIPESH L. SORATHIYA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0121363W

Sd/-

DIPESHKUMAR LALJIBHAI SORATHIYA
Partner
Membership no: 109939
Place: Navsari
Date: May 16, 2026
UDIN: 26109939IMLGVH4142

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-

Tarun Arora
Director
DIN: 07185311
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

Sd/-

Umesh Parikh
Director
DIN: 10277841
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

Comfort Click Softech Private Limited [CIN: U62099GJ2023FTC144591]
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	**19**	4,221	3,124
(b) Other income	**20**	3	-
Total Income		**4,224**	**3,124**
Expenses			
(a) Employee benefits expenses	**21**	3,110	2,299
(b) Finance Cost	**22**	18	16
(c) Depreciation and amortisation expense	**3**	287	132
(d) Other expenses	**23**	133	231
(e) Net loss / [gain] on foreign currency transactions		(4)	1
Total expenses		**3,544**	**2,679**
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		680	445
Tax expenses			
Current tax	**24**	179	115
Deferred tax	**24**	(9)	(3)
Total tax expense		170	112
Profit/(Loss) for the year		510	333
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
Remeasurement (gains)/losses of defined benefit liability / (assets)		3	13
Income tax relating to above		(1)	(3)
Other comprehensive (income) / loss for the year		2	10
Total comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year		508	323
Earnings / (loss) per equity share of face value of ₹ 10 each			
Basic & Diluted earnings per equity share (EPS) (₹)	**25**	5,100	3,330
Material accounting policies	**2**		

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

As per our report of even date
For DIPESH L. SORATHIYA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0121363W

Sd/-
DIPESHKUMAR LALJIBHAI SORATHIYA
Partner
Membership no: 109939
Place: Navsari
Date: May 16, 2026
UDIN: 26109939IMLGVH4142

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Tarun Arora
Director
DIN: 07185311
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

Sd/-
Umesh Parikh
Director
DIN: 10277841
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

Comfort Click Softech Private Limited [CIN:
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/ (Loss) before tax	**680**	**445**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	287	132
Finance cost - interest on lease liabilities	12	11
Interest income	(1)	-
Net gain on investments mandatorily measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss	(2)	-
Provision for employee benefits	29	9
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	**1,005**	**597**
Adjustment for working capital changes		
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	(303)	107
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	28	(119)
Increase in trade payables	4	31
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	56	(1)
Net working capital adjustments	**(215)**	**18**
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(158)	(138)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**632**	**477**
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(34)	(41)
Investment in mutual funds (net)	(421)	-
Interest income	1	-
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities (B)	**(454)**	**(41)**
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liability	(254)	(97)
Interest paid	(12)	(11)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	**(266)**	**(108)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(88)**	**328**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	392	64
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**304**	**392**

Cash and cash equivalents as per note 8 to the financial statements
Notes:
Notes to the Cash Flow Statement
1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the “Indirect method” as set out in Ind AS-7 “Statement of Cash Flows”.
2. All figures in brackets are outflows.
3. Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.

4.Summary of Cash and cash equivalents, bank balances and liquid mutual funds:

Particulars	**As at March 31**		
	2026	**2025**	**2024**
a. Cash and cash equivalents	304	392	64
b. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
c. Investment in liquid mutual funds	423	-	-
Total			

For movement of lease liabilities, Refer Note 13.

As per our report of even date
For DIPESH L. SORATHIYA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0121363W

Sd/-

DIPESHKUMAR LALJIBHAI SORATHIYA
Partner
Membership no: 109939
Place: Navsari
Date: May 16, 2026
UDIN: 26109939IMLGVH4142

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-

Tarun Arora
Director
DIN: 07185311
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

Sd/-

Umesh Parikh
Director
DIN: 10277841
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

Comfort Click Softech Private Limited [CIN: U62099GJ2023FTC144591]
Statement Of Changes In Equity for the year ended March 31, 2026
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount
As at April 1, 2024	**10,000**	**1**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**10,000**	**1**
Changes in equity share capital	**-**	-
As at March 31, 2026	**10,000**	**1**

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**116**	**116**
Profit / (loss) for the year	333	333
Add: Other Comprehensive Loss	(10)	(10)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	**323**	**323**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**439**	**439**
Profit / (loss) for the year	510	**510**
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/(assets)	(2)	(2)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	**508**	**508**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**947**	**947**

Material accounting policies **2**
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date
For DIPESH L. SORATHIYA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0121363W

Sd/-

DIPESHKUMAR LALJIBHAI SORATHIYA
Partner
Membership no: 109939
Place: Navsari
Date: May 16, 2026
UDIN: 26109939IMLGVH4142

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-

Tarun Arora
Director
DIN: 07185311
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

Sd/-

Umesh Parikh
Director
DIN: 10277841
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

1 Corporate Information

Comfort Click Softech Private Limited (CIN U62099GJ2023FTC144591) ("CCSPL" or "the Company") is a private limited company incorporated in India on September 13, 2023 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is situated at 10th Floor, Block A and B, 73 East Avenue, Bhailal Amin Marg, Near Genda Circle, Sarabhai Campus, Vadodara, Gujarat 390017, India.
The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Comfort Click Limited, United Kingdom ("CCL UK" or the "Parent"). CCSPL is engaged in the business of provision of support services to CCL UK. The services rendered by the Company are in the nature of:
- Software Development Services, including website development;
- Compliance, Human Resource, Legal & Logistics Support Services;
- Marketing Support Services; and
- Finance & Accounting Support Services.

These financial statements were authorised for issuance in accordance with a resolution passed by Board of Directors at its meeting held on May 16, 2026.

2 Material Accounting Policies

The following note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 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 statements.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies [Accounts] Rules, 2014 [Indian GAAP]. The Company has adopted Ind AS as per Companies [Indian Accounting Standards [Ind AS] Rules, 2015 as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 for these Financial statements beginning April 1, 2024. As per the principles of Ind AS 101, the transition date to Ind AS is April 1, 2024 and hence the comparatives for the previous year ended March 31, 2025 and balances as on April 1, 2024 have been restated as per the principles of Ind AS, wherever deemed necessary. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS have been summarized in note 33.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value at the end of the reporting periods:

i. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

ii. Employees' defined benefit plans recognised at the present value of the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

(c) Current and Non-current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification. Assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle, in accordance with para 66 and 69 of Ind AS 1 and other criteria as set out in Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Operating Cycle: The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as a period not exceeding 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

2.2 Use of Key Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments are provided below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Critical accounting judgments and estimates:

i. Taxes on Income: Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions. [Refer Note 2.5]

ii. Property, Plant and Equipment: The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Management reviews the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment at each reporting period end and any revision to these is recognised prospectively in current and future periods. [Refer Note 2.6]

iii. Employee Benefits: Actuarial valuation involves key assumptions of life expectancy, discounting rate, salary increase, etc. which significantly affect the working of the present value of future liabilities on account of employee benefits by way of defined benefit plans. [Refer Note 2.9]

iv. Contingent liabilities: Significant judgment is involved in determining whether there is a possible obligation, that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources.

2.3 Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees [₹], which is the functional and presentation currency.

i. The transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions.

ii. Foreign Exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis.

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

2.4 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue in accordance with Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

A. Service Income

Service income is recognised as per the terms of contracts with the customers when the related services are performed as per the stage of completion or on the achievement of agreed milestones and are net of indirect taxes, wherever applicable.

B. Interest Income

Interest income primarily comprises of interest from term deposits with banks and on loans given. Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

C. Other Income

Other income is recognised when no significant uncertainty as to its determination or realisation exists.

2.5 Taxes on Income

Tax expenses comprise of current and deferred tax.

A. Current Tax

i. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid on the basis of reliefs and deductions available in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

ii. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in profit or loss, Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) or directly in equity.

B. Deferred Tax

i. 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.

ii. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

iii. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences including 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, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

iv. 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 utilized. 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.

v. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates [and tax laws] that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

vi. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in profit or loss, OCI or directly in equity.

vii. 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.

2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition/ construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Historical cost [Net of Input tax credit received/ receivable] includes related expenditure and pre-operative & project expenses for the period up to completion of construction/ assets are ready for its intended use, if the recognition criteria are met and the present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred, unless they meet the recognition criteria for capitalisation under Property, Plant and Equipment.

B. Where components of an asset are significant in value in relation to the total value of the asset as a whole, and they have substantially different economic lives as compared to principal item of the asset, they are recognised separately as independent items and are depreciated over their estimated economic useful lives.

C. Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the 'straight line method' based on the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. However, management reviews the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment at each reporting period end and any revision to these is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

The Company has estimated the following useful lives:

Asset Class	Useful Life as per Schedule II	Useful Life Adopted
Office Equipment	5 years	5 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Building (Right-of-use assets)	Lease term	Lease term

D. Depreciation on impaired assets is calculated on its reduced value, if any, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

E. Depreciation on additions/disposals of the Property, Plant and Equipment during the year is provided on pro-rata basis according to the period during which assets are used.

F. Where the actual cost of purchase of an asset is below ₹ 10,000/-, the depreciation is provided @ 100%.

G. Capital work in progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

H. An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset [calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset] is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Transition to Ind AS:

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the transition date to Ind AS (April 1, 2024), measured as per the Previous GAAP, and use that as the deemed cost as at the transition date pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101 'First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards'.

2.7 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A. Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimates can be made. A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible 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 / disclosure is made. Provisions and contingencies are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the correct management estimates. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed separately in financial statements.

B. 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.

2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash and cheques in hand and balances with banks, including short-term highly liquid investments having an original maturity of less than three months that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated, based on available information.

2.9 Employee Benefits

A. Short-term Obligations

Short term employee benefits (including short term leave entitlement) are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the employee renders the service.

B. Long-term Employee Benefit Obligations

i. Defined contribution plan

Employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employee and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The company have no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Such contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and are recognised as employees benefit expenses when they are due in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Defined Benefit Plans – Gratuity

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan with contributions to be made to a separately administered fund through **Life Insurance Corporation of India** through Employees Company Gratuity Plan. The Liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plan assets. The Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in ₹ is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to the market yields at the reporting period on **government bonds** that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discounting rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Such costs are included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Re-measurements gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised immediately in the period in which they occur directly in "Other Comprehensive Income" and are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the balance sheet. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

i Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements;

iii. Leave Entitlement

The Company's liability towards leave entitlement is determined on the entire un-availed vacation balance standing to the credit of each employee as at year end. The method for determining the liability estimated to be settled over the long term, is same as in gratuity.

2.10 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.

A. Financial Assets

i. 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 cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place [regular way trades] are recognised on the settlement date, i.e., the date that the Company settles to purchase or sell the asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

ii. Subsequent Measurement

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

(a) Debt instruments at amortised cost:
A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
- The asset is held with an objective of collecting contractual cash flows;
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest' [SPPI] on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate [EIR] method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI]:
A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:
- The asset is held with objectives of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets;
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

(c) Debt instruments and derivatives at fair value through profit or loss [FVTPL]:
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) Equity instruments:
All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Derecognition

A financial asset [or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset] 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 or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either [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. When the Company has transferred the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the same is derecognised.

iv. 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 trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance for trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it requires the Company to recognise the 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 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. ECL impairment loss allowance [or reversal] is recognized as expense / income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet, which reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

B. Financial Liabilities

i. Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. 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.

ii. Subsequent Measurement

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

iii. Derecognition

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

iv. Embedded Derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid [combined] instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract – with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a standalone derivative. Derivatives embedded in all other host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss, unless designated as effective hedging instruments.

C. 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 as per Ind AS 109.

D. Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

2.11 Fair Value Measurement

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:

i. In the principal market for the asset or liability; or

ii. 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 benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. 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 fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

i. Level 1 — Quoted [unadjusted] market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

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

iii. 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.

2.12 Leases

As a lessee:

For any new contracts entered into, the Company considers whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A lease is defined as a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset [the underlying asset] for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee:

At lease commencement date, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date [net of any incentives received].

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist. At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments [including in substance fixed], variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes to the in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. On the statement of financial position, right-of-use assets have been included in property, plant and equipment.

Transition to Ind AS:

The Company has assessed whether its existing contracts as at April 1, 2024 contain leases in accordance with Ind AS 116, based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition, pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101.

2.13 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, the assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Groups of assets [cash generating units]. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment loss are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

2.14 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss [excluding other comprehensive income] for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits [consolidation of shares] that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss [excluding other comprehensive income] for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.15 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs [MCA] notifies new standards or amendments to existing standards under the Companies [Indian Accounting Standards] Rules from time to time. MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements [classification of liabilities as Current or Non-current, including liabilities with covenants], Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes [International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules], Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates [Lack of Exchangeability] and Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures [Supplier Finance Arrangements], effective from April 1, 2025. The Company has reviewed these amendments and based on its evaluation, has determined that they do not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

New standards or amendments not yet adopted:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to Ind AS 1. The amendments clarify that lender waivers obtained after the reporting date cannot be considered for the purpose of classifying liabilities as current or non-current and require retrospective application in accordance with Ind AS 8. These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026. The Company does not expect any material impact on its financial statements.

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Office Equipment	Computers	Building [**]	Total
Gross Block: [*]				
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**2**	**60**	**-**	**62**
Additions	16	26	374	416
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**18**	**86**	**374**	**478**
Additions	2	32	-	34
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**20**	**118**	**374**	**512**
Depreciation and Impairment:				
Balance as at April 1, 2024	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	1	27	104	132
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**1**	**27**	**104**	**132**
Depreciation for the year	4	34	249	287
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**5**	**61**	**353**	**419**
Net Block:				
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**17**	**59**	**270**	**346**
Balance as at March 31, 2026	**15**	**57**	**21**	**93**

Note:
1. The Company does not hold any immovable properties.
2. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or is pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
3. The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.
[*] The Company has availed the deemed cost exemption as per Ind AS 101 in relation to property, plant and equipment as on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2024 and hence the net block carrying amount has been considered as the gross block carrying amount on that date. Refer note below for the gross block value and the accumulated depreciation on 1 April 2024 under the previous GAAP:

Particulars	Office Equipment	Computers	Total
Gross Block as on April 1, 2024	2	65	67
Accumulated Depreciation upto April 1, 2024	(0)	(5)	(5)
Deemed cost as on April 1, 2024	**2**	**60**	**62**

[**] Includes right of use assets, Refer Note 13 for detailed breakup.

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4. Other Financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Unsecured, considered good			
Security Deposits	106	105	56
Others	19	46	11
	125	**151**	**67**

5. Deferred tax assets(net)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2024	Impact for the previous year	As at March 31, 2025	Impact for the Current year	As at March 31, 2026
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Depreciation	2	1	3	-	3
	2	**1**	**3**	**-**	**3**
Deferred tax assets:					
Depreciation	-	-	-	1	1
Employee benefits	5	**5**	10	8	18
Others	-	2	2	1	3
	5	**7**	**12**	**10**	**22**
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**3**	**6**	**9**	**10**	**19**

6. Financial assets- investments

Current Investments	No of units	As at March 31, 2026	No of units	As at March 31, 2025	No of units	As at April 1, 2024
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss						
Mutual fund units (unquoted)						
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan Growth	98,693.699	403	-	-	-	-
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund - Direct Plan Growth	1,389.123	20				
Total	**100,082.822**	**423**	**-**	**-**		**-**

7. Trade receivable (unsecured)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Unsecured, considered good	303	-	107
Total net receivable	**303**	**-**	**107**

Trade receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026	Not Due	Outstanding for following years from due date of payments					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) Undisputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	303	-	-	-	-	-	303
- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Disputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net receivable	**303**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**303**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

As at March 31, 2025	Not Due	Outstanding for following years from due date of payments					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) Undisputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Disputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total net receivable	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As at April 1, 2024	Not Due	Outstanding for following years from due date of payments					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
a) Undisputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	107	-	-	-	-	-	107
- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Disputed trade receivables							
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	**107**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**107**

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Balances with bank:			
- in current accounts	304	392	64
Total	**304**	**392**	**64**

9. Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Unsecured, considered good			
Balance with Statutory Authority	52	54	15
Prepaid Expense	21	21	25
	73	**75**	**40**

10. Assets for tax (net)	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Advance payment of tax [Net of provision for taxation as at March 31, 2025: ₹115]	-	15	-
	-	**15**	**-**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11. Share capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2026	Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2025	Number of Shares	As at April 1, 2024
Authorised shares						
Ordinary equity share of INR 10 each	50,000	5	50,000	5	50,000	5
	50,000	**5**	**50,000**	**5**	**50,000**	**5**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares						
Ordinary equity share of INR 10 each	10,000	1	10,000	1	10,000	1
	10,000	**1**	**10,000**	**1**	**10,000**	**1**

a) Terms/rights attached to ordinary equity shares

i)The Company has Ordinary class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend, which is approved by Board of directors.

ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares(to the extent paid up) held by the shareholders.

b) Reconciliation of Ordinary Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2026	Number of Shares	As at March 31, 2025	Number of Shares	As at April 1, 2024
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares @ INR 10 each						
Opening Share Capital	10,000	1	10,000	1	10,000	1
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**10,000**	**1**	**10,000**	**1**	**10,000**	**1**

c) Shareholders holding more than 5% of the Ordinary equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 1, 2024	
	Number of Shares	%age of holding	Number of Shares	%age of holding	Number of Shares	%age of holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid						
Comfort Click Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
	10,000	**100.00%**	**10,000**	**100.00%**	**10,000**	**100.00%**

d) Details of promoters shareholdering

Name of Promoter	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Number of shares	% to total shares	% Change during the year	Number of shares	% to total shares	% Change during the year
Equity shares of Re 10 each fully paid						
Comfort Click Limited	10,000	100.00%	0.00%	10,000	100.00%	0.00%
	10,000	**100.00%**	**0.00%**	**10,000**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholder's / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

12. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Retained Earnings:			
Balance at the beginning of the year	439	116	-
Add: Profit for the year	510	333	116
Less: Other comprehensive loss for the year	(2)	(10)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**947**	**439**	**116**
Total other equity	**947**	**439**	**116**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

13. Right of Use Assets

Relating to statement of financial position:

Under Ind AS 116, the Company recognises right to use assets and lease liabilities for it's leases.

Right of use assets are part of financial statement caption “Property plant and equipment’. Depreciation and impairment is similar to measurement of owned assets. Interest is part of financial statement caption "Finance cost".

Right of use assets	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2024 [net]	-
Additions during the year	374
Depreciation charge for the year	(104)
Balance as at March 31, 2025 [net]	**270**
Additions during the year	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(249)
Balance as at March 31, 2026 [net]	**21**

Movement in lease liabilities:

Lease liabilities	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	277	-	-
Additions	-	374	-
Redemptions	(254)	(97)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**23**	**277**	-
of which:			
Non-Current portions	-	23	-
Current portions	23	254	-

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities:

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

Minimum lease payments due	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024
Within 1 years	23	266	-
1-5 years	-	23	-
Total	**23**	**289**	-

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

14. Provisions

Long-term provisions	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**
Provision for Employee Benefits	18	16	18
Total non current provisions	**18**	**16**	**18**

Short-term provisions	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**
Provision for Employee Benefits	55	25	-
Total current provisions	**55**	**25**	**-**

Movement of Provision for Leave Encashment	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, \2024**
At the beginning of the year	-	-	-
Provision made during the year (net of utilised)	23	-	-
At the end of the year	**23**	**-**	**-**

a) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans:
The Company provides a Post Employment Defined Benefit Plan for Gratuity. The benefits are governed by The Code on Social Security, 2020 or the company scheme rules, whichever is higher. The plan is funded, and the Company has purchased an insurance policy to settle the gratuity payments to its employees.

The plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary increment risk.

Risk Exposures

Actuarial Risk: The risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to adverse salary growth (hikes higher than assumed), or variability in mortality and withdrawal rates leading to earlier-than-expected cash outflows.

Investment Risk: For funded plans relying on insurers, the present value of assets may be independent of the future discount rate, resulting in fluctuations in the net liability or funded status.

Liquidity Risk: The risk of cash flow strain if employees with high salaries and long durations, or those higher in the hierarchy, resign or retire suddenly.

Market Risk: Changes in financial markets, specifically fluctuations in the discount rate (which depends on government bond yields). A decrease in the discount rate will increase the plan liability.

Legislative Risk: The risk of an increase in plan liabilities due to changes in legislation or regulations (e.g., amendments to the Social Security Code, 2020).

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind As) - 19 - Employee benefits and the reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**	**April 1, 2024**
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	**87**	**62**	**-**
Current service cost	28	23	62
Interest Cost	5	4	-
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations:			
-Due to Change in financial assumptions	(0)	1	-
-Due to experience adjustments	3	12	-
Past service cost	2	-	-
Benefit paid from fund	(1)	(16)	-
Projected benefit obligation at the end of the year	**124**	**87**	**62**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Present value of obligation	124	87	62
Fair value of plan assets	(74)	(46)	(44)
Net liability recognised	**50**	**41**	**18**
Current liability	32	25	-
Non-current liability	18	16	18
	50	**41**	**18**

Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Current service cost	28	23	18
Past Service Cost	2	-	-
Interest cost	2	2	-
	32	**25**	**18**

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations:			
-Due to Change in financial assumptions	(0)	1	-
-Due to experience adjustments	3	12	-
	3	**13**	**-**

Change in the fair value of plan assets:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Opening fair value of plan assets	46	44	-
Transfer in/(out) plan assets	-	-	44
Interest Income	3	2	-
Contributions by employer	25	16	-
Benefits paid	(1)	(16)	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**74**	**46**	**44**

The categories of plan assets as a % of total plan assets are:

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Policy of insurance	100%	100%	0%
	100%	**100%**	**0%**

The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be ₹ 32 [Previous year: ₹ 24].

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 3.32 years [as at March 31, 2025 : 3.32 years].

Reconciliation of Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Assets)

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025	April 1, 2024
Net opening provision in books of accounts			
Transfer in/(out) obligation	40	18	-
Transfer (in)/out plan assets		-	
Employee Benefit Expense	32	25	18
Amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive (Income)/Expense	3	13	-
Benefits paid by the Company			
Contributions to plan assets	(25)	(16)	-
Closing provision in books of accounts	**50**	**40**	**18**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

The principal assumptions

Particulars		**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**	**April 1, 2024**
Discount rate		6.60%	6.55%	7.15%
Salary escalation rate (% p.a.) *		10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Withdrawal rates [p.a.]	Age 25 & Below	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.
	25 to 35 :	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.
	35 to 45 :	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.
	45 to 55 :	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.
	55 & above :	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.	30 % p.a.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**	**April 1, 2024**
Impact on obligation:			
-Discount rate increase by 0.5%	122	85	61
-Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	126	88	63
-Annual salary cost increase by 0.5%	126	88	63
-Annual salary cost decrease by 0.5%	122	86	61
-Withdrawal rate increase by 10%	119	84	60
-Withdrawal rate decrease by 10%	129	90	65

Maturity analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation from the employer

Particulars	**March 31, 2026**	**March 31, 2025**	**April 1, 2024**
Within next 12 months	24	18	13
Between 1-5 years	81	85	62
Beyond 5 years	42	30	22

15. Trade payables

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**
-Trade payables outstanding dues to Micro enterprises and small enterprises	4	-	-
-Trade payables outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro enterprises and small enterprises	51	51	20
	55	**51**	**20**

Note(a)

Disclosure required under Section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the Act) are as per the table below. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

a) The principle amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year.	4	-	-
b) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year.	-	-	-
c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-	-
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-	-

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**
e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year .	-	-	-
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-	-

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026	**Unbilled**	**Not Due**	**Outstanding for following years from due date of payment**				**Total**
			Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
a) Undisputed trade payables							
- MSME	-	0	4	-	-	-	**4**
- Others	-	43	8	-	-	-	**51**
b) Disputed trade payables							
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**43**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55**

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025	**Unbilled**	**Not Due**	**Outstanding for following years from due date of payment**				**Total**
			Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
a) Undisputed trade payables							
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- Others	-	51	0	-	-	-	**51**
b) Disputed trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**51**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51**

As at April 1, 2024	**Unbilled**	**Not Due**	**Outstanding for following years from due date of payment**				**Total**
			Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
a) Undisputed trade payables							
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- Others	-	0	20	-	-	-	**20**
b) Disputed trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**-**	**0**	**20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

16. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**
Payable to Employees	206	157	149
Others	7	-	-
	213	**157**	**149**

17. Other current liabilities

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**
Payable to Statutory Authorities	22	22	31
	-	-	-
	22	**22**	**31**

18. Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2026**	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at April 1, 2024**
Advance payment of tax [Net of provision for taxation of ₹179 (as at April 01, 2024: ₹48)]	6		8
	6	**-**	**8**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Revenue from operations		
Sale of Services	4,221	3,124
	4,221	**3,124**

Reconcilaition of Revenue from operations with contracted price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Contracted Price	4,221	3,124
Less: Discounts/ Price Reduction/ Rebates/ Other adjustments	-	-
	4,221	**3,124**

20. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Gain on investments mandatorily measured at fairvalue through statement of profit and loss	2	-
Other non-operative Income	1	-
	3	**-**

21. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries and wages	2,964	2,162
Contribution to provident and other funds	66	56
Defined benefit plan expenses	32	25
Staff welfare expenses	48	56
	3,110	**2,299**

22. Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Interest Expense [*]	12	12
Other finance costs	6	4
	18	**16**
[*] Interest expenses includes:		
On lease liabilities	12	11
On others	0	1
	12	**12**

23. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note below)	1	1
Power and fuel	17	12
Rent Rates And taxes	2	105
Repairs to Others	43	49
Insurance	2	1
Travelling expenses	14	11
Legal and Professional fees	25	6
Printing and stationary	-	1
Communication Charges	15	14
Office Expense	12	9
Miscellaneous expenses	2	22
	133	**231**

Note :		
Auditor's remuneration		
For - Audit & Other Fees	**1**	**1**
	1	1

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24. Tax Expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
The major components of income tax expense are:		
A. Statement of profit and loss:		
Profit or loss section:		
Current income tax:		
Current tax	179	115
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	0	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(9)	(3)
Total reported in profit or loss	**170**	**112**
Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit/ loss multiplied by		
Profit before tax	**680**	**445**
Enacted Tax Rate in India (%)	25.168%	25.168%
Expected Tax Expenses	171	112
Adjustments for:		
Effect of unrecognised deferred tax assets/ liabilities	(1)	-
Tax effect of OCI item (re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans)	-	-
Effect of other non-deductible expenses	-	-
Tax expense as per Profit or loss	**170**	**112**

25: Earnings per share (EPS)

Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard (Ind AS-33) Earnings Per Share

The amount considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share constitutes the net profit / (loss) after tax. The number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	510	333
Basic and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	10,000	10,000
Nominal value per equity share (value in ₹)	10	10
Basic & Diluted earnings per equity share items (EPS) (in ₹)	5,100	3,330

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note: 26 - Financial instruments:

(i) Fair values hierarchy:

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data relying as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data.

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				As at March 31, 2025				As at April 1, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets												
Investments at FVTPL												
Mutual funds	423	-	-	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**423**	**-**	**-**	**423**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(iii) Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost:

Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed.

Financial Assets: The carrying amounts of trade receivables, other financial assets and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the approximately equal to the fair values.

Financial Liabilities: The carrying amounts of other financial liabilities and trade payables are considered to be approximately equal to the fair values.

Note: 27 - Financial risk management:

(i) Financial instruments by category:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				As at March 31, 2025				As at April 1, 2024			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets (net of impairment)												
Investments	423	-	-	423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	303	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	107
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	304	304	-	-	392	392	-	-	64	64
Other financial assets	-	-	125	125	-	-	151	151	-	-	67	67
Total	**423**	**-**	**732**	**1,155**	**-**	**-**	**543**	**543**	**-**	**-**	**238**	**238**
Financial liabilities												
Lease Liabilities	-	-	23	23	-	-	277	277	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	55	55	-	-	51	51	-	-	20	20
Other financial liabilities	-	-	213	213	-	-	157	157	-	-	149	149
Total	**-**	**-**	**291**	**291**	**-**	**-**	**485**	**485**	**-**	**-**	**169**	**169**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Risk Management:

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

The Company's risk management is done in close co-ordination with the board of directors and focuses on actively securing the Company's short, medium and long-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to volatile financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below:

A. Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The Company is exposed to credit risk from cash and cash equivalents, investments in mutual funds and trade receivables from the parent entity. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of the counter party taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

i. Cash and cash equivalents: The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents predominantly with reputed and highly rated scheduled banks. Hence, there is no significant credit risk on such balances.

ii. Investments in mutual funds: The Company invests its surplus funds in mutual funds. These investments are made with reputed asset management companies and are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The credit risk on such investments is considered low as they are with highly rated fund houses and are subject to regular monitoring.

iii. Trade receivables: The Company provides services exclusively to its parent entity, Comfort Click Limited, and does not have any external customers. Accordingly, trade receivables comprise only intercompany balances. The Company reassesses the recoverability of these receivables periodically and there is no history of default. Credit risk on such intercompany receivables is considered low.

iv. As the Company's revenue is derived solely from the parent entity, Comfort Click Limited, there is a concentration of credit risk with the related party. However, given the strategic relationship with the parent and the regular settlement of dues, the credit risk is considered low. The Company has assessed expected credit losses [ECL] in accordance with Ind AS 109 and no material loss allowance has been recognised on intercompany receivables as at March 31, 2026 and March 31, 2025.

Financial assets for which loss allowances is measured using the expected credit loss:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Trade receivables:			
Less than 180 days	303	-	107
Total	**303**	**-**	**107**

B. Liquidity risk:

a. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and investments in liquid mutual funds to meet obligations when due. The Company does not have any borrowings and funds its operations through internal accruals and timely settlement of receivables from the parent entity. The Company maintains flexibility in funding through the liquidity available in its mutual fund investments, which can be readily redeemed.

b. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows, monitoring balance sheet liquidity, and ensuring that adequate liquid resources (in the form of bank balances and mutual fund investments) are available to meet operational requirements and settle financial liabilities as they fall due.

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Maturities of financial liabilities :

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Trade payables	55	-	-	-	55
Other financial liabilities	213	-	-	-	213
Lease Liabilities	23	-	-	-	23
Total	**291**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**291**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Trade payables	51	-	-	-	51
Other financial liabilities	157	-	-	-	157
Lease Liabilities	254	23	-	-	277
Total	**462**	**23**	**-**	**-**	**485**

Particulars	As at April 1 2024				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Trade payables	20	-	-	-	20
Other financial liabilities	149	-	-	-	149
Lease Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**169**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**169**

C. Foreign currency risk:

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the Pound Sterling (GBP). The exposure arises mainly from trade receivables denominated in GBP, as the Company provides services exclusively to its parent entity, Comfort Click Limited (United Kingdom). Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency.

a. Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period is expressed as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
	Exposure of GBP		
Financial assets:			
Trade receivable	303	-	107
Advances	-	-	-
Total exposure to foreign currency risk [assets]	**303**	**-**	**107**
Financial liabilities:			
Trade payable	-	-	-
Total exposure to foreign currency risk [liabilities]	-	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk [assets]	303	-	107

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity:
The sensitivity of profit or loss and equity to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025		As at April 1, 2024	
	Movement in Rate *	Impact on PAT	Movement in Rate *	Impact on PAT	Movement in Rate *	Impact on PAT
GBP	1.5%	3	1.5%	-	1.5%	1
GBP	(1.5%)	(3)	(1.5%)	-	(1.5%)	(1)

* Holding all other variables constant

D. Interest rate risk:
The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on financing. As at March 31, 2026, the Company is a debt-free company and is therefore not exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates. Accordingly, interest rate risk is not applicable to the Company.

E. Price Risk:
(a) Exposure:
The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments in mutual funds held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through profit or loss. To manage its price risk arising from investments in mutual funds, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.
(b) Sensitivity- Mutual Fund:
The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company’s equity and profit and loss for the period. The analysis is based on the assumption that the price of the instrument has increased by 2% or decreased by 2% with all other variables held constant.

Particulars	Movement in Rate *	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Mutual Funds [Unquoted]				
Increase	2%	6	-	-
Decrease	(2%)	(6)	-	-

* Holding all other variables constant

Note 28: Related Party Transaction

A Name of the Related Parties and Nature of the Related Party Relationship with whom transactions have taken place:

a **Ultimate Holding Company:** Zydus Lifesciences Limited (w.e.f. August 29,2025)
b **Intermediate Holding Company**: Zydus Wellness Limited & Alidac UK Limited (w.e.f August 29,2025)
c **Holding Company:** Comfort Click Limited
d **Subsidiary company :** None
e **Fellow Subsidiaries/ Concerns:**

i. Fellow Subsidiaries/ Concerns(w.e.f. August 29, 2025)

Zydus Lifesciences Global FZE [UAE]
Liva Nutritions Limited
Zydus Healthcare Limited
German Remedies Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Zydus Animal Health and Investments Limited
Dialforhealth Unity Limited
Dialforhealth Greencross Limited
Violio Healthcare Limited
Zydus Pharmaceuticals Limited
Biochem Pharmaceutical Private Limited
Zydus Strategic Investments Limited
Zydus VTEC Limited
Zydus Medtech Private Limited
Naturell (India) Private Limited [*]
Naturell Inc. [USA]
Zydus Wellness International DMCC [UAE]
M/s Recon Pharmaceuticals and Investments, a Partner
LM Manufacturing India Private Limited
Alidac Healthcare (Myanmar) Limited [Myanmar]
Zydus Healthcare Philippines Inc. [Philippines]
Zydus Lanka (Private) Limited [Sri Lanka]
Zydus International Private Limited [Ireland]
Zydus Netherlands B.V. [the Netherlands]
Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc. [USA]
ZyVet Animal Health Inc. [USA]
Zynext Ventures USA LLC [USA]
LiqMeds Worldwide Limited [UK]
LiqMeds Limited [UK]
LiqMeds Lifecare Limited [UK] [LiqMed]
Zylidac Bio LLC [USA] [w.e.f. July 11, 2025]
Zydus MedTech (France) SAS [France]
Amplitude Surgical SAS [France]
Amplitude Orthopedics Corporation [USA]
Amplitude Australia Pty Ltd [Australia]
Amplitude South Africa Pty Ltd [South Africa]
Amplitude Latin America SA [Brazil]
Amplitude SAS [France]

Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC [USA]
Sentynl Therapeutics Inc. [USA]
Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc. [USA]
Zydus Therapeutics Inc. [ZTI] [USA]
Zydus Healthcare S.A. (Pty) Ltd [South Africa]
Alidac Pharmaceuticals SA Pty. Ltd. [South Africa]
Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd [South Africa]
Zydus France, SAS [France]
Laboratorios Combix S.L. [Spain]
Etna Biotech S.R.L. [Italy] [Under Liquidation]
Zydus Nikkho Farmaceutica Ltda. [Brazil]
Zydus Pharmaceuticals Mexico SA De CV [Mexico]
Zydus Pharmaceuticals Mexico Services Company SA De C.V.
Nesher Pharmaceuticals (USA) LLC [USA] [merged with - Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc. [USA] on October 25, 2024]
Zydus Pharmaceuticals UK Ltd. [UK]
Zynext Ventures Pte. Ltd. [Singapore]
LM Manufacturing Limited [UK]
Medsolutions (Europe) Limited [UK]
Zydus Pharmaceuticals (Canada) Inc. [Canada]
Zydus Worldwide DMCC [UAE]
Amplitude Ile de France [France]
Duotech Amplitude SAS [France]
Amplitude Sud SAS [France]
Amplitude Nord SAS [France]]
Ortho Santé (Amplitude Ouest) [France]
Amplitude Benelux [Belgium]
Amplitude Suisse SA [Switzerland]
Amplitude GmbH [Germany]
Amplitude New Zealand Limited [New Zealand]
Auroralux [Luxemburg] [till December 31,2025]
Ampliman 1 [France] [till January 16,2026]
Ampliman 2 [France] [till January 9,2026]
SCI Les Tilleuls [France]
SCI SOFAB FALLA [France]
Mediconseil [w.e.f. December 19, 2025]

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

ii. Fellow Subsidiaries/ Concerns:

Comfort Click Limited [Ireland] [w.e.f. September 13, 202 Comfort Click LLC [USA] [w.e.f. July 1, 2025]

f Joint Venture [JV] companies of Ultimate Holding Company and Fellow Subsidiary Companies (w.e.f. August 29,2025):

Zydus Hospira Oncology Private Limited	Sterling Biotech Limited [JV of ZAHIL]
Zydus Takeda Healthcare Private Limited	Oncosol Limited [JV of LiqMed]

g Directors:

Tarun Arora	Director [w.e.f. September 5, 2025]
Umesh Parikh	Director [w.e.f. September 5, 2025]
Huzefa Motorwala	Director
Shankara Narayana	Director [w.e.f August 18, 2025]
Hardik Kalathiya	Director [till November 28, 2025]

B Transactions with related parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Services:		
Comfort Click Limited [UK]	4,221	3,124
Amount Due from Related Party		
Comfort Click Limited [UK]	303	-
Directors remuneration		
Shankara Narayana	24	-
Hardik Kalathiya	2	2
Director's Sitting Fees		
Geeta Vishal Dewang	-	1
Special One time Transaction Bonus		
Shankara Narayana	115	-

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 29 Disclosure of ratio:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2025-26	FY 2024-25	% of variance	Refer note
(1) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current liabilities	2.95	0.95	211%	(i)
(2) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debts	Shareholders equity	-	-	NA	-
(3) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	-	-	NA	-
(4) Return on Equity Ratio	Profit Before Tax for the year	Average shareholder equity	98%	160%	-39%	(ii)
(5) Inventory turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Inventory	-	-	NA	-
(6) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Trade Receivables	27.85	58.25	-52%	(iii)
(7) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	-	-	NA	-
(8) Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	5.79	(115.58)	-105%	(iv)
(9) Net profit ratio	Net Profits	Net Sales	12%	11%	13%	-
(10) Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average Capital Employed	5.13	9.68	-47%	(iv)
(11) Return on investment	Net Profit for the year	Total Assets				
a. Fixed Deposits	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average of investments	-	-	NA	-
b. Mutual funds	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average of investments	12%	-	NA	-

(i) Increase mainly due to increase in current assets.
(ii) Decrease due to lower return on average shareholders equity.
(iii) Decrease due to Increase in Revenue from Operations and recuction in average trade receivables.
(iv) Due to increase in current assets.
(v) Due to lower return on average capital employed.

Note 30 Contingent Liabilities and Committmens:

[a] There is no contingent liability as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

[b] There are no capital commitment as at 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Note 31 Other Statutory Information:

[a] The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds [either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds] to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities [Intermediaries], with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company [Ultimate Beneficiaries] or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

[b] The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

[c] The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31st March, 2026 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. The audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

[d] The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the financial year.

[e] No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions [Prohibition] Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

[f] The Company have not been declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

[g] The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

[h] The Company have 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.

[i] No Scheme of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the

[j] The Company do not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 [such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961].

Note 32 Figures of previous reporting periods have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the figures of the current reporting period.

Note 33: First-time adoption of Ind AS

The Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time with the effective date of such transition is April 1, 2024. Such transition has been carried out from the erstwhile Accounting Standards notified under the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder ("Collectively referred to as "the Previous GAAP")

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2026, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025, as described in the summary of material accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2024, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Previous GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 1, 2024 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Exemptions availed on first time adoption of Ind AS

Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has accordingly applied the following exemptions:

A. Optional Exemptions Availed

i. Deemed Cost – Property, plant & equipment and Intangible Assets

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as recognised in the financial statement as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition. Accordingly, the company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their previous GAAP carrying value.

B. Mandatory Exceptions

i. Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2024 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with Indian GAAP.

ii. Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Ind AS 101 requires a first time adopter to apply the derecognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the Company has applied the derecognition requirement for financial assets and financial liabilities in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after date of transition to Ind AS.

iii. Impairment of financial asset:

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess and determine the impairment allowance on financial assets as per Ind AS 109 using the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments which were initially recognised and compare that to the credit risk at the date of transition to Ind AS. Company has applied this exception prospectively.

iv. Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition to Ind AS. Accordingly, the Company has applied the above requirement prospectively.

C. Reconciliations

The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of differences arising from the transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS 101:

(a) Reconciliation of total equity as at 1 April 2024 and as at 31 March 2025
(b) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025
(c) Impact of Ind AS adoption on the statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2024 and March 31, 2025

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at April 1, 2024		
	Previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS Balance sheet	Previous GAAP*	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS Balance sheet
ASSETS						
(I) Non-current assets						
(a) Property, plant and equipment	76	270	346	62	0	62
(b) Financial assets						
(ii) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Other financial assets	-	151	151	-	67	67
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	-	9	9	-	3	3
Total non-current assets	**76**	**430**	**506**	**62**	**70**	**132**
(II) Current assets						
(a) Financial assets						
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	107	0	107
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	392	(0)	392	64	0	64
(iii) Other financial assets / Assets for tax (net)	15	-	15	-	-	-
(b) Other current assets	226	(151)	75	107	(67)	40
Total current assets	**633**	**(151)**	**482**	**278**	**(67)**	**211**
Total assets (I+II)	**709**	**279**	**988**	**340**	**3**	**343**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
(I) Equity						
(a) Equity share capital	1	-	1	1	-	1
(b) Other equity	474	(35)	439	129	(13)	116
Total equity	**475**	**(35)**	**440**	**130**	**(13)**	**117**
(II) Liabilities						
(i) Non-current liabilities						
(a) Financial Liabilities						
(i) Lease liabilities	-	23	23	-	-	-
(b) Long-term provisions	-	16	16	-	18	18
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	3	(3)	-	2	(2)	-
Total non-current liabilities	**3**	**36**	**39**	**2**	**16**	**18**
(ii) Current liabilities						
(a) Financial liabilities						
(i) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
a)total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise	51	-	51	20	-	20
(ii) Other financial liabilities	159	(2)	157	149	-	149
(iii) Lease liabilities	-	254	254	-	-	-
(b) Other current liabilities	21	1	22	31	-	31
(c) Short-term provisions	-	25	25	-	-	-
(d) Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	-	-	-	8	-	8
Total current liabilities	**231**	**278**	**509**	**208**	**-**	**208**
Total liabilities (i+ii)	**234**	**314**	**548**	**210**	**16**	**226**
Total equity and liabilities (I+II)	**709**	**279**	**988**	**340**	**3**	**343**

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(b) Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2025 and April 1, 2024

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024
Equity share capital	1	1
(Deficit)/Surplus (profit and loss balance)	474	129
Shareholder's equity as per Previous GAAP (A)	**475**	**130**
Ind AS Adjustment		
Leases	(5)	-
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plan	(30)	(13)
Total Adjustment (B)	**(35)**	**(13)**
Shareholder's equity as per Ind AS (A+B)	**440**	**117**

(c) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025		
	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS Statement of Profit & Loss
Income			
Revenue from operations	3,124	(0)	3,124
Other operating income	-	-	-
Other income	-	-	-
Total income (A)	**3,124**	**(0)**	**3,124**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	-	-	-
Purchases of stock-in-trade	-	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock in trade	-	-	-
Employee benefits expenses	2,290	9	2,299
Finance Cost	5	11	16
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	104	132
Other expenses	340	(108)	232
Total expenses (B)	**2,663**	**16**	**2,679**
Profit before tax (A-B)	**461**	**(16)**	**445**
Tax expense			
Current tax	115	(0)	115
Deferred tax	1	(4)	(3)
Total tax expense	116	(4)	112
Profit for the year (C)	**345**	**(12)**	**333**
Other comprehensive (income)/loss			-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plan	-	13	13
Income tax relating to above	-	(3)	(3)
Other comprehensive (income)/loss for the year (D)	-	10	10
Total comprehensive income for the year (C-D)	**345**	**(22)**	**323**

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(d) Notes to first-time adoption

(i) Remeasurement gain/(loss) of net defined benefit plan (Ind AS 19)
Under Ind AS, all actuarial gains and losses for defined benefit plans are recognised in the other comprehensive income whereas AS 15 requires such actuarial gains and losses to be accounted in the Statement of Profit and Loss and other comprehensive income.

Particulars	Impact	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 1st April, 2024
On Statement of Profit and Loss			
Employee Benefit Expenses			
Salaries, wages, bonus and other allowances	Increase	9	-
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years			
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plan	Increase	13	-

(e) Statement of cash flows
No material impact on transition from Indian GAAP to Ind AS on the statement of cash flows.

Signatures to Material Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 33 to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For DIPESH L. SORATHIYA AND CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 0121363W

Sd/-

DIPESHKUMAR LALJIBHAI SORATHIYA
Partner
Membership no: 109939
Place: Navsari
Date: May 16, 2026
UDIN: 26109939IMLGVH4142

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-

Tarun Arora
Director
DIN: 07185311
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026

Sd/-

Umesh Parikh
Director
DIN: 10277841
Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 16, 2026